Friday July 24 1981
No 60,988
Price twenty pence

THE TIMES

Preview today: 12-page guide to films, theatre, music and TV

MPs told of crumbling local prisons

The Commons Select Committee on House Affairs yesterday called for "urgent action" to repeated demands for improvements to decaying local prisons. In evidence to the committee, Mr D Buttery, head of the division of the prison buildings department, said: "The whole estate is collapsing around our ears, and it needs a massive injection of capital if we are to have prisons standing at the end of the decade".

Priority should be given to substantial redevelopment and refurbishing of existing prisons, including the provision of integral sanitation". Drastic action to cut the 45,000 prison population by shorter and deferred sentences is also recommended Page 4

Toxteth inquiry extended

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment has announced that he will extend his inquiry into the Toxteth riots into a third week. Courts have sentenced 220 people for their part in recent inner-city riots but more than 1,000 cases have yet to be concluded. Riot reports, page 3

Titanic keeps its secrets

A Texas oil millionaire's £500,000 expedition to find the Titanic wreck has returned to Boston empty handed from the north Atlantic. In 10 days of seabed scanning it found "some objects which may have come from the Titanic"—though one of them might be a sea eel, a team expert conceded Page 8

Doctors split on kidney deaths

A report that 122 National Health patients died of kidney failure because of inadequate facilities has been countered by medical experts who found that in each case they had other diseases. But statistics confirm that Britain lags behind many continental countries in the scope of kidney treatment per million of population Page 2

Reform plan for Chinese industry

Reform measures which will decentralize the nations main industries and remove Communist Party committees from everyday intervention in factory management are being introduced by the Chinese leadership. Page 5

MPs in uproar over Springboks

The New Zealand House of Representatives broke up in tumult after a minister was suspended for accusing the Opposition of cowardice over a request for a debate on the Springboks tour. Government MPs said the Opposition wanted to deny them a chance to reply before the adjournment Page 8

Mugabe judge

Zimbabwe has appointed a West Indian as the country's first black Supreme Court judge. He is Professor Telford Georges, who came to Salisbury last December to help the Government incorporate traditional tribal law in judicial legislation Page 6

Nuclear policy

A White Paper confirms the Government's support for the controversial nuclear pressurized water reactor and reaffirms its intention to build one power station per year until 1990. It rejects many recommendations on conservation and coal from the select committee on energy Page 4

S Africa kept out

The International Cricket Conference decided at its annual meeting not to readmit South Africa. The South African delegation had come with a statement from its Prime Minister promising to amend three acts of Parliament which hinder multi-racial sport Page 7

'Preview' guide to the wedding

Today's *Preview*, the arts and entertainments guide published each Friday with *The Times*, is expanded to 12 pages. There is a section on the royal wedding. Details of transport, vantage points along the route, services open during the day, entertainments, exhibitions and the giant firework display in Hyde Park on the eve of the wedding are included in the guide, together with *Preview's* expanded coverage of films, theatre, music, galleries, sport, broadcasting and family outings around the country.

Begin scorns 'astonishing' rebuke from Weinberger

Mr Begin yesterday rejected public charges by Mr Weinberger, the American Secretary of Defence, that Israeli actions had twice wrecked American peace efforts in the Middle East. In Washington an embarrassed Administration said it did not regard Mr Begin as an obstacle to peace.

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, July 23

The recent severe strain on Israel's relations with America increased further today when Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, rejected public criticism—levelled at him by Mr Caspar Weinberger, the American Defence Secretary—which he described as "astonishing".

Mr Begin was reacting to accusations that Israel's belligerent security policy had twice in recent weeks sabotaged the peace initiatives of Mr Philip Habib, America's Middle East envoy.

Mr Weinberger's remarks—made during a television programme—were the most outspoken criticism of the right-wing Israeli Government yet voiced by a senior member of the Reagan Administration.

A statement issued from Mr Begin's office today responded: "The Secretary of Defence of the United States is reported to have stated that, on two occasions, Mr Philip Habib was about to reach agreement, but failed because of the Israeli operations against the reactor near Baghdad and the headquarters of the Arab terrorist organizations in Beirut.

"The Prime Minister met frequently with Mr Habib for many hours of conversation after these events, but never once did he learn such 'news' from him. Mr Caspar Weinberger alleges that the Prime Minister does not behave with 'moderation'. This reaction to Mr Weinberger's astonishing remark is illustrative of the Prime Minister's manifest moderation."

During the recent Israeli election campaign, Mr Begin delivered a bitter personal attack on Mr Weinberger, and diplomats here say that rarely, if ever, has there been such a depth of ill feeling between a senior member of the American Government end an Israeli Prime Minister.

The force of Mr Weinberger's remarks and the tone of Mr Begin's reply have served to destroy claims by some prominent members of the Begin Cabinet that there is no crisis between Israel and America. There is, however, official satisfaction here that President Reagan has so far appeared to remain above the fray.

Relations with America were discussed today when the Cabinet held its second emergency meeting of the week. Ministers also reviewed future military strategy in Lebanon.

The Cabinet meeting was declared a ministerial security committee, a body whose deliberations are classified under Israeli law, and no communiqué was issued. But it is understood that discussions centred on future tactics to counter the continuing Palestinian rocket attacks against towns and settlements in northern Israel.

It is known that there is virtually no opposition among senior ministers to Mr Begin's flat rejection of any limited form of ceasefire which might allow the Palestinians to reorganize. The Government's view is that it is better to suffer international condemnation than to allow the guerrillas any breathing space.

Within hours of the meeting, Israeli planes once again attacked southern Lebanese targets. The Israeli Military Command said that the jets had bombed a Palestinian gun emplacement near Hasbiyah and that all aircraft had returned safely to base.

After relative calm during the day, fierce fighting across Israel's northern border broke out again earlier tonight with the two sides trading heavy artillery and rocket fire.

Several Israeli army psychologists have been sent to the border area to deal with emotional problems that might be caused to civilians having to spend long hours every day under fire and underground.

Meanwhile efforts to negotiate a ceasefire continued, but the Israeli Government maintained its firm refusal to permit any kind of negotiations, direct or indirect, with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

☐ Washington: An embarrassed United States Administration today tried to distance itself from the attacks made by two of its senior officials on Mr Begin (*Nicholas Hirst writes*).

Mr Dean Fischer, the State Department official spokesman, emphasized that Mr Begin was not seen in any sense as an obstacle to peace in the Middle East. "We believe that Israel is as committed to peace as we are."

Asked if Mr Begin was seen as an obstacle to that peace, Mr Fischer replied "absolutely not".

In his television interview, Mr Weinberger accused Mr Begin of twice undermining American efforts to negotiate the removal of Syrian missiles from Lebanon. It was the arrival of the missiles which first sparked off the threat of an Israeli-Syrian war

He also criticized Mr Begin for a lack of moderation over his cross-border attacks. The Defence Secretary said Mr Begin's course of action "cannot really be described as moderate at this point.

"It is essential that there be some general realization of how volatile the region is and how quickly individual acts of violence, or aggression or retaliation, can lead to something more violent."

Mr Habib, he said, had twice come very close to securing reasonable terms for the removal of the missiles, but Israel had first bombed the Iraqi reactor and then had attacked Beirut.

Mr William Clark, the Deputy Secretary of State, said yesterday that the American attitude to Mr Begin was "one of disappointment and some embarrassment."

There is an increased irritation with the Begin Government among Congressmen and Senators on Capitol Hill and even among the Jewish community in the United States.

Mr Fischer today was clearly trying to reduce the impact of the criticism of Mr Begin and to concentrate on efforts to achieve a ceasefire.

Raids on Lebanon, page 6



Part of Bryan Organ's portrait unveiled yesterday.

Lady Diana wears the trousers

By John Witherow

In what must be one of the first portraits to show a future woman member of the Royal Family wearing trousers, the National Portrait Gallery in London yesterday unveiled the official painting of Lady Diana Spencer.

Bryan Organ, who painted it in seven weeks, appeared distinctly nervous as he told a jostling crowd: "We tried our best. We just hope that you give it a chance."

Mr Organ, who selected the clothes, received a mixed reception for his earlier portraits of Princess Margaret and the Prince of Wales from critics. The picture of Princess Margaret caused so much fuss that Mr Organ went into hiding for three weeks.

His portrait of Lady Diana, however, despite the trousers, is markedly less controversial and has won the approval of the Royal Family. It shows her sitting sideways on a chair, dressed in a black trouser suit with gold piping and a cream shirt. He placed her directly in front of a pale blue door flanked by elegant green wallpaper in the Yellow Drawing Room in Buckingham Palace.

Her legs are casually crossed and her left foot is excluded from the painting. "That's pretty normal in portraits. It gives one an impression of height", Dr John Hayes, the director of the gallery, said.

Mr Organ had six or seven working sessions with Lady Diana and completed the portrait from sketches and photographs. There is the hint of a smile on her lips and Mr Organ, who refused to disclose their discussions, said: "We had a very good working relationship. There were no problems."

His portrait of Prince Charles, unveiled in February, found considerable favour with the Prince, and the Royal Family readily accepted the gallery's suggestion that Mr Organ should paint his future bride. By all accounts they are pleased with the result. "If the National Portrait Gallery, myself or Lady Diana were unhappy with the picture in any way we would not be here today", he said.

The gallery paid £4,000 to commission the work, the same fee for the portrait of Prince Charles. Dr Hayes called it "a stunning portrait. It is totally different from the normal portraits of royal persons and I think her natural warmth and inner strength come through".

The gallery has now commissioned Mr Organ, aged 46, to paint Lord Dennings, Master of the Rolls, and Mr James Callaghan, the former Labour prime minister. Lady Diana's portrait will be hung in the gallery alongside Mr Organ's picture of Prince Charles.

☐ Jeffery Daniels writes: The portrait of Lady Diana is in no way a state image, even though it will be seen in a national museum and judged in an historical context.

Lady Diana is not only wearing trousers, but is seated on a gilt Regency chair at right angles to the back. This would seem to show a liberated social attitude combined with an awareness of the traditional implications of her pose.

In his portrait, Mr Organ has created an image which although unconventional has natural dignity and authority.

Countdown to wedding, page 2

Emergency aid for school leavers

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

The Prime Minister in a bracing end-of-term talk yesterday to Conservatives in Parliament, reminded them that she never promised quick results or an easy life.

She told them that there would be no "phoney boom", and that the Government would do nothing which might lead to higher inflation. She remembered 1973, she said—the reflationary period of Mr Edward Heath's government—and she "would not wish to go that way again".

But Mrs Thatcher also emphasized the Government's concern about the rising level of unemployment, specially among school-leavers. And next Monday, when she replies in Parliament to the Opposition motion of no confidence, she is expected to announce the commitment of new funds totalling several hundred million pounds, to keep people out of the dole queues, through special employment and training schemes.

The exact cost of the employment package, which is to come back to ministers for final approval on Monday, is being kept a secret. It is an emergency programme for spending in the current financial year.

But when the Cabinet yesterday took their first look at the pattern of public expenditure next year, they recognized that the Department of Employment's budget for special employment programmes, already costing £1,300m this year, will have to be increased substantially in 1982-83.

Ministers are understood to have agreed that they must move a long way by next summer towards their stated aim of ensuring that all 16 and 17-year-olds, if they leave school, will receive a guarantee of apprenticeship or vocational training, or some form of employment.

Two hundred Conservative backbench MPs and peers, depressed for the most part by the Government's performance and the economic outlook, gathered in a committee room last night in the hope of hearing something cheerful. That hope did not seem to have been realized, though afterwards there was praise for Mrs Thatcher's courage and firmness.

She began with some sobering words which she wrote in the foreword to the Conservative manifesto for the last general election. They said that her policies were "not a recipe for an easy or a perfect life" but a broad framework for recovery. The manifesto had forecast a long slog. "Too much has gone wrong in Britain for us to hope to put it all right in a year or so", it said.

Mr Edward du Cann, the backbenchers' chairman and MP for Taunton, assured the Prime Minister that she could depend on their staunchness.

But he also reminded her of something of which the party is only too well aware. A week might be a long time in politics, but two years was a very short time before an election—and the party was looking forward to planning for victory.

When the meeting began, the faces of those going in seemed longer than a year ago. Perhaps it was this which persuaded Mrs Thatcher to rally the party. If the trumpet made an uncertain sound, she said, with a slightly uncertain quotation from the Bible, perhaps it was for Tory back benchers as well as ministers to look at themselves, and to resolve to put the party's case across better.

Liberals hogging the best seats, SDP man says

By Our Political Editor

Senior Liberals were quietly seething last night at the suggestion from a prominent Social Democrat MP, Mr Mike Thomas, that half the prospective parliamentary candidates already adopted by local Liberal associations should step down in favour of SDP members.

Mr Thomas, MP for Newcastle upon Tyne, East, pointed out that about 230 Liberal candidates had already been chosen, and added that they were almost without exception in the seats that a Social Democrat/Liberal alliance might be most likely to win at the next general election.

If they all remained in place the practical effect, even if the alliance won the election, would be that most of the alliance MPs would be Liberals. Very few would be Social Democrats.

Mr Thomas, who is a member of the SDP national steering committee, was speaking in West London. He said it was understandable if Liberals resented a new party muscling in on their ground. But they must understand that the SDP did not exist "merely to water the ground so that Liberal seedlings might grow".

His speech provoked a stiff reply from Mr Richard Holme, president of the Liberal Party, which rejected his suggestion out of hand and hinted at the same time that the four joint leaders of the SDP would not agree with him either.

Success depended on an alliance of hearts and minds between local Social Democrats and Liberals, Mr Holme said. A cynical electoral deal imposed from above was hardly the way to embark on the new politics.

There was no short cut, and no substitute for sensible local negotiation in determining which partner in the alliance should be the standard-bearer in each seat.

The view at Liberal headquarters is that it would be quite impossible to impose any share-out of the potential spoils, and that local autonomy could not be over-ridden.

Liberals do not accept Mr Thomas's premise that the seats in which they are organized—most of them Conservative-held—are necessarily those which an alliance has the best chance of winning. The understanding between the national leaders of the two parties has always been that the SDP would tend to take the lead in Labour-held seats on the ground that in most cases they would have the better chance of winning.

Hattersley warning, back page

Labour defence spokesman threatens to resign

By George Clark, Political Correspondent

If the Labour Party decides at its annual conference in September to support the anti-nuclear defence policy endorsed by the national executive on Wednesday, Mr Brynmor John, MP for Pontypridd, the Opposition's front bench spokesman on defence, will probably resign his position.

Last night he saw Mr Foot, the Opposition leader, to tell him of his disagreement with the NEC policy.

So far, Mr John has relied on the backing of a majority in the Parliamentary Labour Party and the Shadow Cabinet for his advocacy of continued membership of Nato and the deployment of nuclear weapons as a deterrent to the Soviet Union. That policy is seen as a means of bringing the Russians to the conference table to discuss multilateral nuclear disarmament.

In this stand he has been backed by Mr Denis Healey, the shadow Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary and deputy leader of the party, who moved a series of amendments to the national executive document on Wednesday only to be defeated

As a result, the party is being asked to endorse—and there is every possibility that it will do so—a pledge that a future Labour government will close down all nuclear bases, British or American, on British soil or in British territorial waters.

Mr Healey pleaded witahout success for continued support for Nato. He said that the policy statement should declare that to eliminate all nuclear facilities and bases from Britain would not dimish the danger of war, but would only weaken the United States commitment to the Atlantic alliance.

Mr John, with the backing of a majority of Labour MPs, has also argued this case in the Commons as part of the strategy for international action on multilateral nuclear disarmament.

His position, vis-a-vis the leader of the party, was not a happy one, because Mr Foot at the NEC meeting had said that he was not disagreeing with the unilateralist line taken by th left-dominated executive. He had merely appealed to them not to issue the declaration until he had been able to report back on he consultations he is to have with European socialist parties and with political leaders in Mosaow.

Mr John said last night: "I have no intention of resigning before the conference decision is taken because I want to influence as many members of the party as I can to modify and reverse some of the points in the document.

In the meantime, Labour's policy as expressed in the *Commons* by Mr John will be pro-Nato and in favour of a nuclear deterrent.

The argument now spills over into the battle for the deputy leadership of the party.

Parliamentary report, page 9;
leading article, page 15

Consumer spending squeezed

By Melvyn Westlake

People are spending less as rising prices and taxes cut more deeply into personal incomes.

According to government figures published yesterday, consumers reduced their spending by 1½ per cent during the spring and early summer, after the tough Budget in March.

Spending on alcohol and tobacco has dropped, and consumption of fuel and light is estimated to have been lower during the second quarter of the year than at any time since 1976. These figures bear out the trend already seen in the retail trade, where business has fallen since the beginning of the year."

In January and February, a wave of buying produced something close to a "mini boom" in many High Street shops and department stores. Much of this was prompted by severe price-cutting as shopkeepers tried to clear their shelves. The stocking of wines, spirits and cigarettes ahead of the Budget also appears to have contributed to the high level of sales

Yesterday's figures show that consumer spending dropped to £17,800m in the second quarter, compared with £18,100m in the previous month (valued at 1975 prices to permit a true comparison).

In spite of the latest drop, consumer spending in the first half of 1981 has actually proved more buoyant than seemed likely at the time of the Budget, mainly because of the high spending levels ahead of the Chancellor's measures.

Government economists had been fully prepared for a drop in consumer spending this year particularly in the second half, as the rise in wages fell behind the rate of increases in prices

With prices now set to rise faster than expected, consumer spending could be even more depressed than forecast unless people are prepared to use their savings to maintain living standards. Table, page 22

Hunger marches planned in two Polish cities

By Our Foreign Staff

Hunger marches were threatened in two Polish cities today as the authorities revealed details of proposals to quadruple food prices.

About 1,000 women in Lodz plan a March next Thursday unless the food situation improves, the independent trade union Solidarity said. In Kutno, north of Lodz, Solidarity said it would hold a hunger march this Saturday in protest at what it called chaos in the local market.

Previous attempts to increase prices have led to widespread labour unrest, mainly because previous governments failed to consult and prepare the public for what was coming and why.

This time the Government is proceeding differently. Mr Zdislaw Krasinski, the minister in charge of the state pricing commission, said today that while the authorities were painfully aware that several Cabinets had fallen over attempts to change prices, the antiquated structure had to be changed urgently. Time was running short.

The decision would not be popular, he said, but the proposals would be submitted to public discussion and there would be consultations with the trade unions.

Mr Krasinski said that unless prices were put up by the end of the year one out of two people queueing at shops would go away empty-handed.

Examples he gave of necessary price increases included a kilogram (2.2lb) of ham going up from 100 to 450 zloties, a loaf of bread from seven to 21 zloties and a kilogram of sugar from 10.50 to 40 zloties.

Meanwhile, the trial of the four leaders of the dissident group known as the Committee for Independent Poland was resumed this morning after a recess of several weeks in the course of which three of the defendants were rearrested on the ground that they took advantage of their release to resume their political activities.

They are charged with engaging in activity harmful to basic national interests. They deny the charge of wanting to overthrow the Communist regime by force, saying that while they want to change the Communist system their activity is conducted within the constitutional framework and they are using legal political means.

Camera traps car thieves

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The Home Office is testing and developing a camera that reads the number plates of passing vehicles and by sounding an alarm sets police cars in pursuit if they are stolen.

Arrangements have been made with a police force for the equipment to be tried operationally, the annual report of Sir James Crane, HM Chief Inspector of Constabulary, said yesterday.

Numbers of vehicles are fed into a mini-computer. If one is down as being stolen, the system automatically notes it. A check is made by a police officer with the Police National Computer. Pursuit is begun if there is confirmation.

No record is kept of vehicles are not stolen, the Home Office said yesterday.

☐ The Automobile Association has strongly rejected a proposal by a Government working party that the police should have the power to inspect driving licences for endorsements (Our Motoring Correspondent writes).

"An offence should be treated solely on its own merits", it has told the Department of Transport.

Chief Inspector's report, page 3

Labour explains policy for uniting Ireland

By George Clark, Political Correspondent

The immense difficulties standing in the way of creating a united Ireland are frankly recognized in the Labour Party's new statement of policy for Northern Ireland published yesterday and due to come up for approval at the party conference this year.

"We believe the attainment of Irish unity, with the introduction of socialist policies, will bring great benefits to the people of both Northern Ireland and the Republic," the document says. "It will enhance the prospects of working class unity throughout Ireland by harmonizing and integrating economic and social interests and by bringing the labour and political movements together on a national basis.

"It will also encourage the Provisional IRA to cease its activities and seek, through its political arm, Sinn Fein, the support of the people through the ballot box."

Against this view, however, the Labour working party, which recently sounded out opinion in Ireland, found that a majority in the North argued that Ireland was never one country, that the predominantly Protestant north-east developed separately from the Irish nation in the rest of the country, and that, consequently, it was just as entitled to self-determination.

The document states: This opposition to Irish unity, which has a solid Protestant working class base, has been consistently expressed in electoral support for pro-union political parties in favour of staying within the United Kingdom over the past 60 years. The local government elections held earlier this year confirmed this position. The first preference share of the vote going to pro-union parties, even excluding the various independent pro-union candidates, was some 67 per cent.

Similarly, in their evidence to the Labour Party study group, trade unions and trades councils alike in Northern Ireland counselled extreme caution on the part of the Labour Party coming forward with proposals for unification. It could, they argued, undermine working class unity and make it more difficult for them to limit the impact of sectarianism on the shop floor; and it would be misrepresented by Unionist politicians as a policy of expulsion, and be used by them to entrench their own sectarian political position.

The Labour Party respects the strongly held views of the majority community in Northern Ireland. But our proposals for progress towards a united Ireland must be seen as a contribution to a continuing democratic political process—for we certainly do not believe that partition can be ended by threats, coercion or force.

Our aim is to help bring about the unification of Ireland by agreement and consent between the two parts of Ireland; and we agree with our trade union colleagues in the North that a prerequisite of this consent is the creation of greater unity between and within the working class in Northern Ireland.

The document says that it would be no part of the political programme of the Labour Party to force Northern Ireland out of the United Kingdom or into the Republic of Ireland. Before any constitutional change the party would seek to obtain the consent of the people of Northern Ireland.

Giving a general statement of Labour's position, the document says unity will only be achieved by a process of negotiation.

☐ Full-length riot shields, long batons and fire-proof clothing from Britain are to be issued to Irish police for tomorrow's H-Block protest march through Dublin (Tim Jones writes from Dublin).

Scores of police and demonstrators were injured on Saturday during the attack on the British Embassy. Since then the Dublin Government has received thousands of letters from people demanding that the marchers be refused the right to demonstrate.

Britain lags in kidney treatment, report says

By Our Medical Correspondent

A continuing disagreement among medical experts has been brought into the open with the publication today in the *British Medical Journal* of a report on health service treatment of patients dying of kidney failure. Many British doctors claim that the health service does not match other countries in providing treatment with artificial kidneys and transplant surgery.

The report, from the medical services group of the Royal College of Physicians, claims that deaths from kidney failure happen because patients are unsuitable for treatment, not because facilities are lacking. That reassurance is based on an examination by Sir Cyril Clarke, formerly president of the Royal College, and Dr George Whitfield of the records of 122 patients under the age of 50, dying of kidney failure in two health service regions.

No case was found of death caused by shortage of treatment facilities. Patients who died without treatment on an artificial kidney were judged unsuitable for dialysis because they also had other diseases, such as multiple sclerosis or cancer, or had mental disorders, or were severe diabetics.

A leading article in the same issue of the journal criticizes the report, however, saying that it looked at the wrong target.

"The main concern among renal physicians in Britain is that very few patients aged over 50 enter the treatment programmes, although the results of providing dialysis and transplantation can be satisfactory in such patients", the journal says.

The Royal College's data show that in the regions studied about 17 patients were accepted for treatment for every million of the population in 1979. That figure is far too low; other health service regions treat twice as many patients or more, and surveys suggest that 30 patients a million under the age of 50 and 15 to 20 over the age of 50 should be treated each year.

Certainly Britain compares poorly with other countries. The latest figures from the European Dialysis and Transplant Association record that Belgium, West Germany, The Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, and Switzerland all treat a higher proportion of their populations than does Britain, and the average age of the patients treated is higher.

In Britain, few specialist kidney units will consider patients over the age of 55 for treatment. In Europe and in the United States the policy is far more flexible. Even patients aged 70 and over are sometimes given dialysis.

☐ Only 127 patients a million of the population in Britain are being kept alive by dialysis and transplantation, compared with 251 a million in Switzerland and Health Services Correspondent writes).

Moreover, the United Kingdom is sliding down the league table. At the end of 1978 it was ahead of Austria and Spain, but by 1980 it had been overtaken.

The European Dialysis and Transplantation Association finds it particularly disturbing that Britain is inclined to provide treatment only for patients within certain age limits.

This is marked above the age of 54. In the 55-64 age group Britain started in 1978 treating 23 patients a million of the population, compared with 71 a million in West Germany, and 70 in France and Italy.

The proportion on hospital dialysis in 1980 were 22.5 a million of the population in Britain compared with 180 in Luxembourg, 145 in Israel, 133 in France, and 113 in Switzerland.

Britain does slightly better than most of those countries in providing kidney machines for people at home. Last year it was treating 37 a million, compared to 30 a million in France and Switzerland.

The rate of kidney transplantation is about average for the rest of Europe, although the rate of about 80 a month in 1980 was halved as a result of the controversial *Panorama* programme on kidney death last October.

The difficulty of finding kidney donors for the 2,000 people awaiting transplants is highlighted in an article in this week's edition of the *British Medical Journal*.

A survey of three health regions by the Royal College of Physicians showed although more than 1,000 people under 50 died in hospital in those regions during 1978 and 1979, doctors could obtain only 20 kidneys for transplant.

Medicine and Science, page 12
Leading article, page 15

Countdown to the royal wedding



Centre of attention: Lady Diana and Prince Charles with guests at yesterday's garden party.

Everything in the rainy Palace garden is rosy

By Staff Reporters

The Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer were the centre of attraction yesterday when they joined the Queen and other members of the Royal Family at a Buckingham Palace garden party to mark the International Year of Disabled People, the first such occasion held specifically for the disabled.

Torrential rain, which began minutes after the royal party's appearance and continued throughout the afternoon, marred the occasion for the 3,500 disabled people from throughout the country who attended the occasion, the fourth palace party given by the Queen this year.

Prince Charles and Lady Diana braved the downpour for an hour, long after other members of the royal party had sought shelter, chatting and joking with guests. Lady Diana, wearing a red and white outfit with matching red shoes and hat, told one guest that during Monday's wedding rehearsal at St Paul's Cathedral, she had tripped over a lighting cable. "I mustn't do that on the day", she said.

Huddled under an umbrella held by an aide, she told another guest: "The rain can do what it likes this week, as long as it's fine for next Wednesday".

Prince Charles also joined the Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh and Lady Diana at a formal ceremony yesterday to accept loyal addresses from a parliamentary deputation.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Mr Michael Foot, the Leader of the Opposition, and Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, were among the seven-member Commons deputation. Their address was delivered by Mr George Thomas, the Speaker, while Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, presented the House of Lords address.

It is traditional at important royal occasions for a number of institutions to present loyal addresses and yesterday's ceremony was the third before the royal wedding.

Also present were the Corporation of London, the Commission of Lieutenancy for the City of London, the City of Westminster, the Bank of England, the Royal Society and the Royal Academy of Arts.

In Wales extremists apparently tried to sabotage the Snowdon Mountain railway in a protest about the wedding.

Points were interfered with and bolts removed from the track at Hebron, Gwynedd. The nationalists broke into a locked store and threw steel sleepers on to the track. Maintenance men spotted the damage and it was repaired without disrupting services.

The wedding has prompted one farmer at Reedham in Norfolk to spray his sheep and goats red, white and blue. Mr Harry Sparkes, aged 53, of Thickthorn Church Road, has sprayed about 15 sheep and five goats and thinks with luck he could do his whole herd of 100 sheep by the wedding day.

Gibraltar wrangle, back page

To his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his Wedding by the poet and tragedian William J. MacGoonigal as requested by the learned gentlemen of the Legal & General Assurance Society

A right regal send-up from Goonland

Spike Milligan, the entertainer, yesterday sent to Buckingham Palace his own version of a poem to commemorate the wedding of the Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer. The text, written on parchment scroll 3ft 9in long, and commissioned by the Legal and General Assurance Society, reads:

Ohh! Twas in the year 1981!
Prince Philip was reading Page 3 of the *Sun*!
They were all sitting in Buckingham Palace
Roaring with laughter at the comedy *Dallas*
Prince Philip did talk to his son
(Who not being married
Had *not* had much fun)
"Thirty years in the Palace you've spent
And not paid your poor Mother a penny rent.
You must get married soon
Prince Andrew wants your room."
So he searched low and high
And lo! found a lady called Di
The Queen said: "I beg your pardon
She works in a Kindergarten?"
Said Charles "I fear 'tis true!
But it's only part-time and she's finished by two—
So Mother: I've decided to marry!
I've already invited Spike and Harry."
Said Philip, "If Secombe's there,
He'll have to hire a reinforced chair."
The wedding got the Royal Assent
And debated in Parliament
Said Foot: "How can we afford the expense?"
Said Thatcher: "We'll cut our National Defence."
Said Foot: "So, if he wants to marry her!
We'll have to sell another Air craft Carrier!"
For the marriage they hired St Paul's
So the Dean started repapering the walls
Said Philip: "Invite all the Press
All except the bloody *Daily Express*!"
So started a Royal Souvenir trade
By British craftsmen (Hongkong made)
There were beautiful Prince Charles mugs
Even pairs of artificial Royal Porcelain lugs.
Getting fit for marriage Charles jogged round courses
And practised falling off his favourite horses.
Lady Di sent off a list of presents they'd like
Some fish forks—a toaster—and a *bike*
A cook book—some plates—a potted dahlia
And the Head of a telephone engineer from Australia
Soon the ceremony was through
All because they both said "I do".
On the television the wedding worked a treat.
Some *said* it was even better than *Coronation Street*.
They drove through the cheering streets in a carriage.
People said "Look! There goes a marriage."
Suddenly, Prince Philip went pale and ill
The Dean of St Paul's had said: "Here's the bill."
Philip showed his American Express, and said icily:
"I suppose this will do nicely."
The Queen said "Drive them to the Britannia Yacht."
Philip said "Be careful, it's the only one we've got!"
As the yacht pulled away—sails in full trim
Philip said "There! That's got rid of him."

The poem was signed: William J. Mac Goonigal Knee Spike Milligan (1865-1981).

Leader of the heavenly chorus at St Paul's

By Alan Hamilton

A new arrangement of the National Anthem, which many regard as being sadly in need of repair, will be one of the musical highlights of the royal wedding ceremony in St Paul's Cathedral.

To perform what promises to be a livelier rendering of that well-known theme, Sir David Willcocks, the arranger and overall musical director for the event, will have the services of large parts of the English Chamber, Philharmonia and Covent Garden orchestras, together with the vocal power of 250 singers from the Bach Choir, and the choirs of St Paul's and the Chapel Royal at St James's Palace.

As if that were not enough to raise the cathedral roof, yet more sound will emanate from the State Trumpeters, the trumpeters of the Royal Military School of Music, and the huge St Paul's organ at the hands of the cathedral organist, Mr Christopher Dearnley and his assistant, Mr John Scott. Kiri Te Kanawa, the New Zealand soprano, will have her solo spot too, singing an aria and chorus from Handel's *Samson*.

To keep this vast heavenly chorus in order will require the efforts of four conductors: Sir David himself, Barry Rose, Richard Popplewell and Sir Colin Davis.

Arranging the music for such an august occasion is a far cry from one of Sir David's previous musical adventures, recording *You can't always get what you want* with Mick Jagger. Sir David, it must be said, did not sing on the recording; he conducted the backing group, which on that occasion was the Bach Choir.

At any lesser event than the royal wedding, the music would be left in the hands of Mr Dearnley, the resident cathedral organist. But Sir David and the Prince of Wales have been close friends since the former was organist and choirmaster at King's College, Cambridge, and the latter an undergraduate.

Sir David has been director of the Royal College of Music since 1974 and the Prince, whatever his other virtues, is not an outstanding musician. But the two do have one thing in common; modest accomplishment on the cello. According to Sir David, his appreciation of music is good and the choice of wedding music is largely his own.

The programme is almost entirely English, with pre-service selections from Bliss, Britten, Elgar, Tippett, Vaughan Williams, Williamson, Bush and Howells. The exception is an arrangement of Psalm 67 by William Mathias, professor of music at the University College of North Wales, Bangor, a fitting tribute to the Prince of Wales, receiving its first performance.

Despite a career which has become largely administrative, preparing the Royal College of Music for its centenary appeal in 1983, Sir David is best known as an organist and choirmaster. During his tenure at King's College, he greatly widened the choir's repertoire and led them on more than 60 LP records. The royalties went to college funds.

Sir David, a Cornishman, was guided into music by his parents at the age of nine. After hearing a radio talk on music they found him a place as a Westminster Abbey chorister. A scholarship to Clifton College, Bristol, was followed by the organ scholarship at King's.

He was cathedral choirmaster, first at Salisbury then at Worcester, where he conducted the Three Choirs Festival, before returning to King's



Sir David Willcocks: New version of National Anthem

JPs reject prisoner conspiracy claim

By Frances Gibb

A prisoner serving a 20-year life sentence for murder failed yesterday in his attempt to begin a court action against three police officers whom he accused of giving false evidence during his trial.

Paul Cleeland, aged 38, who is at Parkhurst Prison on the Isle of Wight, was applying at Stevenage Magistrates' Court for summonses to be served on the three men for conspiracy to pervert the course of justice.

He also named a fourth man, a lawyer, whom he alleges attempted to pervert the course of justice by withholding evidence.

Since his arrest in 1972, he has strongly protested his innocence and now intends to bring a private prosecution against those involved. But after a two-hour hearing in camera, the magistrates dismissed the application.

After the hearing Mr Horton Cleeland, the applicant's father, said after speaking to his son, that he would appeal against the decisions to the High Court.

"He half expected this decision", the father said. "He is not at all worried about it." But he thought it was a scandal that the case had been heard in camera.

Paul Cleeland was convicted at a retrial in 1973 after the jury at the first trial had failed to return a verdict. His 20-year sentence was imposed by Lord Lane, now Lord Chief Justice.

An internal police inquiry was ordered by the Chief Constable of Hertfordshire into Cleeland's allegations and was carried out by a senior officer from another force. Its findings have never been published, despite persistent requests from Mrs Shirley Williams when she was Cleeland's MP.

Police still on duty after reprimand

Three London police officers whose conduct was described by a judge as monstrous and whose evidence was disowned by the prosecution are still on duty, Scotland Yard confirmed yesterday (David Nicholson-Lord writes).

An internal inquiry is under consideration against a sergeant and two constables from Vine Street police station for their role in the prosecution of Mr John Campbell, leader of the campaign to remove organized crime and "red-light" activities from Shepherd Market, near Mayfair.

Police said reports on the case were being studied and any improper behaviour by officers would be referred to the complaints investigation bureau.

Mr Campbell's acquittal by a jury at Knightsbridge Crown Court last week on three charges of assault came after serious criticisms by Judge Barker of the officers' "unforgivable" behaviour. The evidence revealed important discrepancies between the officers' version of events and that contained in a 12-minute tape recording made by a friend of Mr Campbell without their knowledge.

The court case followed an incident in December, 1979, in which three women allegedly rang the doorbell of Mr Campbell's home in Shepherd Market at about 4 am on a Sunday morning and forced their way in when he answered it. Mr Campbell, who was charged with assaulting two of them, called the police and telephoned a friend asking him to come round with a tape recorder.

Judge Barker, who described Mr Campbell as a man of excellent character, told the jury the police version omitted much of what he had said at the time of his arrest, a lapse the judge called monstrous.

Mr Campbell, who has strongly criticized policing of the area and accused officers of fraternizing with criminals, said yesterday he was considering a civil action for damages against the police but would not be making an official complaint.

The officers involved in the case were Sergeant Michael Hollingsbee and Constables Peter Tallack and Paul McGrath.

Red Cross fails at the Maze

From Richard Ford
Belfast

The International Red Cross team left Northern Ireland for Geneva yesterday, saying they saw no hope for a settlement to the crisis at the Maze Prison, where eight men are on hunger strike.

The three-man Swiss delegation had a 90-minute meeting with Mr Michael Alison, Minister of State at the Northern Ireland Office with responsibility for prisons, during which they gave their opinions about prison conditions.

Mr Frank Schmidt, the leader of the delegation, said: "We cannot see any settlement of the hunger strike in the immediate future. We did initially see whether we could play in any way a useful role in the issue of the hunger strike and we fairly quickly came to the conclusion that this was not the case. It was quite quickly obvious that the two sides would not meet."

As the condition of Kieran Doherty and Kevin Lynch, entering today the 64th and 63rd day of their fast respectively, continued to worsen, the Government replied to a challenge by Mr Gerry Adams, vice-president of Sinn Fein, to publicly state its plans for the Maze if the fast ended. It said it had repeatedly stated what developments would be made once the fast had ended.

But a report that a conference of the prisoners, their families, priests and government officials was being considered, was greeted without much enthusiasm by Republicans and the Government.

The idea appears to have been blown up out of all proportion, and the hunger strikers have made it clear that Mr Brendan McFarlan, "officer commanding" republican prisoners in the Maze, would have to be involved. The Government has refused to involve him as they say that that would be tantamount to negotiation.

He is clearly crucial to any agreement. Aged 29, from the Ardoyne, Belfast, he is a five times killer, serving five life sentences imposed in May, 1976. In August, 1975 he and two others went to a public house in the Protestant Shankill Road and placed a bomb in the hall. As they fled, they opened fire with an Armalite rifle and two automatic pistols killing two men. In the explosion that followed another man and two women died, and 68 people were injured.

IN BRIEF

'Coronation St' for Canada

Episodes spanning seven years of *Coronation Street*, made by Granada Television, have been bought by the CBC English television network in Canada. The 728 episodes cover the series from January 1974 to January this year.

Since 1966 *Coronation Street* has been shown on 14 CBC stations. It will now reach 42 stations with a potential audience of more than 95 per cent of Canada's 16 million English-speaking people.

Director's wife fined

Mrs Marjorie Stephens, aged 42, the wife of the managing director of Selfridges was fined £100 by the Epsom magistrates yesterday after admitting the theft of a 64p bottle of hand cream from a chemist in her home village of Banstead, Surrey. She claimed she had been driven to the crime by the pressure of having an armed police guard outside her house after threats.

Marches banned

All marches in Cleethorpes, Scunthorpe, Grimsby and Hull have been banned from today until August 9. The ban will prevent the National Front from marching in Grimsby on Saturday, when Princess Alexandra visits the town.

Ford cars recalled

Ford is recalling 174,000 Cortina 1.6s and Escort XR3s to inspect and replace the engine pre-heat pipe, which has been found to be liable to damage from high temperatures.

£34m drugs ring

A drugs ring that smuggled cannabis and cocaine into Britain operated chiefly in south London, Lewes Crown Court was told yesterday. A leading member of the ring, Paul Joseph Parker, aged 37, of Coast Road, Pevensey Bay, East Sussex, was jailed for six years.

Healey unopposed

Mr Denis Healey, deputy leader of the Labour Party, will face no challenge from the left when he appears for reselection tonight at his constituency of Leeds, East.

Tournament hitch

The musical drive by The King's Troop, Royal Horse Artillery, was twice brought to a halt at the Royal Tournament at Earl's Court yesterday, when limbers drawn by two of the gun teams overturned.

D'Oyly Carte singers want to accept Forte aid

By Martin Huckerby, Music Reporter

The singers in the threatened D'Oyly Carte Opera have called on the trustees of the company to prevent its becoming "a fatal casualty in the boardroom battle at the Savoy" and to accept any unqualified offers of financial assistance.

In an open letter published in yesterday's issue of *The Stage*, the theatre paper, an appeal signed by about 60 members of the company made clear that they want the trustees to accept the money offered by Sir Charles Forte, who was involved in an unsuccessful bid to take over the Savoy Hotel group. The Savoy is the original home of D'Oyly Carte, although the company recently had to move its offices out of the building.

The trustees have said they have never had an offer free of conditions from Sir Charles, who had spoken of a contribution of £50,000, and his efforts to raise a further £250,000 from the business community.

Now the members of the company are worried that the public appeal, which has brought in about £45,000 of a projected £1m, may not raise enough funds to prevent the closure of D'Oyly Carte next February and are determined that any offer of help should be considered

COUNCILS DEFEND STATUS

By Our Local Government Correspondent

The Association of Metropolitan Authorities is to campaign to defend local government against spending cuts

Mr Jack Smart, chairman of the association, said yesterday that the future of local democracy was in danger. "Faced with massive cuts in its expenditure and growing public pressure on our services we are now in danger of government action to dictate our policies which would make local democracy meaningless."

The association is prepared to levy funds from its member authorities.

Progress on pay as rail talks adjourn

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

Six hours of negotiations last night failed to break the deadlock over pay for 180,000 railway workers, although the threatened industrial action has been averted for the moment.

The three unions met senior British Rail management in London to insist that an arbitration award of an 8 per cent increase from April and a further 3 per cent from next month should be met in full.

It is understood the two sides made progress during the talks and have agreed to meet again on August 3, although a settlement does not appear close.

British Rail argued that the 3 per cent must be conditional on a commitment to the introduction of new productivity measures. The unions had insisted that negotiations on productivity should be taken out of these annual pay negotiations.

Unions and management are believed to have discussed the possibility of paying the 3 per cent later in the year, to reduce the effect on British Rail's annual wages bill.

☐ One of the Civil Service unions at the heart of the 20-week pay dispute appeared set last night to reject the Government's improved pay offer by a narrow majority (Donald Macintyre writes).

The voting at 40 out of 70 meetings the Inland Revenue Staff Federation is holding throughout the country was 11,733 votes against the offer and 8,874 in favour of it, yesterday.

Although the results are significant coming from a middle sized union normally regarded as moderate, most union leaders and ministers were still expecting a substantial overall majority in favour of a settlement when the nine unions present their final returns next week.

A higher proportion of the federation's 65,000 members have been taking part in selective strikes

About half of all the 5,000 strikers have been revenue staff.

Members have been warned at meetings that the alternative to accepting the new 7.5 per cent offer is an all-out, indefinite strike.

Early voting in the largest union, the Civil and Public Services Association, suggests a convincing majority for a settlement.

STANSTED INQUIRY WIDENED

By Our Air Correspondent

The planning inquiry into the development of Stansted as the third London airport, due to open in September, is to be widened to include consideration of a site at Maplin, on the Essex coast, and an extension of Heathrow airport.

That emerged yesterday with the "calling in" by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, of applications by the Town and Country Planning Association for Maplin and by Uttlesford District Council for Heathrow.

Planning inquiries will be held concurrently with the inquiry on Stansted.

The proposal for an extension at Heathrow is strongly supported by British Airways.

'RADIO TIMES' DISPUTE OVER

The dispute that threatened the printing of the royal wedding issue of the *Radio Times* at the north London factory of the British Printing Corporation, whose chief executive is Mr Robert Maxwell, was settled yesterday.

The agreement with printing and other unions means that the workforce at the factory will be reduced by about 100, and by a further 70 by next January.

Riots and the police

Inquiry allocates blame for St Paul's 'volcano'

By Lucy Hodges

An inquiry into the St Paul's riot in Bristol last year has blamed the disturbances on poor housing and education, unemployment, racial discrimination and tense relationships with the police.

Mr Ian Mikardo, Labour MP for Tower Hamlets, Bethnal Green and Bow, who chaired the inquiry, said yesterday the report was not called *Slumbering Volcano?* for nothing. "It is a slumbering volcano and, if nobody does anything about it, it will erupt again."

"No doubt if there is another eruption the Government will send in Mr Michael Heseltine. That is rather like *sending an arsonist* down to the scene to find out the cause of the fire."

After the riot broke out on April 2, causing £500,000 of damage, the Government *refused to set up an inquiry, so* the Bristol Trades Council organized its own. The then *Conservative-controlled* Avon County Council and the police refused to cooperate.

One of the most important of the inquiry's 64 recommenda*tions* is that the police authority set up a liaison committee with representatives of all communities in the area. The committee should meet regularly and formally under the *chairmanship* of the police community relations officer.

The report says complaints against the police should be fairly investigated and the outcome of each case reported to the committee. Police officers working in St Paul's should be trained in the special problems of areas with a large ethnic minority population.

More police should be put on the Beat and there should be a clampdown on prostitution, the report says.

The inquiry *received* many complaints about police harassment particularly of black people. "We had neither the time nor the facilities, and indeed it was not our function, to investigate individual complaints, but the volume of these was so great and their incidence so widespread as to continue a *strong prima facie case*," the report says.

The inquiry was also told that *there was intense dissatisfaction* with the procedure for lodging complaints against the police.

Many witnesses *complained* about the shoddy environment of St Paul's, the lack of places for children to play in, the lack of a public library, post office, public lavatories and poor quality shops. The report recommends an inquiry into the way in which "the pedestrian has been disadvantaged for the benefit of the motor car".

And it says there should be close cooperation between Avon County and Bristol City councils because their functions overlapped, particularly in planning. Mr Ron Thomas, former MP for Bristol North-West, and secretary to the inquiry, said he hoped this could be done because Avon was now controlled by Labour the majority party on the city council.

The inquiry laid much of the blame for poor housing at the door of central government but said the city council should formulate and publish a housing programme.

It recommends that local authorities and public bodies keep ethnic records to check on the way in which black people are being treated in housing, education and social services. But it adds that this should not be done without people's consent.

The *education authority* should abolish the 11-plus system, recruit black people to governing bodies and black teachers to work in schools.

The report, which cost £600 to produce, says it can offer little hope for improvements in employment, but recommends that urgent consideration be *given to setting up a skills* resource unit for those aged 18 to 25 who are unemployed.

Slumbering Volcano? available from Mr Ron Thomas, 64 Morris Road, Bristol 7; 50p or 65p including postage and packing. Cheques to Bristol TUC.

☐ Sir Ian Trethowan, director-general of the BBC, commenting yesterday on the reporting of riots, said it seemed unthinkable that the BBC should not report on what was happening in British cities (Kenneth Gosling writes).

"*We must assume*", *he said* on a BBC Radio London phone-in programme, "that basically we *are* a *decent*, law-abiding, mature, free democracy and if you show people what is happening the reaction will be a responsible and mature reaction."

He said it would be absurd to pretend there might not be a "copy-cat" factor. But after inquiries in Northern Ireland some time ago the overwhelming reaction of viewers was: 'This is appalling—the police must be given all the help we can."

But Mr David Wilson, chairman of Liverpool Publicity Association, yesterday accused television news of being a main contributor to the riots in Toxteth and other inner-city areas.

The hooligans in Toxteth, he said, had learnt about the effectiveness of the petrol bomb from close-up coverage of its use in Ulster.

Magistrates have sentenced 220

By Marcel Berlins

More than 200 defendants have been sentenced by courts around the country for their parts in the rioting earlier this month, but there are still more than 1,000 cases pending.

Although many magistrates have given priority to riot cases, the legal machinery cannot be hurried too much without denying justice to the individual.

Several hundred defendants are pleading not guilty, which *means* arrangements have to be made to get witnesses, many of them policemen and lawyers, *for the trial. Dates* also have to *be set* aside for hearings.

Hundreds of other defen*dants have been remanded* in custody or on bail for sentence. In many of those cases *social welfare or* probation reports have to be prepared.

The more serious offences *arising from the riots, includ*ing most involving petrol bombing, cannot be dealt with by *magistrates, and will even*tually come before Crown Courts.

Magistrates have so far dealt only with relatively minor and straightforward cases in which the defendants have pleaded guilty.

More than 500 people were arrested around Merseyside during the disturbances, but only about 30 have been sentenced. Manchester had nearly 300 arrests, but only about 50 defendants have been sentenced. London courts have sentenced only a handful of offenders.

Of 220 finished cases of which *The Times* has details, *offences arising* from looting (theft, including burglary, and handling or receiving stolen *goods*) *account for* nearly a third.

There were 50 cases of *threatening* behaviour and 46 of conduct likely to cause a breach of the peace. Criminal *damage*, having an offensive weapon, obstructing the police and assault, mainly on police *officers*, made up most of the remainder.

No discernible sentencing pattern emerges, although it is clear that magistrates have not hesitated to use their maximum sentencing powers of six months' imprisonment. In some cases the sentence was in part due to the offender's previous record.

Altogether, 60 sentences of immediate imprisonment have been imposed, and 50 youths, aged between 16 and 19, have been sent to detention centres for up to six months. The remainder received *either* suspended sentences or fines, ranging from £10 to £500, or were bound *over to keep the peace*.

The vast majority of those sentenced have been white—in some areas riots only involved whites. A high proportion, although difficult to quantify because of lack of information, were unemployed.

The above assessment does not include cases arising from the Brixton riots in April. So far, only about a third of the 354 people arrested have been dealt with.

Paramilitary squads strongly opposed

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Sir James Crane, HM Chief Inspector of Constabulary, came out strongly yesterday against the creation of paramilitary riot squads. The kind of permanent *reserve* force that existed in other parts of the world would not be "in accord with our long-established and accepted principles and methods of keeping the peace", he says in his *report* for 1980.

Although Sir James's comments were written before *most of* the latest disorders, he does refer to the riots at Bristol and Brixton.

He says: "It was already clear in the aftermath of Bristol that the police service *needed, in addition to* reviewing its arrangements for handling such spontaneous disorder, also to *pursue* with renewed vigour the many efforts already being made to achieve a better understanding of and with the ethnic minority communities."

Sir James is pleased that *chief officers have returned* more men to the beat. He says that, if community policing is *properly matched* to local needs, not only will the image of the police and quality of *local* life improve but the community's resources will be mobilized to prevent crime.

With the appearance of conventional criminals in the drug scene and because of the widespread nature of their activities, regional crime squad officers are becoming more involved in the investigation of important drugs cases. These squads recovered stolen property worth £8m last year and large quantities of drugs with high illicit sales value.

The continued growth of the heroin *black market* was one of the most disturbing features of 1980, Sir James says. There is apparently more *addiction* among the young and in the provinces.

Heroin addicts notified for the first time to the Home Office by general practitioners increased from 64.6 per cent in 1978 to 72 per cent. The proportion under the age of 20 rose from 9 per cent to 12 per cent, and in 1979 33 per cent of those reported for the first time were from outside the capital. In 1980 it was 47 per cent.

Report of Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Constabulary for the year 1980. House of Commons *Paper 409, Stationery office*, £5.60.

Vice-chancellor wary of state intervention

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

Attempts to persuade the *Government to intervene in the* distribution of grants to universities could lead to an even more serious crisis and loss of autonomy for universities, Lord Hunter of Newington, vice-chancellor of Birmingham University, said yesterday.

Speaking at a degree ceremony at Aston, one of the worst-hit universities, where he was awarded an honorary doctorate in science, Lord Hunter said it was legitimate, perhaps *desirable, for the utmost* pressure to be brought to bear on the Government to produce more money for higher education.

"But the suggestions that are around that the Government should change the priorities arrived at by the University Grants Committee, however wrong those priorities may be, will create a crisis, and it will mean that universities will become direct grant institutions", he said.

The case for a change in the priorities set for a particular university must be fought with the UGC not the Government. The Secretary of State for Education and Science had never answered questions in the Commons about academic decisions in individual universities, and he personally would be sad if that began.

He admitted that the UGC sometimes got its assessments wrong. He recalled the case of the *biology department* at University College, Bangor, which was informed by the UGC in the late 1950s that its biology department was of poor quality and should be run down, only to be told five years later that its biology department was the jewel in the college's crown.

Mrs Shirley Williams, who also received an honorary doctorate from Aston yesterday, said at *a* graduation dinner the *previous evening that the UGC* seemed to have used only three criteria in deciding how to distribute the universities' grant: A level grades of incoming students, cost effectiveness of courses and research council grant.

Those were reasonable criteria by which to assess the traditional universities, but not the newer universities, particularly the technological universities. Three other criteria should have been used: the quality and employability of graduates, the support by industry for research and the effectiveness of a course as distinct from its cost-effectiveness.

Had those criteria been used, she did not believe that institutions such as Aston, Salford and the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology would have been so hard hit. She asked the Government to reconsider the cuts, and look again at the UGC's recommendations.

At another graduation ceremony at Leeds University yesterday, the Duchess of Kent, the Chancellor, spoke of a "deep sense of personal dismay" at the prospect of the damage that the cuts would do to the university, and expressed regret at *the loss of overseas* students caused by the Government's policy of "full-cost" fees for them.

Edinburgh University, which is facing a below-average 11 per cent cut in its grant over the next three years, has asked its bankers for a temporary overdraft of up to £3m to help cope with possible cash-flow difficulties.

Its annual expenditure is more than £55m, but it has only £1m left in its reserves. Like most other universities, it is filling only the most vital academic vacancies. About 300 posts have been frozen.



Mrs Williams receiving her degree yesterday.

TUC's jobs express gets up steam

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

The labour movement and youth organizations combined yesterday to launch a campaign aimed at mobilizing the young unemployed and preventing the kind of "aimless protest" seen recently in London and Liverpool.

A national coordinating committee *representing the TUC* and youth groups has been established for the campaign, *which will enable young people* at local level to protest against unemployment and, in the words of one of the organizers, become "politically involved".

One of the priorities of the campaign will be to bring pressure on the Government to introduce radical changes in the youth opportunities programme (YOP) and to increase the £23.50 a week payment to young people on the programme. Campaign leaders want the programme to offer new types of training which would make it easier for youngsters to find full-time work.

The TUC is also planning to run a "Jobs Express" campaign train in November which will carry 400 young people around Britain and to London where a weekend of demonstrations, a lobby of Parliament and a *rock festival will be* arranged.

A "festival of youth" is *planned for next spring* and Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, *said the campaign would continue until the* Government could be persuaded to take steps to relieve *the desperate problem of youth* unemployment.

"The challenge to all society *is that unless the nation rallies* to the support of the young unemployed they will go on *feeling more isolated* and be driven into aimless protest, Mr Murray said. He regretted that *it had taken the recent riots* in British cities to produce action from the Government.

The labour movement, he believed, had to be sensitive to the influence being wielded by fascists over young people

Groups so far committed to the campaign include the National Union of Students, the British Youth Council, Youthaid and the National Association of Asian Youth. They said at the launch of the campaign that nearly half the country's unemployed are aged under 25 and young blacks, women and those living in inner cities are particularly hard hit.

Mensa finds clue to intelligence in frogs

From Tony Samstag, Cambridge

Members of Mensa, the society of individuals who pride themselves on their intelligence, yesterday pondered the question of what it is that makes them so clever.

With some audacity Dr Horace Barlow, Royal Society Research Professor of Physiology at Cambridge University, set out to demolish the dictum the "intelligence is what intelligence tests test for". His audience, all of whom had been required to pass one of those tests as a condition of membership, *seemed bemused*.

Mensa have convened at Queens' College, Cambridge, *this week for a symposium of* science and technology. A series of highly technical papers *is being presented to a largely* unacademic group of people, and it is hard to escape the *impression that the object is to* flatter that very intelligence which was under scrutiny yesterday.

Dr Barlow began with the results of certain bizarre experiments on frogs, which, he suggested, indicated that apparent intelligence among amphibia resided not in the brain but the retina.

From there it was a short step to the human brain itself, which began to glimmer in such seemingly mechanical feats as threading a needle or separating a jumble of geometric solids into its components.

What the brain was doing was drawing reliable conclusions from incomplete evidence, Dr Barlow said; and the more evidence required to reach the conclusions, the less intelligent the person was.

The absolute zero of intelligence (a phrase that went down well with delegates) was therefore the need for an infinite number of data in order to reach the correct conclusion.

Carefully selected symbolic or abstract evidence, then, could *form the basis for an absolute* scale on which to test intelligence. Dr Barlow conceded, *however, that his system made* no allowance for the first or intuitive stage of the deductive *process*, a weakness his audience was not slow to exploit.

In any case, it was hard to tell where the physiology of perception ended and intelligence proper began. To use some of the computer jargon that has been much bandied about this week, a *short sharp* input of logical positivism might have strengthened Dr Barlow's case and improved the feedback situation.

Photograph by John Manning

Entertainers entertained: The Greater London Council gave a lunch yesterday for performers in the Crystal Palace festival on the afternoon of the royal wedding. Left to right: Barry Ford, reggae star, Mr Kenneth Livingstone, council leader, Lynn Seymour, the ballerina, David Rappaport, who is in the film "*Time Bandits*" and Mr Charles Rossi, council vice-chairman.

Science report

NASA finds the way to easier digestion

By the Staff of "Nature"

The American National Aeronautics and Space Administration has turned its attention to appropriate technology and come up with a dramatically *improved* "digestor", a device that turns organic wastes and plant *materials* into burnable methane gas.

Not that we are going to see the age of the biogas rocket; this is a spin-off from Nasa's efforts to recycle human waste for a possible long manned space voyage.

The methane is produced by three species of bacteria, which successively break down complex organic molecules to methane. The bac*teria are sensitive to oxygen*, so the system must be closed and air-free; they must grow in *the right balance*; and their temperature must be carefully controlled. So anything that makes it easier to grow them must be considered an advance.

The Nasa scientists have made it easier, by turning the digestor from a simple container with a lid to something only slightly more subtle, two containers with a pump which circulates the fluid from one to the other and back again. The second container is filled with gravel, which provides a surface for bacteria to grow on.

Nasa has discovered that this relatively simple change, reduces the time needed to digest a load of plant matter from 90 days to 23 days. Moreover, the gravel tank contains only circulating fluid, so the main tank *into* which the plants and other waste are thrown can be disconnected *to be refilled*.

That leaves the bacterial community which has de*veloped in the gravel tank* untouched and the start-up of digestion after refilling the *main tank is quicker* and more reliable.

The development may be *relevant to efforts* in the developed countries to produce a "low-energy house", *one* which makes as much use as possible of solar energy and waste products to reduce its *energy consumption*. But it is more questionable whether it will find application in the Third World.

There biogas is potentially more significant, as it would reduce the immense pressure on rapidly depleting sources of firewood for cooking and heating, and free labour for more productive uses.

However, any increase in the sophistication and cost of a biogas plant (such as the introduction of a pump) would make it less useful, because it would be available to only the richest of the richer villages. Nevertheless, the apparently decreasing use of biogas plants in China, pioneers of the technique as a village technology, and their failure to make much impact in India may be due as much to the difficulty of controlling the bacterial activity as in social and economic factors. So the Nasa design may yet repay the attention of alternative technologists, who may find a way of achieving the same ends more cheaply.

Source: Economic Botany, vol 35 P224 (1981).

STAGE RAPE MAN GETS FOUR YEARS

A man convicted of raping a beauty queen on the stage of the City Varieties Theatre, Leeds, was sentenced at Leeds Crown Court yesterday to four years' jail.

The jury took 30 minutes to find Kevin Hazelwood, aged 36, a storeman from Leeds, guilty of raping the woman, now aged 29. He had pleaded not guilty.

Warning for the loveless

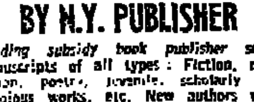
By Our Consumer Affairs Correspondent

Marriage *bureaux and* dating agencies raise unrealistic expectations and contribute to the loneliness and *social* embarrassment they claim they will solve, a report prepared by the Office of Fair Trading says.

Mr Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading, yesterday warned the bureaux that unless they adopted a formal code of practice he would recommend *legislation* to stop them operating without licences.

The OFT's report, to Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister for Consumer Affairs, cites cases of lonely people registering with bureaux and receiving few, if any, introductions.

The OFT says that though it only traced 80 bureaux it believes more than 100 are operating. Charges vary from £12 to £60 a year to register with agencies which do no more than circulate lists of members.



Thatcher has doubts about disabled quota proposals

By Our Social Services Correspondent

The Manpower Service Commission proposal to abolish the quota scheme for disabled *workers* was received lukewarmly yesterday by Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

During *Prime* Minister's question time, she said she had read the proposals and thought they would be very controversial. She added: "A number of people would think the *present* arrangements are better than any proposed change."

She was responding to Mr Clement Freud, Liberal MP for Ely, who added his own doubts to the growing protests against the *commission's proposals*. He condemned as "not good enough" the proposed code of practice which the commission wants linked to a new general duty on employers to take "reasonable steps" to ensure equal job opportunities for disabled people.

The proposals were *utterly* ludicrous, according to Mrs Ann Clwyd, Labour European MP for South Wales and *author of* the European Parliament report calling for workable quotas *backed* by *sanctions* on employers throughout the EEC.

She told the annual meeting of *the Royal National* Institute for the Blind that it would be extremely difficult to prove that an employer was not taking "reasonable steps".

Windscale case dropped

By a Staff Reporter

Anti-nuclear protestors yesterday called off their challenge in the High Court to the importing of nuclear waste at Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria, for reprocessing at Windscale.

The action was abandoned after British Nuclear Fuels (BNFL) gave evidence that showed it had deemed planning permission for a £5m docks extension in Barrow because of an existing use.

Judgment against the company could have halted the development and dealt a serious blow to BNFL's *expanding* reprocessing work for foreign energy concerns.

Mr Terry *Smith*, of the Barrow Action Group, which brought the case, said he was extremely *disappointed* and criticized BNFL and the British Transport Docks Board for producing the evidence "at the eleventh hour".

BNFL declined to comment. The docks extension is due to be finished by next summer.

ICE CAUSED FATAL AIR CRASH

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

A British-registered Bristol Britannia cargo aircraft crashed near Boston airport, Massachusetts, in February last year causing the death of five of the six people on board because ice and snow had accumulated on the airframe, a report by the United States National Transportation *Safety* Board, published yesterday, concluded.

The aircraft was operated by *Redcoat Air Cargo Ltd and* had taken off from Boston Logan international airport on *a flight to Shannon, Ireland.*

The *report* said that the probable cause of the crash was that *the* aircraft's flight capabilities were impaired by ice and snow before take-off, and by more icing once in the air.

Wind shear, downdraughts and turbulence during the climb also contributed to the accident. Failure of the flight-crew to obtain an adequate weather forecast and the failure of the National Weather Service to warn the crew of severe icing conditions were *also to blame*.

The report concluded that the crew responded to an air traffic *control low-altitude warning* by raising the aircraft's nose, which caused the speed to drop too low. Ice rapidly gathered on the airframe.

Seaman back Silkin

The National Union of Seamen's executive voted yesterday, by nine votes to four, to back Mr John Silkin in the first *ballot* for the deputy leadership of the Labour Party.

Select committee votes for ban on battery hen cages

By Hugh Clayton, Agriculture Correspondent

Sweeping reforms of factory farming were called for yesterday by members of the Commons Select Committee on Agriculture. After a long debate which divided across party lines, they voted to press all EEC members to ban battery cages for chickens after five years.

The battery system, the source of almost all eggs sold in Britain, is one of the main targets for reform by the animal welfare *lobby*. Its campaigners insist that keeping birds in tiers of small cages under restricted lighting is cruel.

Sir William Elliott, chairman of the select committee, said at *Westminster*: "*We have seen* what five birds look like in a 20 in by 18 in cage. We cannot *agree with those who have* written to us calling it worse than Belsen, but we think it quite unacceptable".

The committee is the first official body to call for a ban on battery cages since they became widespread in Britain more than 15 years ago. It called on Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, to use his present term as President of the EEC council of farm ministers, to persuade the Community to set a date for banning the practice.

Miss Maureen Tomison, political affairs controller of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, called the report a milestone in the history of campaigning against cruelty to animals.

But Sir Richard Butler, president of the National Farmers' Union of England and Wales, expressed alarm at the move to ban battery cages. "The aspect of the report on which we disagree most substantially is that related to battery cages," he said.

The select committee had failed to consider European Commission work on improved cage designs.

The NFU had one ally on the committee in Mr David Myles, Conservative MP for Banff. "I believe that battery cages provide almost a perfect environment for hens," he said. "Everything is just perfect for them to lie back and enjoy themselves".

Mr Myles was one of three Conservative members of the select committee who supported several unsuccessful attempts to dilute sections of the report. Mr Myles is a hill farmer and a former committee convener in the Scottish NFU. He was supported by Mr John Spence, Conservative MP for Thirsk and Malton, a member of the NFU of England and Wales for 30 years.

Sir William Elliott, who refuses to eat veal in restaurants, *said the committee had* been delighted to find an economic method in Britain which avoided using tight crates.

"I saw a veal unit on the Continent which deterred me", he said. "As most veal served in English restaurants comes from the Continent, I am not eating veal. I am not a vegetarian; I have made a living from fatstock."

Animal Welfare; Commons Paper 406—I; Stationery Office, £4.90.

EEC to cut cost of school milk

By Our Agriculture Correspondent

The amount of cut-price milk available to school children will be more than doubled by a new *EEC subsidy*, Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said yesterday.

"It could mean an extra £15m to £20m available to this *country* from *Community funds*", he said at Westminster.

The subsidy will be worth *almost* half *the price of a pint* of milk and local councils will be allowed to add to it if they *wish to issue free milk*. It has been won after months of complex bargaining in Whitehall and Brussels and reached the level of a Cabinet subcommittee before it is settled.

Mr Walker said the Prime Minister had allowed him to take responsibility for school milk subsidies in England from the Department of Education and Science. Money for the subsidy will be paid in advance from Brussels and issued to local councils by the Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce.

The subsidy will be available for plain and flavoured whole milk for all children. It is intended to reverse the sharp decline in school milk distribution since the Education Act, 1980 released local councils from the obligation to issue school milk to children.

The amount of milk distributed in schools has been halved in the past two years



Cabinet backs controversial nuclear reactor

By Rupert Morris

The Government's commitment to developing nuclear power was reinforced yesterday in a White Paper confirming support for the controversial Pressurized Water Reactor (PWR), but emphasizing the need for flexibility because of the uncertainty of future electricity demand.

To meet an estimated need for 20 gigawatts (GW) of new generating capacity in Britain by the year 2000, the White Paper reaffirms the intention of building at least one nuclear power station per year for ten years from 1982.

Many recommendations from the Select Committee on Energy are rejected. The committee suggested in February that the Government should pay more attention to conservation and coal development, and should also examine the Canadian-designed CANDU reactor. The White Paper says the commitment to nuclear power is not excessive, but flexible, and is unlikely to lead to more than 30 per cent of electricity generating capacity being nuclear by the year 2000.

Among the few concessions to the committee are commitments to keep projections of electricity demand under review, to consult the Central Electricity Generating Board on potential savings through better investment, and to research further the relative costs of investment in energy conservation as against energy supply.

But the Government makes its scepticism about energy conservation quite clear stating that "the Government believes that the strongest incentive to cost-effective investment in conservation is through the economic pricing of all fuels".

The Government promises to continue consulting the CEGB about the possibility of converting oil-fired capacity to dual-firing, with coal.

The White Paper endorses in general terms a larger role for coal and says modern coal-fired units are expected to last for 40 years. But it concludes: "It is prudent to establish as wide a range of options as possible".

On nuclear stations the White Paper rejects the CANDU option because it was proved uneconomical by the Thermal Nuclear Reactor Assessment in 1977, and an expensive research programme on it is unjustified.

After a report from the Chief Scientist at the Department of Energy, the Government says it is content that there is no evidence of likely uranium shortages, and hence no reason to commission a study of supplies.

Having committed itself to the PWR, the White Paper makes strenuous efforts to set minds at rest on next year's public inquiry into the PWR nuclear station to be built at Sizewell, Suffolk.

In the interests of safety, the Government is prepared to review salaries at the Nuclear Installations Inspectorate

Mason masters bygone skills to save a moat

By Louis Heren

Leeds Castle is arguably the most beautiful castle in the world, and some of the credit must go to *Magister Edwardus Cementarius*, or Mr Ted Filmer, the castle's stonemason.

His latest contribution, a 250ft long retaining wall which contains the moat at its most vulnerable point, will be officially "topped-out" tomorrow by Sir Hugh Casson, the president of the Royal Academy.

Unlike Sir Hugh, Mr Filmer is not an architect and indeed has had no formal training in masonry; but by some curious metempsychosis has inherited the skills of the Plantagenet engineers and masons who enlarged the Norman keep in the thirteenth century.

No architect or quantity surveyor was retained. As Mr Filmer said yesterday, Mr John Money, the agent, told him that "he wanted something done to stop the wall from collapsing, and that is what I did".

If the wall had collapsed, the waters of the vast moat would have drained away into the valley of the Len, and the castle built on three islets, would have ost much of its beauty.

Leeds Castle, lovingly restored by the late Lady Baillie, is now a centre of medical research, with special emphasis on Anglo-American cooperation, and is also used for high-level international conferences.

It attracts tens of thousands of tourists every year, including the physically and mentally handicapped who are especially welcome.

Mr Filmer uses Kentish ragstone quarried from the ruins of Leeds Abbey, which was built with the same stone used in the construction of the castle. That and his unusual skill ensure that repairs blend unnoticed into the original fabric.

He also cut the plain Norman arch, through which visitors pass into the Norman cellars of the castle, and put new coping on the battlements of the Gloriette.

At 54, Mr Filmer can look forward to continued employment if only because birds, which love lime, peck away at the ancient mortar. It was like painting the Forth Bridge, he said.



Photograph by Keith Waldegrave

Mr Ted Filmer, Leeds Castle stonemason, who prevented the moat from draining away.

Jail terms should be cut by law, MPs say

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

Drastic action to cut the prison population, now more than 45,000, was recommended yesterday by the House of Commons Home Affairs Select Committee.

If judges and magistrates are not persuaded soon to make sentences shorter, MPs say Parliament should reduce their limits by statute.

The Committee's report on the prison service says the necessary legislation should be prepared now, in consultation with interested parties, to avoid such a measure being introduced as a hurried response to crisis.

The "call-up" to prison by post of persons not remanded in custody is recommended as an experiment. People would be told the time and place at which to report to begin serving their sentence.

Experience in The Netherlands of such a scheme shows that about 40 per cent report immediately and another 40 to 45 per cent do so after seeking a deferment. Between 15 and 20 per cent do not report and have to be arrested.

The Dutch authorities consider that for people who report when asked a secure prison is unnecessary, and they go to an open one. The policy of using open prisons less should be reversed, the MPs say.

The law should be changed to extend to England and Wales the 110-day time limit from committal to trial in force in Scotland. The maximum time between court appearances should be extended to 21 days as a one or two-year experiment, provided the defendant is legally represented and gives his consent.

There should be a rapid development of shelters for drunken persons, with enough staff and skilled medical assessment. And legislation should be introduced to require the provision of National Health Service places for mentally disordered offenders on whom the courts make hospital orders.

"It is intolerable that people whose offences spring from a mental disorder should be detained in prison rather than in a secure hospital", the report says. "It is just as indefensible for the National Health Service to refuse treatment to someone requiring treatment for mental illness as it would be if the NHS refused to treat an accident victim or someone suffering from a physical disease."

The MPs conclude that sentencing policy should be reshaped to give non-custodial penalties for more non-violent, low-risk offenders.

Fourth Report from the Home Affairs Committee. Session 1980-81. The Prison Service. Vol 1. Stationery Office, £3.90.

Plowright is out of play for good

By Martin Huckerby
Theatre Reporter

Only a day after it was announced that Joan Plowright would be returning to the production of *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* for a delayed first night next month, the National Theatre said that she had withdrawn.

Miss Plowright, the wife of Lord Olivier, appeared in previews of the play at Bath and then in the National's Lyttelton Theatre earlier this month. She dropped out just before the scheduled first night on July 10. Performances continued with the part of the vituperative wife Martha being played by the understudy, Pamela Buchner.

The National said on Wednesday that Miss Plowright had been prevented from appearing because of a severe throat infection, adding that she and her doctor agreed she would be well enough to return on August 19. The first night was then planned for August 27.

Yesterday the theatre said she had asked to be released from the production with great reluctance. "She feels that the possibility of a recurrence of the condition once she returned is a risk the National Theatre should not have to take".

The news does not come as a surprise in the theatre world, since it is understood that Miss Plowright was less than happy in the production and had had several disagreements with Nancy Meckler, the director.

Questioned about the disagreements, the National said it was not aware of any. Miss Plowright's agents said there was nothing they could add to the National's statement.

The National may have some difficulty in finding a suitable replacement at short notice: the theatre intended, if the production was a success, to try to transfer it to the West End.



Joan Plowright: Withdrawing with great reluctance.

Pensioners' action day for better living standards

By Pat Healey, Social Services Correspondent

Thousands of pensioners are expected to take part in a national "day of action" in November, shortly before the next pensions increase is due. They will be sounding an alarm about the effects on elderly people of government economic and social policies, including rising fuel prices and cuts in local transport and social services.

The main focus of the "pensioners' action day" on November 12 will be local authorities and fuel boards. Local pensioners' groups will meet council leaders to seek support for the National Pensioners' Convention declaration of intent which demands better pensions, housing, social services and heating policies for the retired.

They will also support councils already resisting social services cuts and urge the introduction of free travel for pensioners in all areas. Councils will also be pressed to mount publicity campaigns to encourage more pensioners to claim benefits.

Pensioners' groups will lobby local electricity and gas showrooms on November 12 as part of their campaign to reduce fuel bills for the retired. They will press for standing charges for pensioners to be dropped, which would save them an estimated £3 a week.

Mr Jack Jones, retired general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said yesterady that pensioners would seek to enlist the support of councils at a time when the basic pension was under attack.

In public statements, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and a former Conservative minister of social security, had suggested that the country could not afford to go on increasing pensions and that the Christmas bonus should be abolished.

Mr Jones said: "They are proposing to vandalize pensions and we do not propose to accept that".

The day of action is part of the campaign for pensioners' rights, sponsored by the Trades Union Congress. Other events include lobbies of the Conservative and Labour Party conferences and a third national pensioners' convention next February.

TRADERS TO QUOTE FULL PRICES

By Our Consumer Affairs Correspondent

Traders will soon have to state how much value-added tax or extra charges are due in addition to the prices they quote for goods or services.

Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister of State for Consumer Affairs, said in a written answer in the Commons yesterday that she proposed to make an order on the price marking of VAT and ancillary charges under the Prices Act, 1974.

The announcement comes four years after the Consumer Protection Advisory Committee recommended that traders be required to quote VAT inclusive prices, or the amount of any VAT payable. The order, when made, is unlikely to come into effect before the end of the year.

It will affect not only the quotation of VAT, but will also require that restaurants clearly show any compulsory service charges, and that mail order traders give as much prominence in their advertisements to charges for postage and packing as to the basic prices

Hotels and restaurants will have to quote fully inclusive prices for meals and accommodation. Mr Michael Montague, chairman of the English Tourist Board, said yesterday: "It should end the unexpected shocks when the bill arrives."

Councillors' perks cut

From Ronald Kershaw
Barnsley

Inflation has attacked the core of county councildom in South Yorkshire. The cheap meals and bar facilities for 100 county councillors and about 40 senior officers are to cost between 50 per cent and 66.6 per cent more.

On Wednesday night South Yorkshire County Council voted for the increases in its 60-seat restaurant and club, which had been subsidized to cover a loss of £20,000 a year.

There are about 1,000 county council employees in and around its headquarters in Barsnely and most received a 17p daily sandwiches allowance because there is no subsidized canteen.

The average cost of a meal for a member or officer was £2.19. About half that was paid.

Mr Tony Mallett, the chief executive, said: "It is not in the interests of the authority for members to have to go out to cafes and restaurants. It would probably cost us more because we would have to pay the bills. It is cheaper for us to lay on a restaurant and subsidize it partly. It is obviously cheaper to do your own catering if you are a large authority

What of senior officers? Mr Mallett said: "The answer is that they are very much on duty when they are having their lunch.

'Washington Star' is to cease publication

From Nicholas Hirst, Washington, July 23

The *Washington Star*, the American capital's second newspaper, is to cease publication on August 8.

This morning the newspaper appeared on the newstands with a front-page story on the royal wedding but without a hint of its impending demise.

The *Star*'s biggest story, that of its own imminent closure, was nowhere to be seen. That had to wait for the afternoon editions.

A meeting of senior editors heard of the decision by the owners, *Time Incorporated*, the publishers of the highly successful news magazine *Time*, at 7 am.

They had been fearing it might happen for some time: "Everyone knew what the position was—it had not been getting better and if anything, with poor summer advertising, it had been getting worse", Mr Edwin Yoder, the editorial page editor, said.

Time had bought the newspaper three years ago for $20m (£10.5m) from Mr Joe Albritton, a Texas businessman, who brought in a new editor, Mr James Bellowes, to liven it up.

Mr Bellowes, who once ran *The New York Herald Tribune*, encouraged the writing of analytical articles and introduced a number of attention-grabbing pieces, such as the gossip column "Ear", which has continued under the *Time* management and its editor, Mr Murray Gart.

Elsewhere Mr Gart has cut down on the analysis in an attempt to compete with the more famous *Washington Post*, by presenting straightforward hard-nosed news.

The result has been a sober contrast, well liked by readers distrustful of the liberal attitudes of the *Washington Post*, whose own glamour, high high in the days of the Watergate film *All the President's Men*, took a knock recently when it was discovered that a Pulitzer prize winning article by one of its reporters was pure invention.

For all Mr Gart and *Time's* efforts, the newspaper has continued to lose money. *Time* said it had put in $65m on top of the $20m it paid for the business, increased the use of new technology, adding local news sections and printing in the morning for the first time.

The *Washington Star* suffered, like others of its kind throughout the United States, as afternoon newspapers succumbed to radio and television coverage and advertising. It has never been able to corner the classified house advertisements and "Wanted" advertisements.

Gandhi's party is recognized as the real Congress

From Kuldip Nayar, Delhi, July 23

The Electoral Commission of India has recognized the Congress party led by Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, as the real Indian National Congress and withdrawn recognition from the other Congress party led by Mr Devraj Urs.

That party will not be able to call itself Congress any more. The term has an emotional appeal because it was the Congress party led by Mahatma Gandhi which won the country's independence from Britain.

The recognition by the Electoral Commission in a country where 70 per cent of voters are illiterate will give Mrs Gandhi's Congress party at least 15 per cent of the traditional Congress vote because the voters will now be more sure in their mind that hers is the real Congress.

Also, the poll symbol of calf and cow, which the Congress party has used in many previous elections, can now be claimed by Mrs Gandhi's Congress and it will stand her in good stead to catch more votes.

Mrs Gandhi may gain in yet another way. Many Congress men who have either become independent or have stayed in the other Congress since the party split in 1978 will now move over to her on the plea that they want to join the real Congress party. In fact, many have been knocking at her door for admission for a long time.

The Electoral Commission, which was hearing the case for more than three years, has said in its verdict that the other Congress will have to have another name for electoral purposes.

The two general secretaries of the Congress party that lost recognition, Mr Banka Behary Das and Mr K. P. Unnikrishnan, said that the decision was unjustified and the party would challenge it in the Supreme Court.

The decision may, however, hasten the merger of that party with the Janata Party, which has been under discussion.

A study conducted on behalf of the Press Council of India has recommended that India should have legislation on the lines of the United States Freedom of Information Act making it obligatory for the Government to supply information when an individual asks for it.

☐ More than 100 people armed with clubs and knives attacked the office of the Tamil-language newspaper *Dinakaran*, today in the Tamil Nada city of Coimbatore, the United News of India reported.

In a complaint to the police, the Newspaper's management alleged that the assailants were members of the Anna Dravida Muthera Kazhagam, the ruling party in Tamil Nadu state, who objected to published reports

Failings in Italian justice perplex the Vatican

From Peter Nichols, Rome, July 23

Mehmer Ali Agca, the Turkish terrorist, today made it clear that he would not appeal against the life sentence, with a preliminary year of solitary confinement, handed down yesterday for his attempt on the Pope's life.

His defending counsel, Dr Pietro D'Ovidio, saw him for about a half an hour today and confirmed Mr Agca's refusal to recognize the right of the Italian court to try him. He also repeated his allegation that he was suffering persecution by the Italian authorities. No comment was apparently made about his threat to start a hunger-strike on December 20.

There is a feeling of dissatisfaction at the Vatican because of the absence during the trial of any indication where the real motive for the attack on the Pope lay. The Vatican does not reject the idea of an international plot.

There is a feeling of disappointment at the Vatican at the efforts of Italian justice. There are growing signs of widespread impatience that precious little light has been thrown on what the real motives are of political terrorism and who is organizing it. August 2 brings the first anniversary of the bombing of Bologna railway station which was the classic case of a full-scale terrorist attack which has gone totally unpunished and, as far as public opinion is concerned, remains an enigma.

☐ The Pope will remain in hospital for another 10 to 20 days to undergo a second operation to reverse the intestinal by-pass made during emergency surgery after he was shot, his doctors said yesterday. They want to be certain of a complete recovery before performing the second operation.—A.P.



Service suspended: Railway tracks in Jaipur, India, are left hanging after floods swept away a bridge.

SNOWHOLES SHELTERED CLIMBERS

Peking, July 23.—Chris Bonington, the British mountaineer, described today how he and three companions spent four consecutive days in coffin-like snowholes while climbing the 25,325ft Mount Kongur, one the world's highest hitherto unconquered peaks.

The expedition, costing £100,000, climbed the summit, located in Xinjiang province of China less than 50 miles from the Soviet border, on July 12.

Mr Bonington, the climbing team's leader, said that they dug holes in the snow for shelter because the wind, which Michael Ward, the expedition leader, said was of polar ferocity, made tents useless.

On the final assault, bad weather forced the team to spend four days in individual holes which were covered in snow.

The holes were dug in pairs about 10ft apart with only occasional contact between the two pairs until the weather cleared.

Mr Bonington, who led the successful 1975 expedition on to the south-west face of Mount Everest, said the Mount Kongur climb was "one of the most fulfilling climbs that I have done."—Reuter.

Workers to share profits under Peking's reforms

From David Bonavia, Hongkong, July 23

The Chinese leadership is pushing through reform measures which will decentralize the nation's main industries and remove Communist Party committees from everyday intervention in factory management.

The reform plan is based on the recent success of liberal reforms in agriculture. Senior party officials believe industry and commerce have lagged behind in the search for greater productivity through direct incentives for the workers.

Repudiating an important tenet of Maoism, the party now considers that the unskilled clerks, accountants and managers are all to be regarded as "workers" with equal rights to take part in democratic decisions about the way factories should be run.

The reforms—introduced this week in a new set of provisional regulations—are believed to be based on Yugoslav methods of worker-management consultation.

This decentralization of industrial management, with bonuses and other benefits for the workers and staff of the more successful enterprises, is bolstered by reforms in the tax system. Up to now factories have had to turn their profits over to the state.

Now the factories are to keep their profits, except for a profits tax to be paid to the state at a fixed rate. If properly administered through bonus schemes, this system should encourage the entire workforce to work for increased profits.

"In emphasizing party leadership, we do not want every matter to be decided by the party committee or its secretary. Things that should be looked after by the factory manager should be discussed, examined and decided by a congress of staff and workers", the official *People's Daily* said.

The paper continued: "If everything is ruled on by the party committee, this will not strengthen the party's leadership.

"The factory manager must be allowed to look after matters of daily administration independently and autonomously, as well as having the power to conduct management of production and technical activity. The party committee should not have to be consulted on every single matter."

SINATRA ON £1m TRIP TO SUN CITY

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg, July 23

Frank Sinatra arrived tonight in South Africa to the sort of reception reserved in most countries for visiting royalty.

South Africans may not see much on their television screens of next week's royal wedding because of a ban by Equity and the Musicians Union on their members appearing before South African audiences. Mr Sinatra, however, for a considerable fee, is prepared to ignore Equity bans and the possibility of being black-listed in a campaign being mounted through the United Nations to dissuade entertainers and actors from visiting South Africa.

He will display his talents at Sun City, the Las Vegas-type entertainment centre that has been built in the Bophuthatswana Bantustan, two hours' drive from Johannesburg and Pretoria.

The fee is said to be 1.8m rand (more than £1m).

Mr Sinatra flew from New York to Johannesburg on board a South African Airways jumbo.

South Africans will be paying from £50 a seat to watch the Sinatra show at Sun City.

IN BRIEF

Argentine union leader held

Buenos Aires.—Señor Saul Ubaldini, the secretary-general of the General Confederation of Labour trade union, has been arrested at his offices here. He is the sixth leader of the union to have been arrested (Andrew McLeod writes).

A strike call by the labour union was virtually ignored throughout the country on Wednesday—only a few factories in the Buenos Aires area were affected. Public transport was not disrupted.

Amnesty sentences

Public appeals and protests to the Guatemalan Government to protect clergy and church workers after the recent murder of an Italian priest were urged by Amnesty International yesterday (our Diplomatic Correspondent writes).

Marco Maruzzo, aged 42, machine-gunned on July 1 in Quiriga, Isabel Department, was the eighth priest killed or abducted in 15 months. Other church workers have also been killed after helping peasants, Indians and slum dwellers.

Lisbon terrorism

Lisbon.—The Popular Force of April 25, a leftist urban terrorist group, has claimed responsibility for wounding Senhor Picarra de Oliveira, a Portuguese industrialist, and his chauffeur in a machine-gun attack near here. The guerrillas said the attack was made to force Senhor Oliveira's company, Standard Electrica, to reinstate dismissed workers.

Air chief dismissed

Dacca.—Air Vice Marshal Sadruddin, the Bangladesh Air Force chief, has been relieved of his command and replaced by Air Commodore Sultan Mahmud, the Defence Ministry announced. No reason was given for the dismissal. Earlier the Government announced that three senior army officers had been compulsorily retired.

Losing her charm

Limoges.—Rolande Congalvert, aged 50, who has been convicted of forcing her three daughters, then aged between 11 and 14, into prostitution, said she did so because her own charms were no longer adequate to attract her own paying male friends.

Argentine query

Moscow.—Argentine diplomats in Moscow are seeking confirmation that an Argentine cargo aircraft, with up to six people on board, collided with a Soviet aircraft and crashed over the weekend in Armenia. Tass issued a cryptic report on the crash on Wednesday.

Israel keeps up raids as peace talks intensify

From Tewfik Mishlawi, Beirut, July 23

Israel resumed its air strikes on Palestinian targets in southern Lebanon today as diplomatic efforts intensified to achieve a ceasefire in the region.

Palestinian sources said six Israeli fighter jets had strafed the Hasbaya area at the foot of Mt Hermon, and the Rashidiya camp near the port city of Tyre. The extent of casualties was not immediately known.

Israeli border troops used long-range artillery against Palestinian positions in Nabatiya and Jarmak—targets of previous Israeli air raids and artillery shelling.

The ground fighting today was at a smaller scale than in the past two weeks of renewed hostilities. Although Palestinians fired rockets into northern Israeli towns, no casualties were reported.

In Beirut, the Government said 12 people were killed, and 14 injured, during yesterday's intensive air raids on the Lebanese coastal areas between Sidon and Tyre.

However, Lebanese papers today put the casualties at 25 killed and more than 40 wounded. They also published pictures of the damage caused, especially in the oil refinery installations at Zahrani, just south of Sidon. Israel denied that any rockets had been fired at the refinery.

The refinery was shut down last week because of the raids, causing an acute petrol shortage.

It was reported in Sidon that a makeshift bridge had been reconstructed at the Qasmiya River after a similar bridge was destroyed yesterday. The swift rebuilding of the bridge underlines the importance that the Palestinians place on the main coastal road linking the Tyre enclave with Sidon and other urban centres.

Last week the Israeli Air Force destroyed about 10 bridges in southern Lebanon in a move to neutralize the military capability of guerrillas in the region.

Mr Philip Habib, America's Middle East envoy, held talks today in Saudi Arabia on the possibility of arranging a ceasefire in Lebanon. Mr Habib has already visited Israel and stopped briefly in Beirut, where he met President Sarkis and Mr Chafik al-Wazzan, the Lebanese Prime Minister. He was due to return to Israel either tonight or tomorrow for additional negotiations.

Meanwhile the Arab League council was meeting in Tunis today to decide on joint Arab action to deal with the latest escalation of violence in Lebanon. The meeting was called by Mr Yassir Arafat, the Palestinian leader.

The Lebanese delegation is being led by Mr Joseph Skaf, the Defence Minister, who said that Lebanon would demand a "collective Arab strategy" to deal with the Israeli attacks.

"What's been happening in Lebanon is the responsibility of all the Arabs, and it's unfair for Lebanon to shoulder this responsibility alone," he said.

Lebanese sources said that they did not expect the council to produce any dramatic solution, and added that Lebanon would like to see the Palestinians restraining their military operations against Israel from Lebanese territory.

Lebanon will be relying on Saudi Arabia to achieve a peaceful settlement to the six-year fighting. An Arab League committee on Lebanon, is due to meet on Saturday to resume the peace-making efforts.

The Arab League yesterday decided on another six-month mandate for the all-Syrian Arab deterrent force in Lebanon, and agreed to continue the financing of the force.

□ Lord Carrington, the British Foreign Secretary, summoned the Israeli Ambassador to express the Government's deep concern at the continuing loss of life in the Middle East and to urge the Israeli Government to respond positively to the efforts to achieve a ceasefire (Our Diplomatic Correspondent writes).

The Foreign Secretary also received a delegation from eight Arab countries, led by the Lebanese Ambassador, who sought British and European help in supporting the American negotiations for a ceasefire.

It is understood that Mr Shlomo Argov, the Israeli Ambassador, defended his Government's strong action in attacking Palestinian bases.

LURIE
THE TIMES, LONDON



Thorn suggests separate interest zone for Europe

From Ian Murray, Brussels, July 23

The idea of creating a European interest rate was put forward today by Mr Gaston Thorn, the president of the European Commission, as a possible way of combatting the harmful effects in Europe of high American interest rates.

But, he said, British entry into the European Monetary System (EMS) was almost a precondition of any such scheme. "How can we take this kind of action if we don't have all members inside the EMS?", he asked.

Mr Thorn was reporting back on proceedings at the Ottawa summit, during which, he said, the European countries had agreed that they were expecting results quickly. If high interest rates were maintained for too long, he said, they would be damaging not only to Europe but also to the United States.

Therefore if the high interest rate policy did not bear fruit very quickly European leaders would be looking for another early meeting with President Reagan to urge a change in tactics. There was a tendency, he said, to use too much monetarism and too many mechanisms to control money supply.

While he did not pretend that creating a European interest zone would help to resolve the problem, he believed it was wrong to support too passive an attitude to what was happening.

"It was important to show that Europe was doing something. "We must try to persuade our American friends to step before it causes too much harm," he said.

West Indian joins Supreme Court in Zimbabwe

From Stephen Taylor, Salisbury, July 23

Professor Telford Georges, a West Indian law professor, who has been in Zimbabwe since December, has been appointed the Country's first black Supreme Court judge.

He will take up the appointment at the beginning of next month, joining Mr Justice Fieldsend, the Chief Justice, and two other white judges on the Supreme Court bench.

Born in Dominica, Professor Georges, aged 57, has served as a judge in Trinidad and Tobago and in Tanzania, where he was Chief Justice from 1965 to 1971. He came to Zimbabwe to advise the Government on the formulation of the Customary Law Bill, passed earlier this year, which incorporates aspects of traditional tribal law in judicial legislation.

Mr Simbi Mubako, the Justice Minister said that Professor Georges had been recommended to Zimbabwe by Tanzania and had been sent here through the Commonwealth's legal division. Asked if there had not been any black Zimbabweans who were suitable for the post, Mr Mubako said: "We have not been able to get anyone locally but we feel if we can find a black man from abroad we should make full use of his services."

The appointment illustrates one of the chief difficulties faced by the Government in its endeavours to promote Africanization. While is sees an urgent need to put blacks into positions to replace the skilled whites leaving the country, there is a deficiency of blacks with the necessary skills or qualifications.

This is largely because of conditions which prevailed under previous administrations, but the Government believes that the private sector, particularly commerce and industry, is still dragging its heels on providing opportunities for blacks.

Africanization is most advanced in the Civil Service. Of 7,000 whites holding officer positions at independence last year, about 2,000 have opted to commute their pensions and leave the service or have been obliged to take early retirement. Virtually all have been replaced by blacks.

Among the reasons for the high rate of resignations is the concern of whites that they will advance no further because senior vacancies are being filled by blacks whom they say lack the relevant experience. Some whites, however, are leaving because they are able to command higher salaries in the private sector.

Mr Ibbo Mandaza, director of the National Manpower Survey, says there is a tendency among whites in both sectors to conceal the existence of vacancies if there is a prospect they will be filled by blacks.

Mr Mandaza said the reluctance of employers to provide opportunities for blacks stemmed from a fear that such moves would spread insecurity among white employees.

Government officials cite the apprenticeship figures as an example. Almost 90 per cent of the apprentices selected in the aircraft and electrical industries were whites, who comprised less than 4 per cent of the population.

Mr Willie Musarurwa, the editor of the *Sunday Mail*, said recently that the situation held the seeds of conflict between black political power and white economic power. Political power was bound to win such a conflict, but in the process the country would suffer.

RAIL LINK CUT

Kampala, July 23.—Landlocked Uganda's rail link with Kenya has been cut by saboteurs, who blew up a bridge near Kampala, the railway authorities confirmed.

DROUGHT RELIEF

Bamako, July 23.—Rains in Mali, one of the Sahel states affected by drought, were good in May and June and better than last year, the meteorological service said in Bamako.

Reactions to the Ottawa conference

French see summit as David and Goliath battle

From Our Correspondent, Paris, July 23

One thing at least has not changed in France since the socialists took over; the tendency to take what might be described as a "gallocentric" view of the world.

This was clear after the Ottawa summit conference, which tends to be represented here as a single combat between the French David and the American Goliath with the other five heads of government playing the part of a Greek chorus. According to the political sympathies of the various commentators, David stood his ground, or he was swept off his feet.

President Mitterrand himself has expressed satisfaction both with the summit and with President Reagan. There was not one point in the final communiqué, he said, which marked a setback in terms of French priorities, and on most points progress had been made.

The problem of American interest rates had been raised, although the Americans were opposed to doing so at the start; and unemployment had been given the same priority as inflation, the President told the Cabinet today.

France had also been able to obtain acceptance for part of its standpoint on East-West trade, and he had rejected flatly an American request that the countries of Western Europe reduce their dependence on Soviet energy supplies, especially natural gas. He was especially satisfied with the solidarity displayed between the European countries, and the strong identity of view between France and West Germany.

In general, all press comment agrees in finding the results of the summit very meagre. The independent conservative newspaper *Le Figaro* writes bluntly: "The Americans have won." The Gaullist *Lettre de la nation* hardly regards as a French victory the fact that unemployment was given the same priority as inflation, since President Reagan did not agree to change his policy by one iota. But the independent Socialist *Le Matin* considers that for the seven to have agreed this was so amounted to a "little revolution".

The economic daily *Les Echos* emphasizes that American unwillingness to budge an inch might be substituted for the record of the previous government as an alibi for unpopular economic measures in the autumn. *Le Monde* writes in a disillusioned way about a "summit without a conclusion", but adds that M Mitterrand's firmness on the need to restore the balance of forces in Europe seems to have put a stop to misgivings about the coming to power of the Left in France.

□ Washington: *The New York Times* in a leading article welcomes the fact that there will be more summits to follow Ottawa (Nicholas Hirst writes). Face to face contact is important, the paper believes, for leaders to put across their fears about such things as high American interest rates in a way which dry diplomatic cables cannot.

However, the paper believes that little was achieved. "The Americans climbed the summit primed more for public relations than for negotiation. They did extraordinarily well in getting their views to the news media. But the impression the allies took away was of ideological rigidity clothed in presidential charm."

Failure to cut interest rates

□ Bonn: West German comment was concerned mostly with the effects of the Ottawa summit on the domestic scene (Patricia Clough writes. Important coalition talks, timed to await the results of the summit, begin next week on severe cuts in government spending.

The economic *Handelsblatt* and the *Süddeutsche* pointed out that Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, can now point to Ottawa, and in particular the Europeans' failure to get United States interest rates lowered, when economy measures have to be tackled at home.

The tabloid daily *Bild*, loosely quoting the Chancellor at Ottawa, carried the headline: "Save, save, save, Schmidt—it will be awful."

But other papers pointed out that the Chancellor cannot use the interest rate as an alibi for West German economy measures and at the same time warn the country against anti-americanism.

□ Toronto: The *Globe and Mail* says: "The Ottawaw meeting seems unlikely to leave its mark on history. No world-shaking decisions were made, no dramatic initiatives undertaken (John Best writes).

Nevertheless, "any meeting which apparently calms Ronald Reagan's suspicions of a Red under every Third World bed, and sets his foot upon the long path leading to a North-South accommodation, must be counted at least a partial success".

The *Montreal Gazette*, says: "The value of the economic summit, the reason they will begin another cycle next year in France, is the sort of personal contact the seven had at Montebello, where many were meeting for the first time."

Rome: Signor Emilio Colombo, the Italian Foreign Minister, said today to the foreign affairs committee of the Chamber on his return from Ottawa that the political result justified the Italian insistence that such meetings should not simply be devoted to economic matters. These summits were not as a rule occasions for the making of decisions. They were meant more to lay guidelines.

Amsterdam: The only tangible result of the economic summit is that four new government leaders used the opportunity to get to know each other personally, the Rotterdam-based, independent *Algemeen Bagblad* said said.—AP reports.

□ Moscow: The seven Western leaders meeting in Ottawa had paved the way for renewed exploitation of the Third World's natural resources, Tass said (AFP reports). Their conclusions on relations with the Third World abounded with hypocritical assurances that they wanted to help the developing countries. developing countries. This "verbiage" allowed them to conceal their lack of practical decisions in this field.

□ Vienna: Some East European newspapers contended that the United States succeeded, at the summit in pressuring the other six participants to accept Washington's hard line (AP reports).

The Czechoslovak Communist Party paper *Rude Pravo* said the meeting was a confirmation of the hard line of Washington diplomacy and at the same time proof of the deepening conflict in the economic development of the leading capitalist states.

It claimed Washington used the meeting as a forum to assert the policy of strengthening military potential and that the wishes of the West European countries were left unnoticed.

□ Bangkok: The conservative English-language daily *Bangkok Post* said: "The underlying aim of the economic summit in Ottawa between leaders of the world's richest nations appears not so much a bid to improve relations as an effort to stop them deteriorating any further." (AP reports).

"These summits have not prevented the world from plunging into a full-scale recession nor have they had much of an impact on world terrorism—a subject that comes up every year. What they have done is to infuse people with unrealistic expectations, produce questionable accomplishments and a great deal of political posturing."

Double talk on independence

□ Addis Ababa: The *Ethiopian Herald* accused western nations of double talk on the issue of Namibian (South-West African) independence at the Ottawa summit (Reuter reports).

The paper, official newspaper of Ethiopia's Marxist military government, said: "Discussions on Namibia at Ottawa resulted in double talk, facilitating the independence of Namibia but at the same time safeguarding the privileges of the transnationals and the white settlers in utter disregard for the fundamental rights of the African majority."

The paper gave a warning against "The intrigues imperialists weave" to delay Namibian independence and called for mandatory economic sanctions against the Pretoria Government to force it to negotiate independence.

The *Kenya Standard* said the Ottawa meeting had paid some attention to the developing world. "They (western leaders) have said they look forward to constructive and substantive discussions with developing countries of the Third World at the projected summit conference in Mexico in October.

"They said they were ready to participate in preparations for a mutually acceptable process of global negotiations in circumstances offering the prospect of meaningful progress".

The *Standard* welcomed these moves and added: "If the Soviet Union and her satellites were to make and honour a commitment like the one made in Ottawa and use their power and influence for the betterment of humanity the world would be a better place to live in."

FIGHT TO CUT EEC BUDGET

From Peter Norman
Brussels, July 23

Britain and West Germany were today forming a united front to cut back the European Commission's plans for a sharp increase in spending under the 1982 EEC budget.

In what has become a time-honoured Community ritual, the EEC Commission puts forward spending proposals that it knows will be too high for the member states to swallow and these spend a full day and most of a night hacking away at the Commission's proposals.

This year, the Commission has proposed a 16 per cent rise in spending to 22,381m European Currency Units £12,300m).

The proposals envisage a lower than average increase in spending on agriculture of 12.8 per cent to 13,933m ECUS in the hope of increasing substantially the allocations to the regional and social funds.

Mr Christopher Tugendhat, the EEC Budget Commissioner, today appealed to the ministers not to make an arbitrary attack on the Commission's proposals.

Both Britain and West Germany challenged the Commission's farm spending targets arguing that although these were obligatory expenditures they could be subjected to tighter estimates.

Where Bonn and London differed was over the non-obligatory expenditures.

Striving for peace at home and abroad

Herr Brandt's dual mission

From Patricia Clough, Bonn, July 23

At an age when he could sit back and savour his prestige as an international elder statesman, Herr Willy Brandt has returned as a combatant to the centre of the political arena.

At 67 the charismatic leader who brought social democracy to power in West Germany, the former chancellor, founding father of détente—the move to improve East-West relations—and Nobel Peace Prize winner, might have considered his life's work over. But, with a zest which has astonished his party colleagues, he has embarked on a sequel.

Herr Brandt, now chairman of the Social Democratic Party (SDP), has set himself a dual mission: To prevent a missile race in Europe and save what can be saved of détente, and to win back the "pacifist" youth and weld his trouble-ridden party together to face big changes — including a possible fall from power.

Herr Brandt is convinced that Nato plans to deploy medium-range cruise and Pershing missiles in Europe will not, as intended, restore the nuclear balance upset by the Soviet SS20s, but be the start of another arms race.

His aim therefore is to get what he calls *das Teufelszeug*—these diabolical things—out of Europe. That means persuading the Soviet Union, through negotiations, to withdraw their missiles to the extent—Herr Brandt does not specify what this should be—that Nato no longer needs to deploy its corresponding missiles. He calls this his "zero solution".

As the Western leader whom the Russians most respect and trust, and unfettered by Government responsibility, he was able to argue his and the West's case cogently in Moscow and to sound out the Soviet views. He found interest in the "zero solution" thinks he has detected some shifts in the Soviet position which, although not significant in themselves, were signs they they wanted to negotiate.

In interviews and a press briefing after his Moscow talks the results were somehow portrayed as more important than they really were. This coincided with reports, seemingly inspired by Herr Brandt, that he was considering replacing Herr Helmut Schmidt as Chancellor.

A stiff government statement brought a hurt, angry reaction from Herr Brandt and for a day or two it looked as if there was a deep rift between he and the Chancellor. The misunderstandings have since been cleared up and Herr Schmidt has since praised Herr Brandt's trip as very useful. But some of it has nevertheless stuck.

Certainly Herr Brandt has more sympathy for the anti-missile movement than Herr Schmidt. As party leader he has different goals and can speak more openly than a head of government. They are also different characters, but Herr Brandt firmly supports the Chancellor's line that détente must be based on a balance of power and he backs the Nato produce-and-negotiate decision of 1979 because he feels it is the only way of getting the missiles reduced. Claims that Herr Brandt is going neutralist or pacifist are nonsense.

His aides believe that the opposition attacks are prompted mainly by fear that his tactics will succeed. For his missile strategy is closely bound up with the second part of his mission: to coax the growing number of anti-missile protesters and critical young people back into the party.

It is not easy and his efforts are resented by some right-wing party members. After the 1968 student revolt he succeeded in drawing many young protesters into the SPD. He realizes that this time the job is more difficult.

Germans invent the wonder rifle

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

A new West German rifle could make other Nato small arms obsolete within three years, according to *Jane's Infantry Weapons 1981-82* which is published today.

The editor, Colonel John Weeks, says that the development is the most significant since the first breech loading guns appeared on the market more than 100 years ago.

The rifle is the G11 which uses a caseless cartridge. It has been developed by the West German arms company Heckler and Koch, whose existing submachine gun was used by members of the Special Air Service during their raid on the Iranian embassy in London last year.

Manufacturers have been trying for some time to perfect a weapon firing caseless ammunition because it is lighter to carry, cheaper to make and simpler to use. But although it is fired from some tank guns, the technology has always eluded the makers of small arms.

Now Heckler and Koch claim to have beaten the problems to such an extent that West German troop trials should start in 1984.

After describing the G11 as a "dramatic innovation" the editor of *Jane's* continues: "This rifle is not just another good idea, an improvement on present designs or a modification to a known system. It is radical and quite different.

"It follows no previous design concept and works by an entirely novel method. It is without doubt the most important alteration to small arms since the first breech loader was made."

But if the G11 lives up to its promise it could be embarrassing for Nato armies which have just agreed to standardize their small arms and ammunition around a 5.56mm Belgian bullet, chosen after lengthy trials and exhaustive study.

Colonel Weeks made clear last night that a caseless round offered the kind of advantages that could not be ignored by armies. But equally it could not be fired from existing rifles made for conventional ammunition.

He also accuses the Russians of having issued their troops with dum-dum bullets which expand when hitting a target, then tumble uncontrollably, inflicting a horrific wound.

He makes his accusation in respect of the new Soviet 5.45mm rifle.

Jane's Infantry Weapons 1981-2, Jane's Yearbooks, £45.

Murder and executions precede poll in Iran

Tehran, July 23.—Hojatoleslam Hassan Beheshti, a cousin of the assassinated strongman Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti and a candidate for Parliament, was murdered by several armed men today, the last day of the violent campaign for the presidential election and parliamentary by-elections.

Hojatoleslam Mohieddin Fazel Harani, another parliamentary candidate, narrowly escaped an assassination attempt in the southern town of Eghlid, Tehran radio said. Three people were wounded in a flurry of some 100 bullets.

The presidential election appears to be a foregone conclusion as the three opponents of Mr Muhammad Ali Rajai, the Prime Minister, have called for Iranians to vote for him.

Tehran radio said that Hojatoleslam Beheshti was killed when he opened the door of his home in Isfahan to men saying they had a letter for him. They opened fire, hitting him in the head. He died later in hospital.

Assadollah Lajevardi, the Tehran revolutionary prosecutor, known for his role in the series of executions, yesterday gave a warning against disturbances on election day.

"We warn all those who will disrupt the vote, even if they are only quarrelling, that they will be declared the corrupt of the earth and punished as toughly as possible," he said in a broadcast.

Nine members of the People's *Mujahedeen*, a Marxist opposition movement, were executed last night in Evin Prison in Tehran after being convicted of waging "war against God", Tehran radio said today. They had been accused of being engaged in armed struggle against the Islamic Republic.

Fifteen other dissidents from the *Mujahedeen*, the Communist Peykari movement and other left-wing groups had been eecuted earlier yesterday.

Iranian authorities have executed 220 dissidents since the clashes on June 20 over the planned dismissal of President Bani-Sadr which was carried out a few days later.

Hojatoleslam Beheshti said in an interview with the *Islamic Republic* newspaper on Tuesday that all enemies of the revolution should be judged as "the corrupt of the earth", and that those complaining about the executions "did not know the size of the plot" against the Government.—AFP.

□ The Archbishop of Canterbury's special envoy, Mr Terry Waite, was waiting for news whether he would be able to fly to Iran in an attempt to free Mr Andrew Pyke, a British businessman, from jail.

POLISARIO TURN TO THE ELYSEE

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, July 23

The Polisario would like France to mediate on its behalf with King Hassan of Morocco, Mr Muhammad Saleck Ould Saleck, the Information Minister of the Saharaoui Arab Democratic Republic (Polisario) told a press conference in Paris.

"We are ready to meet Moroccan leaders in France under the auspices of the French Government", he said. "We ask France, along with all other countries and especially the members of the Security Council, to work for the restoration to the Saharaoui people of their legitimate rights." He added that France, which maintained relations both with Morocco and the Polisario, could help to organize contacts.

The minister did not give any indication as to whether he would have talks with members of the French Government. "We welcome the change which has taken place in France," he went on, "but this Government has just taken office." He described as "excellent" the relations between the Polisaro and the French Socialist Party.

Mr Ould Saleck said it was necessary to bring Morocco to reason, for King Hassan had violated both the letter and the spirit of the decisions of the Organization of African Unity summit in Nairobi last month when he had agreed to a "referendum of confirmation". The OAU resolution spoke of a "referendum of self-determination". Before discussing details of a referendum, it was necessary to know what kind of referendum was involved.

The minister reiterated the nine preconditions laid down by the Polisario, including the withdrawal of the Moroccan forces and administration from the Western Sahara.

Tainted Spanish oil may be harming unborn babies

From Harry Debelius, Madrid, July 23

The discovery of two cases of toxic pneumonia in newborn children led the Spanish authorities here to suspect that the toxins in tainted cooking oil may be transmitted to children still in the womb, it was learnt here today.

The public health authorities have set up a study commission to determine if the poisonous substances, which have already claimed 77 lives and have made thousands more ill, can be transmitted via the placenta to an infant in the womb.

Although the two cases involving babies less than one-month-old were described as "benign and of doubtful origin", doctors proposed investigation because there is evidence that the toxic substances contained in denatured rapeseed oil, widely sold in Spain for cooking purposes in violation of health regulations, can be transmitted to babies through their mothers' milk.

The study commission will review the cases of all pregnant women treated for the illness at four Madrid hospitals and will examine the children they bear in order to determine not only the possibility of transmission of the toxins but their possible effect on unborn children.

The wave of poisonings which was at first thought to be an epidemic of atypical pneumonia began over 12 weeks ago in the Madrid area and spread through much of northern Spain.

It was eventually traced to the illegal sale of cooking oil which contained inedible denatured rapeseed oil.

There are still more than 1,300 people being treated in Spanish hospitals for the effects of the poisoned oil. Several dozen arrests have so far been made.

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ADVERTISEMENT

An open letter to President Reagan

In the six months since the foundation of your Administration, the United States has announced major changes in her foreign policy priorities, based on what is described as 'the containment of communism'. We view with concern the Administration's declarations about the future of relationships between the US and her Western allies, on the one hand, and the Soviet Union on the other.

We are concerned that the United States' new assertiveness is directed mainly towards territories and countries over which neither the USSR nor the USA has any right to interfere. The peoples most affected by this new US foreign policy are neither those of the United States nor the Soviet Union; instead the developing nations of the Third World have become the focal point of this confrontation.

In particular, we deplore US policies towards Central and South America, southern Africa and the Middle East which run directly counter to the rights of the peoples of these regions to seek changes in social, political and economic conditions when they deem them to be exploitative and oppressive. We condemn terrorism, but recognise the right of liberation movements to take up arms, where political struggle has failed to end economic and social oppression.

US plans for direct or covert action to destabilise the governments of independent states have been widely and convincingly reported. We deplore any and all such plans, and recognise the right of sovereign states to pursue their own foreign and economic policies, in accordance with international law, whether or not these run counter to US policies.

We totally reject the arming of other countries except for purposes of self defence, and condemn the supply of US weapons and equipment which have been, or may in the future be used against civilian populations, or in offensive actions against other states.

We call on the United States Government:

1. To respect the right of independent states to non-interference in their internal affairs;
2. To recognise the right of oppressed peoples to work wherever possible by non-violent means, for the establishment of independent, sovereign governments, respectful of full human rights in their territories;
3. To respect the resolutions of the United Nations relating to the liberation struggles in Namibia, South Africa, Western Sahara and Palestine, and not to assist or aid regimes directly opposed to the rights of these peoples;
4. To recognise the justice of the campaign for a new world economic order, and to assist fully in the economic and social development of the Third World, including the transfer of technology;
5. To adopt, jointly with the Soviet Union, a programme for the full withdrawal of all military bases on foreign soil, and the ending of any military presence in foreign territorial waters, and urgently to start talks aimed at disarmament, commencing with nuclear weapons;
6. To end economic and military support of regimes which fail to respect the United Nations Charter, and which pursue policies in violation of the basic human rights of their citizens.

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TONY HODGES Journalist and writer on African Affairs
STUART HOLLAND Member of Parliament for Lambeth, Vauxhall
BILL HOMEWOOD Member of Parliament for Kettering
FRANK HOOLEY Member of Parliament for Sheffield, Heeley
G.W. HUTCHINSON Professor of Physics, Southampton University
THE VERY REVEREND PAUL A. HYPHER, VF
DOREEN INGRAMS Historian
LORD JENKINS OF PUTNEY Chairman, Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament
PAMELA POMERANCE JOHNSON The Green Alliance
JACK JONES C.H. Former Gen Sec Transport & General Workers Union 1969-78
DR MICHAEL JOHNSON Lecturer, School of African and Asian Studies, University of Sussex
TOM KAISER Professor of Space Physics, University of Sheffield
REV MAURICE KEENE SJ Catholic Commission for Racial Justice
W.H. KEYS Gen Sec Society of Graphical & Allied Trades (SOGAT)
JAMES LAMOND Member of Parliament for Oldham, East
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ALF LOMAS Member of European Parliament
STEVEN LUKES MA, D.Phil Fellow and Tutor in Sociology and Politics, Oxford
ALEX LYON Member of Parliament for York
W.H. MADDOCKS Gen Sec, National Union of Dyers, Bleachers and Textile Workers
BRYAN MAGEE Member of Parliament
DAVID MARTIN Publisher
GRAHAM MARTIN Professor of Literature, The Open University
MUSA MAZZAWI Professor, School of Law, Polytechnic of Central London
HUGH McCARTNEY Member of Parliament for Dumbartonshire, Central
M. MACKAY District Secretary, AUEW (Paisley)
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WILLIE McKELVEY Member of Parliament for Kilmarnock
THE VERY REV LORD MACLEOD OF FUINARY Past Moderator of the Church of Scotland
ANDY McMAHON Member of Parliament for Glasgow, Govan
JOAN K. McMICHAEL M.B.Ch.B Hon Sec, Medical Aid for Viet Nam, Laos and Kampuchea
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T. MEGAHY Member of the European Parliament
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JOHN MILLER National Secretary, Transport & General Workers Union
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STUART MOLE Prospective Parliamentary Liberal Candidate
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J.E. MORTIMER
GEORGE MORTON Member of Parliament, Manchester, Moss Side
CHRIS MULLIN Journalist
MARGARET MORRIS Principal Lecturer in History, Polytechnic of Central London
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ANTHONY de REUCK Senior Lecturer, University of Surrey
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DAVID SEDDON Senior Lecturer, Development Studies, University of East Anglia
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Sponsors: Lord Avebury, Lord Brockway, Lady Richmond, Andrew Faulds MP, Ernie Ross MP.

Issued by Declaration on United States Foreign Policy Organising Committee 13A Hillgate Street, London W8 7SP.

Wellington MPs in uproar over cowardice taunt

From W. P. Reeve, Wellington, July 23

The New Zealand House of Representatives broke up in uproar this afternoon after Mr Brian Talboys, the Foreign Minister, had been suspended for accusing the Labour opposition of cowardice.

Mr Wallace Rowling, the Labour leader, had sought a snap debate on whether Mr Robert Muldoon, the Prime Minister—who is overseas—had privately asked the New Zealand rugby union to call off the tour by the South African Springboks.

The motion was inspired by a conflict between Mr Muldoon and Mr Ces Blazey, chairman of the union. Mr Muldoon has said that in his only meeting with Mr Blazey he appealed to him to cancel the tour. Mr Blazey said he had no recollection of the request.

In a noisy exchange Government MPs said the Opposition initiative was timed to deny them an opportunity to reply before the adjournment. At this stage Mr Talboys, who has been the Government's most outspoken critic of the rugby union for allowing the tour to proceed, accused the Opposition of cowardice. He refused to withdraw his remark and was suspended for the rest of the sitting.

Disorder continued in the Chamber after the House rose, with members shouting and gesticulating at each other.

The Labour Party disclosed today that instructions had gone to its candidates in the general election, due in November, to avoid becoming involved in situations during the tour which might lead to confrontation or violence. In his directive Mr Rowling says the Government will try to create a major law and order issue over the tour.

"Unfortunately some of the more extreme elements in both the pro and anti-tour camps are showing some inclination to play into their (the Government's) hands. The Labour Party will not be dragged down that road." The message, drawn up before the start of the tour, has also gone to top party officials.

Today the Springboks flew from Gisborne, where they played their first game, to the jeers and cheers of pro and anti-tour factions. At Hamilton, their next stop, there were protesters and lines of police.

Gisborne was left with a crowded court and a tired police contingent after four days of tension. Fifty accused were variously charged with disorderly behaviour, depositing dangerous litter or assaulting police. Protesters in the court forced the judge to select another court, from which they were excluded.

Inspector Mick Haggard said police almost lost control when protesters stormed fences yesterday during the march.

Protest movements expect a bigger turn-out for the match in Hamilton on Saturday.

Athens loses its charm and its tourists

From Mario Modiano, Athens, July 23

Athens, which is rapidly losing its charm, is now also losing its tourists. The decline this year has been so sharp that Mr George Rallis, the Prime Minister, today called in his ministers and advisers to consider some remedial action.

There is clear evidence that most of the six million foreign tourists who spend their holidays in Greece each year now prefer to bypass the capital and travel directly to the provincial or island holiday resorts.

The result is that it is easier to book a good hotel room in the centre of Athens today than to find a porter or baggage cart at the airport, or a taxi anywhere in this sprawling city of three million inhabitants.

Poor public transport is only one of the plagues of modern Athens.

A serious problem is that Athenian manners in general are deteriorating faster even than the price of services is rising. The sheer agony of winding one's way between the maze of parked motorcycles on the narrow pavements and the inconsiderate motor traffic on the road is enough to send any north European tourist back to the rigours of his native summer.

Athens hotel owners complained at today's meeting in the Prime Minister's office that the average occupancy rate this year had dropped to 40 per cent.

The meeting decided as a first step to decongest Athens airport by increasing passport control and customs counters, as well as ensuring that incoming tourists are not stranded at ports and airports by lack of transport.

Searchers fail to locate the Titanic

From Piers Akerman
Boston, July 23

An expedition to locate the wreck of the Titanic returned to port today after a fruitless search of the North Atlantic sea-bed near the last known position of the liner.

The search, which cost about £500,000 and was financed by Mr C. K. Grimm, a Texas oil millionaire, located several objects, apparently man-made, although scientists on board the oceanographic survey ship Gyre said the evidence was inconclusive.

The Titanic sank on April 15, 1912, on its maiden voyage from Southampton, less than three hours after striking an iceberg.

The ship, one of the first to be constructed with water-tight compartments to keep it afloat if holed, was regarded as unsinkable when it sank; 1,513 lives were lost.

Mr Grimm, who financed a similar expedition last year, said he viewed his unsuccessful search as an exciting voyage into history.

"During the 10 days we were on station we surveyed about 60 miles of ocean floor with deep-sea cameras, side-band sonar and a magnemeter, which registers metallic bodies. Sea-bed as deep as 13,000ft was scanned.

"Frankly we're not too disappointed. We did find some objects which may have come from the Titanic.

"One of the photographs taken by the deep-sea cameras shows an object that could be part of a propeller, but we didn't find any big pieces which we could positively identify as coming from the ship."

Other pictures showed what appeared to be a cargo hook and a piece of wire. Sea creatures were also photographed.

"The hook might actually be a deep-sea eel", Mr Mark Olson, an oceanographer, said. Mr Grimm said a shrimp that was photographed may belong to an unrecorded species.

He said he would have liked to have found a section of the Titanic's hull or a conclusively identifiable fragment to include in a documentary film he has been making of his expeditions.

Mr Michael Harris, the expedition leader, has previously searched for Noah's Ark on Mount Araat, and for Pancho Villa's treasure in Mexico. The World Explorers Society, based in Tampa, Florida, commissioned him to make the searches.

Mr Grimm hopes to recover his expenses through the documentary film and a book, but he would have preferred to have profited by salvaging the fortune in gold, diamonds and other valuables that were in the Titanic's safe.



President Reagan kisses his wife, Nancy, as she leaves Washington for the royal wedding.

French without tears for envoys

Literary bias in teaching blamed for undiplomatic silence

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, July 23

The report of the Commons foreign affairs committee which found that members of the Diplomatic Service were linguistically wanting and that only half the members of the British Embassy in Paris could use French adequately is only half the truth.

"It is like taking an iceberg out of water and looking at the whole of it", Sir Reginald Hibbert, the British Ambassador to France, who rates an "A"—"very good"—in the Foreign Office table of language ability, told *The Times* today.

The Diplomatic Service would appear to do at least as well as *The Times*. Many years ago, it was decided to institute a language test for young journalists being sent abroad as correspondent. The story goes that one of them, who was being put through his paces in French by a senior member of the staff, was asked: *Parlez-vous français? Oui*, came the answer. "Thank you very much, Mr X", he was told. "That will *do*."

"Out of 100 United Kingdom-based staff at the embassy", the ambassador said, "52 have an 'A' or a 'B' rating in French. They are top of the iceberg, the ones who are doing business with the French in French at all levels—except, it would appear, when a French minister wants to show off his command of English; M Claude Cheysson, the Minister for External Affairs, switches from one language to the other in the course of conversation with the greatest of ease; or when British ministers and MPs come to Paris and, with rare exceptions, prefer to stick to English.

So the score of the British Embassy is not as low as the Commons report tends to make out. The ambassador's own personal assistant, who worked for a year in Grenoble before coming to Paris, can take a letter in French as readily as in English.

In addition, the ambassador pointed out, there are 100 locally employed staff who are French or British married to French women, many of them on the commercial side of the embassy, who have a thorough knowledge of French. Of the 19 secretaries and shorthand typists—though not recruited in London as bilingual—13 have a "B" rating in French.

When a member of the diplomatic staff was posted to Paris, and his knowledge of French proved inadequate, he was given a month of "total immersion" in French, either with a French family or on a French language course.

In addition, every year, six executive grade officials, two of them from the Foreign Office, are, by arrangement with the French Government, sent on a year's attachment to the Ecole Nationale d'Administration, that nursery of French mandarins, where they learn not only French but the arcane way of the French administration as well. Those two are usually posted to Paris afterwards.

Sir Reginald agrees, however, with the Commons committee that the standard of language speaking all round should be raised. The trouble, in his opinion, was partly with the inadequate quality of language teaching in Britain, especially its excessive literary bias and inadequate emphasis on conversation. Corneille or Victor Hugo, or even Malraux, are of little use when it comes to dealing with sheepmeat or computers.

"It is nonsense to think that French is an easy language", Sir Reginald says. Young diplomats are encouraged to pass language examinations during their tour of duty. But the reward for an "A" rating in French is an additional £865 a year, while for Chinese it is about £2,000.

Britain urged to do more for the poor

By Melvyn Westlake

British MPs representing all the main parties yesterday called on the Government to do more to help the world's poor and starving people. They also want some of the cuts made in Britain's aid programme to be restored.

A report from the Foreign Affairs Committee challenges the Government's view that Britain can do little more to help the developing countries until its own economy improves.

The committee says that not only does Britain have a fundamental moral duty to help the Third World, but it is—as a nation that needs exports—in its own interest to do so.

The report has been rushed out in time for today's debate in the Commons on the Mexican summit, which the leaders of 22 rich and poor countries will attend in mid-October.

Unusually for a Friday debate, leading figures from both the Government and the Opposition will be participating (Sir Ian Gilmour, Lord Privy Seal, for the Government; Mr Denis Healey, the shadow Foreign Secretary, for Labour).

Yesterday's report, which is concerned with the Government's role at the Mexican summit, denotes priority areas for action.

These include food, energy, international trade and finance. The committee wants a high priority to be given to a programme aimed at stimulating food production in the Third World. Extra funds for this would be provided by Britain, channelled through the Commonwealth Development Corporation, whose activities are currently being curtailed by the Government's budget measures.

The committee also wants a global food security system set up within a year, and calls for international negotiations to cut tariffs on trade between the rich and poor nations.

The report also says that any move to restore even a small part of the recent cuts made in the aid programme would have a psychological impact out of all proportion to the public expenditure involved.

The Government should back a new international body to assist in the exploration and development of new energy sources in the developing countries. The Third World should also be given a bigger say in the running of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

Fifth Report from the Foreign Affairs Committee, *The Mexico Summit: The British Government's Role in the light of the Brandt Commission Report* (HMSO, £2.60).

Jet skids off wet runway

From Our Correspondent
Lagos, July 23

A British Caledonian DC10 airliner on a flight from London to Lagos via Kano is reported to have "narrowly escaped" a crash when it overshot the runway in Kano on Monday.

A report in today's *National Concord* newspaper claimed that the airliner was carrying 141 passengers and a crew of 14.

According to the newspaper report, the aircraft is still standing off the runway in Kano, where it apparently got stuck. The runway has since been closed to traffic. None of the passengers or crew was injured.

British Caledonian officials contacted in Lagos told *The Times* that, owing to water on the runway after heavy rains, "an incident of aquaplaning occurred".

In plain English this means that the aircraft's brakes failed to work and it consequently slipped off the tarmac into the mud, where its nose wheel got stuck.

The officials said, however, that the airliner had now been towed back on to the tarmac.

BURIAL OF E AFRICAN VENTURE

From Our Own Correspondent
Nairobi, July 23

President Nyerere of Tanzania and President Obote of Uganda are to fly to Nairobi tomorrow for a summit meeting with President Moi of Kenya. The sharing out of assets and liabilities of the East African Community—which collapsed in 1977 after quarrels between the three member states—is expected to be discussed.

President Moi, this year's chairman of the Organization of African Unity, returned only yesterday from a three-day visit to Rwanda, where he held talks with President Habyarimana.

This will be the second meeting of the three East African heads of state since President Obote returned to power after elections held in December. The complicated question of the Community assets and liabilities is proving difficult to settle. A Swiss mediator has submitted recommendations under which Kenya would pay large sums to the other two states in return for the assets which are situated in Kenya.

CALLS TO THE BAR IN TRINITY TERM

The following students of the Inns of Court have been called to the bar in Trinity Term:

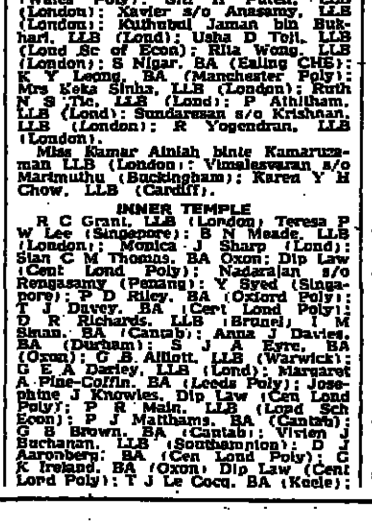
LINCOLN'S INN













Law Report Chancery Division

Accumulated income of protective trust chargeable to tax

Inland Revenue Commissioners v Berrill and Another

Before Mr Justice Vinelott

[Judgment delivered July 23]

Income of a trust fund, held on protective trust for the son of the settlors, that is accumulated by the trustees pursuant to their discretionary power of accumulation, falls within the provisions of section 16 of the Finance Act, 1973 and is chargeable to income tax at the additional rate.

His Lordship so held in the Chancery Division in allowing an appeal by the Crown from a determination of special commissioners and affirming estimated assessments made on the trustees of a settlement, Sir Kenneth Berrill and Mr Alex Gumb, to additional rate income tax of 15 per cent for 1973-74 of £35,000 and for 1974-75 in the same amount. He remitted the case to the commissioners for determination of the tax to be paid.

Section 16 of the Finance Act, 1973, provides: "(1) So far as income arising to trustees is income to which this section applies it shall, in addition to being chargeable to income tax at the basic rate, be chargeable at the additional rate.

"(2) This section applies to income arising to trustees in any year of assessment so far as it — (a) is income which is to be accumulated or which is payable at the discretion of the trustees or any other person (whether or not the trustees have power to accumulate it); and (b) is neither (before being distributed) the income of any person other than the trustees nor treated for any of the purposes of the Income Tax Acts as the income of a settlor; ..."

Mr Edward Nugee, QC and Mr John Mummery for the Crown; Mr Peter Horsfield, QC and Mr Simon Taube for the trustees.

MR JUSTICE VINELOTT said that in 1965 shares were settled on trustees for the benefit of the settlors's son, then 20 years old, giving him a protected life interest for so long as he was alive and under 45, after which age the capital was to vest.

The trustees were given power to accumulate the whole or any part of the trust income in the meantime.

From 1973 to 1975 all the trust income was accumulated and held as accretions to the capital of the fund.

The trustees' case, that had succeeded before the commissioners, was that the language of section 16 (2) was wholly inappropriate to include income arising to trustees to which a beneficiary was entitled, subject only to a power of accumulation.

The difference in trust law between a trust under which a beneficiary was entitled to income subject only to a power of accumulation and a trust under which a beneficiary was an object of a discretionary trust (whether or not coupled with a power to accumulate), had been emphasized recently by Mr Justice Fox in *Pearson v Inland Revenue Commissioners* ([1980] Ch 1). Although the actual decision in that case was reversed by the House of Lords, no doubt had been cast upon the distinction that Mr Justice Fox had drawn.

Mr Horsfield went on to point out that the opening words of subsection 2 (a), "income which is to be accumulated", were apt to describe only income that trustees were under a positive duty to accumulate.

Moreover the following words "or which is payable at the discretion of the trustees or any other person", were apt to describe only a trust under which there was a discretion as to the selection from among a class of persons to whom income was to be paid. The subsection did not, it was said, describe a trust under which the only relevant discretion was a power to accumulate.

Further support for that construction existed, it was said, by the inclusion in the subsection of the words in parenthesis "whether or not the trustees have power to accumulate it".

Those submissions had impressed the special commissioners who decided that those words in parenthesis were an indication that the power of accumulation was something different from and additional to the discretion; it was not an indication that the discretion include a decision to accumulate.

However, it was not easy to see why additional rate tax should not be charged in such a case as the present. Anomalous results flowed from the trustees' narrow construction of section 16 (2). Sections 16, 17 and 18 of the 1973 Act formed a part of the revolutionary change to the United Kingdom tax system initiated in 1971 by the introduction of the unified system of taxation.

Thereafter tax became chargeable at a basic rate that in broad terms corresponded to the old standard rate on earned income relieved by the earned income allowance. Additional rate tax was introduced to replace the old standard rate tax on income other than earned income. Higher rate tax at graduated rates was then chargeable on an individual's total income in excess of a specified amount. That graduated tax replaced surtax, but, unlike surtax, was payable in respect of the year of assessment in which income was charged to basic and additional rate tax.

Apart from section 16, that new scheme of taxation would have conferred a fortuitous benefit on trust income which did not form part of a beneficiary's income when it arose to the trustees and which was either accumulated pursuant to a trust or power or retained pending the exercise by the trustees of a discretionary trust or power.

Looked at in the context of that statutory scheme, clearly section 16 was intended to impose additional rate tax on income that would otherwise not have attracted the additional rate when it arose to the trustees as part of the total income of a beneficiary, subject, of course to the specific exceptions in sub-paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) of subsection (2).

There was thus no difficulty in reading section 16 (2) (a) in the wide sense: "Income which is payable at the discretion of the trustees" could be applied as easily to income that trustees had a power to withhold from a beneficiary entitled in default of the exercise of the power to accumulate, as it could to income that they were bound to accumulate or apply pursuant to a mandatory trust.

Accordingly the construction of subsection (2) for which the trustees contended could not be accepted and the appeal was allowed with costs.

Solicitors: Solicitor of Inland Revenue; A. L. Bryden & Williams.

Queen's Bench Division

Plaintiffs claim unsatisfied part of arbitration award

The Stella Nova

Before Mr Justice Sheen

[Judgment delivered July 17]

Plaintiffs were able to invoke Admiralty jurisdiction to claim the unsatisfied part of an arbitration award made by the arbitrators in Bergen.

His Lordship held that the plaintiffs had a cause in action in rem against the proceeds of sale of the Stella Nova as the defendents, the owners of the vessel, were in breach of an agreement that following arbitration they would pay such sum as was found by the arbitrator to be due to them. The claim arose out of a management agreement which related to the use or hire of the Stella Nova.

Mr Richard Aikens for the plaintiffs; the defendants did not appear and were not represented.

MR JUSTICE SHEEN said that the first plaintiffs were four Norwegian limited liability companies who traded as the Bow Saphir partnership as ship owners. The second plaintiffs, another Norwegian limited liability company, acted as managers and agents for the first plaintiffs.

In March 1978 the first plaintiffs sold their vessel, the renamed Stella Nova to the defendants, P/F Stella Shipping and Commercial Company Ltd. Clause 15 of the sale agreement provided that any dispute should be decided by arbitration in Bergen.

The sale of the vessel was subject to the defendants accepting liability for the debt due to the first mortgagees and that the sellers would give the defendants credit for 4,745,000 kroner secured by a second mortgage on the vessel. It was also agreed that the defendants would employ the second plaintiffs as managers and that the second plaintiffs would be solely entitled to enter into charterparties for Stella Nova. In breach of that agreement the defendants purported to charter Stella Nova to BP Oil Ltd.

The plaintiffs issued a writ out of the Queen's Bench Division seeking to restrain the defendants from chartering the vessel to BP.

That action was settled in November 1979. It was agreed that all disputes be referred to arbitrators in Bergen. In May 1980 the arbitration tribunal ordered the defendants to pay 13,427,142 kroner to the plaintiffs. They were still owed 3,888,347 kroner.

In September 1980 Mr Justice Robert Goff gave judgment for the plaintiffs for sums due on the arbitrator's award. That judgment remained unsatisfied.

In March 1980 the charterers, BP had commenced an action in rem under the Admiralty jurisdiction. The Admiralty Court had ordered the Stella Nova to be sold. She had been sold for US$2,920,000 in May 1980. The plaintiffs had issued a writ in rem against the proceeds of sale of Stella Nova on May 8, 1981. They contended that their judgment against the defendants remained unsatisfied and that they were not debarred by that judgment from bringing an action in rem in respect of the same claim although they acknowledged that their mortgage claims had been fully satisfied.

It was accepted that as a general principle that once judgment had been given the cause of action on which the claim was founded became merged in the judgment so the plaintiff could not bring a further action on that cause of action.

However, where a plaintiff had a remedy both in personam and in rem a plaintiff who had resorted to one remedy and had not achieved full satisfaction could have recourse to the other: see Mr Justice Brandon in *The Rena K* ([1979] QB 377).

The plaintiffs were not suing on the award. They were suing in rem and claimed damages for breach of contract. The jurisdiction of the Admiralty Court could be invoked if the cause of action came within section 1 (1)(h) of the Administration of Justice Act, 1956. The question for the court was whether the cause of action was "a claim arising out of any agreement relating to . . . the use or hire of a ship".

It was contended by Mr Aikens that it was an implied term of the agreement to submit to arbitration that the owners of Stella Nova would pay to the plaintiffs the sums as found by the arbitrator to be due to them.

The original causes of action were in respect of the mortgages and for damages for breach of a management agreement over the chartering of the ship. That part which arose out of the mortgages had been satisfied.

The present claim arose out of the management agreement which related to the use or hire of the Stella Nova. It was clear that the claim came within the Admiralty jurisdiction.

Solicitors: Sinclair, Roche and Temperley.

PARLIAMENT July 23 1981

Mr Foot out of step with EEC socialists—PM

OTTAWA SUMMIT

The seven western leaders meeting at the Ottawa economic summit earlier this week agreed that there was a prospect of moderate economic growth during the coming year but that at present it promised little early relief from unemployment, the Prime Minister said in a statement on the meeting. She said the primary challenge the heads of government addressed themselves to was the need to revitalize the economies of the industrial democracies, to meet the needs of their own people and to strengthen world prosperity.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher said: We noted that interest rates had reached record levels in many countries and, if long sustained at these levels, would threaten productive investment. President Reagan stressed that the programme of public spending reductions at present before Congress could be expected to reduce interest rates in the United States once it took effect.

The heads of state and of government all agreed, in the words of the Declaration (issued after the meeting), that "The fight to bring down inflation and reduce unemployment must be our highest priority and that these linked problems must be tackled at the same time. We must continue to reduce inflation if we are to secure the higher investment and sustainable growth on which the durable recovery of employment depends.

"The balanced use of a range of policy instruments is required. We must involve our peoples in a greater appreciation of the need for change: change in expectations about growth and earnings, change in management and labour relations and practices, change in the pattern of industry, change in the direction and scale of investment, and change in energy, use and supply."

We recognized the need in most countries urgently to reduce public borrowing; where our circumstances permit or we are able to make changes within the limits of our budgets, we will increase support for productive investment and innovation. We accepted the role of the market in their economies.

We agreed not to let transitional measures that may be needed to ease change become permanent forms of protection or subsidy. We saw low and stable monetary growth as essential to reducing inflation.

We also discussed relations with developing countries. Three points were made:

First, we share with the developing countries many of the problems of the world economy: the need to develop energy resources, to encourage investment, to fight inflation and unemployment and to expand trade.

Second, we welcome discussion with developing countries in whatever ways or groups may be useful. We all agreed to participate in preparations for a process of global negotiations provided we saw the possibility of real progress.

Third, we need to direct the major portion of our aid to the poorer countries. The United Kingdom already does so.

On trade, we reaffirmed our commitment to an open multilateral trade system and our determination to resist protectionist pressures. We endorsed the proposal for a ministerial meeting of the Gatt next year.

We agreed to keep under close review the role played by the industrialised countries in the smooth functioning of the world trading system. This will provide us with the opportunity to pursue the particular problems that arise, for the North American as well as for the European countries, in trade with Japan.

As to political issues, we met in the shadow of the further outbreak of fierce fighting in the Middle East, where once again the unfortunate people of the Lebanon are bearing the brunt of a conflict that is not of their seeking.

Whatever any of us may have thought about the causes, we were all agreed on the need for an urgent ceasefire in the Lebanon; for an end to the loss of innocent civilian life there; and above all, for a solution to the conflict between Arab and Israeli from which the violence flows. We shall continue to use all our influence, both our own and as holders of the Presidency of the European Community, to these ends.

Finally, we discussed relations between East and West and the concern that we all felt about the Soviet military threat to western interests. We were much heartened by the strength of common purpose that was apparent.

Without exception, we agreed—and agreed with real determination—on the need to maintain a strong defence capability and to insist on the need for military balance. Hand-in-hand with that went our readiness to negotiate arms control agreements that would ensure genuine security at a lower level of weapons and a smaller expenditure of resources.

So in our discussion we linked the two elements necessary to the preservation of the free world and of the free market economy which sustains it: on the one hand defence and the maintenance of peace, on the other the health and soundness of the world economy. Altogether it was a most important and worthwhile meeting.

Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition (Ebbw Vale, Lab): The Prime Minister seems to have achieved the astonishing feat of saying even less in her statement than there was in the communiqué. That takes some doing.

I am sorry she would not tell us what is the Government's attitude on arms negotiations and whether she and her Government will try to speed up these negotiations as the German chancellor and others are seeking to do.

The platitudes on foreign aid and the meeting in Mexico were more pious than usual. Does her statement mean she is going to reverse the decision the Government has taken on foreign aid hitherto and will we have a statement on that and on her policy for the Mexico meeting in the debate (on the Brandt report) tomorrow.

Coming to the first and most disappointing part of her statement on economic discussions she had, was it really impossible for her not to join others who are trying to do something about high American interest rates?

Is it necessary for her to sit back and say nothing or just to say ditto to President Reagan when others, the German Chancellor and the French President, are seeking to do something urgently about it? If those interest rates continue at that rate, as President Mitterrand has consistently underlined, the crisis here is going to be intensified.

Will she acknowledge that there is a great deal of truth in what was said in The Times this morning which says: "Neither in the communiqué nor in the press conferences did the leaders do more than wring their hands."

All that is suggested is that we have "a period of crisis management which merely guarantees that there will be more crises".

If that is all she has contributed to the economic side of the summit why did she not stay at home and read Lord Lever's articles and she might have been better instructed?

Mrs Thatcher: I am sorry he is so critical of the other six heads of government present, highly critical both of the Chancellor of the Federal Republic and the President of France who showed their policies are very different from that of Mr Foot. He is totally out of step with the other socialist democratic countries of Europe.

On arms negotiation, we wish to negotiate from a position of strength and accordingly arms negotiations will start, probably in November this year, when we are properly ready for them to start, from a position of strength.

Mr Foot has given up all opposition in this matter. When he goes to Moscow he will go, in the words of one of his predecessors, "naked into the conference chamber".

With regard to developing countries the agenda is to be discussed at a meeting of foreign secretaries at the beginning of August, in Mexico.

American interest rates were high for a considerable time before President Reagan came into office. His policies have not yet got through Congress. When they have got through it is expected interest rates will be reduced.

Mr Foot: Did she agree or disagree with President Mitterrand's representations about high American interest rates?

Mrs Thatcher: Mr Foot did not hear what President Mitterrand said. None of us like high interest rates but the fact is that the American President was not criticized nearly as much as Mr Foot suggests either by other heads of government or by the President of France who recognise that where fears of inflation remain strong, interest rates are likely to remain high.

Mr David Steel, Leader of the Liberal Party (Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles): She talks about her determination to maintain our defences and only her readiness to enter into disarmament talks. Should it not be the other way round: a readiness to maintain our defences and a determination to press ahead with disarmament talks?

Mrs Thatcher: That is a facile question. We are determined to maintain our defences. We are ready, and, if he wishes, determined, to enter into arms negotiations, taking the whole of Nato with us.

Mr Julian Amery (Brighton, Pavilion, C): When the United States is making such an enormous effort to strengthen the defence of the free world, it hardly lies in the mouth of the Opposition to criticize their economic policies.

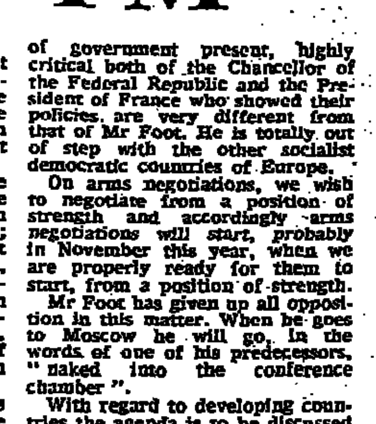
Would she point out to Mr Foot that the declaration from the national executive of the Labour Party on Europe, on defence, and on Ulster threatens the sinister divide in the unity of the country which we have not seen for many years.

Mrs Thatcher: I agree. Those who are not prepared to defend this country—and an independent nuclear deterrent is a vital part of our defence—are prepared to put our way of life at risk.

Mr Dennis Walters (Westbury, C): Bearing in mind not only the savagery of the Israeli bombing of Beirut, but also the grave threat to peace it has brought with it and the danger of the continuation of Mr Begin's warmongering, did she and her European colleagues agree to try to persuade President Reagan to withhold permanently the supply of offensive weapons like the F16s to Israel?

Mrs Thatcher: No. President Reagan had already announced he was going to defer delivery of the aircraft. He pointed out that Mr Habib was in the Middle East trying to secure a ceasefire and there had been a meeting of the Security Council calling for a ceasefire and a report within 48 hours.

The Foreign Secretary has called in the Israeli Ambassador and the Arab Ambassadors to let our views be known to them, both in his capacity as our Foreign Secretary and as President of the European Community.


Steel: Other way round?


Tapsell: New Bretton Woods

Mr Peter Tapsell (Horncastle, C): Despite these regular economic summits, in practice the degree of cooperation between the countries concerned on economic affairs is very much less than it used to be in the years between 1946 and 1971. Although meetings of heads of state are obviously valuable, would it not be a good idea to try to underpin them with some new talks at a lower level among specialists, leading to a new Bretton Woods conference?

Mrs Thatcher: We shall only get stability of exchange rates when we have very much more stable economies and very much more stable political factors in the Middle East. From time to time a new Bretton Woods is talked of, but under present political conditions in the world I do not see it coming about.

I read Lord Lever's article in The Times and he seems to be straining after that, but when I come to a part when he talks about certain things becoming book entries, it does not give me confidence about the underlying stability of what he is proposing.

Mr David Crouch (Canterbury, C): President Reagan wishes to retain for the United States the leadership of the West. There are many people in Britain today who feel that that leadership will be impaired if the United States does not now take positive action to stop the Israeli Prime Minister waging all-out war on Palestinian refugees.

Mrs Thatcher: He will have heard the statement by Mr Weinberger this morning who is conscious of the problems in the Middle East, as we all are, and in trying to bring about a ceasefire. Most of us would agree that the Israeli raid on Beirut was wholly disproportionate to anything that had been done on Israel.

As for the leadership of the western world, ultimately the United States is the guarantor of the freedom of Europe and we should make it clear that we understand that and that we are grateful to the United States for it.

Mr John Browne (Winchester, C): The annual oil bill to Opec is $170,000m. The western countries are not suffering from a normal cyclical recession from which mere reflation would get them out, but from a fundamental structural economic collapse, which demands much deeper and more thorough examination and rebuilding of the economies, including steps such as the appraisal of technology, sources and use of energy, and the whole philosophy of subjects like government indexation.

Mrs Thatcher: There has been a considerable change in the pattern of world trade which has affected all the countries of Europe, because the newly developed countries are now producing efficiently and well many products which we used to regard as our own preserve in Britain. They are also taking an advanced view on the latest technologies and investing a much larger proportion of their income than we are.

For example, in Japan, one-third of the profits—and they are profits, they are not taken up in wages—are ploughed back into the latest technologies. This means an enormous structural change, and we have been slow to adapt to it in Britain.

We have gone on increasing public expenditure, assuming we would get growth and growth has not come about. Unless we diminish that public expenditure in relation to output, it will mean there is not enough money for private industry to invest and get back to being productive again.

After Lord Carrington, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, had repeated the statement in the Lords, Lord Bruce of Donnington, for the Opposition, said it was perhaps a little unreasonable to expect that great miracles could be accomplished within a couple of days. Nevertheless they could hardly hide a sense of disappointment that there had not been a more constructive result.

The Times this morning dubbed it a fudged conference. This was not to deny the good will of the states that were represented, but son the need to revitalize the economies of the industrial democracies it did not appear that any substantial agreement on specific measures was arrived at.

The Prime Minister has claimed that all the leaders in Ottawa were agreed on the need to fight inflation first. As The Times correctly pointed out, in fact the summit communiqué stated that unemployment and inflation should be fought at the same time.

Has the Prime Minister agreed to abandon monetarism as the only way to deal with the economic crisis and unemployment?
——Bruce of Donnington speaking

Lord Gladwyn (L) said if interest rates, particularly in the United States, remained at their present level the prospect of economic growth went out of the window.

Lord Carrington said it was never the intention that these summits should become a sort of occasion when the industrialized countries issued a blueprint to solve all the economic problems of the world.

This particular summit was most useful because of the seven heads of state meeting there five had never been to an economic summit before and there had not been an opportunity to exchange views.

He confirmed that the seven agreed that the highest priorities were both inflation and unemployment. Everybody wanted to bring interest rates down as soon as possible. President Reagan made it clear that he wanted to do so. There was a broad measure of agreement.

Immediate action demanded to save poultry industry

AGRICULTURE

There was no way the Government was prepared to see the British poultry industry destroyed by the French providing their industry with state aids, Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith, Minister of State for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, reaffirmed during questions.

Mr Michael Latham (Melton, C) had said: There is no time at all for bureaucratic minuets on this issue. If the French were in our position they would not care two hoots about niceties. He should take action now. (Cheers.)

Mr Buchanan-Smith: We have already taken action in relation to this: I raised this specifically in the Council of Ministers on Tuesday and the Commissioner said he was about to get replies from France, and unless the French Government replied within that timescale, he would take action immediately.

Mr Gavin Strang, an Opposition spokesman on agriculture, fisheries and food (Edinburgh East, Lab): That is a most complacent reply. Thousands of jobs have been lost in what is one of the most efficient sectors of British agriculture. There should be effective government action to save this industry from total collapse.

Mr Buchanan-Smith: He is totally hypocritical and without understanding of what has already been done.

Mr Nicholas Winterton (Macclesfield, C): While I warmly welcome the financial aid given to the industry and steps being taken by the Government to try and ensure fair competition for our poultry industry, the industry is still facing a desperate crisis. The French do not hesitate to take steps at the drop of a hat to help their industries.

The Minister should indicate other areas of the industry which the French are helping with assistance in one form or another, illegally and outside EEC regulations.

Mr Buchanan-Smith: We have in a number of ways taken action to help our industry. There is no way we are going to see our industry destroyed by the French industry or any other industries overseas. (Cheers.)

Mr Christopher Brocklebank Fowler (North-West Norfolk, SDP): On the narrower point of turkeys can he offer some hope for our domestic industry which has suffered enormously from heavily subsidized French production?

Unless our industry gets help, similar to that available to the French, it is clear it will decline rapidly indeed.

Mr Buchanan-Smith: In terms of efficiency, modernization and innovation, the British turkey industry sets an example to other industries elsewhere in the world, apart from Europe. We are conscious of that and we do not want to see that go by default.

On French competition, there are threats at present which I acknowledge. The greatest worry is in relation to future production from France with aids currently given. It is precisely in relation to that that the Commission not only have support from the British. Other countries are pressing for action.

Mr Colin Shepherd (Hereford, C): There is massive expansion in turkey production in France plus a proposed massive expansion of poultry to the third world which will lead to massive over-productivity of poultry meat within the Community.

This must have an effect not only on United Kingdom markets, but the French and other Community markets as well. This leaves ground for valuable bilateral talks to discuss how the problem might be tackled.

Mason: How many jobs lost in industry?

Mr Buchanan-Smith: It is not simply a British and French problem. It is one that is wider. Within France, there is anxiety in established sectors of the industry about this encouragement. Expansion of that industry affects their domestic industry.

The United Kingdom is not alone in this and there are a number of our colleagues in the Council of Ministers pressing for action on state aids.

Mr Eric Cockeram (Ludlow, C): Assurances have been given by Ministers on a number of occasions that they do not intend to see our poultry and turkey meat industry destroyed. The point has been reached where action is expected rather than assurances.

Mr Buchanan-Smith: We are not prepared to see the poultry industry destroyed. Some aids are of a regional nature. Equally, some of the French aids are direct production aids which the Commission has pointed out are incompatible with the treaty. It is in relation to this that action is being taken.

Mr Peter Hardy (Rother Valley, Lab): It is clear the French are determined to continue selling eggs in northern markets in England at prices below cost production in France. It is time for action since the French disregard anything the EEC says to them.

Mr Buchanan-Smith: On eggs, we have regularly been exporters ourselves into France. The French are determined to expand their industry. Equally we are determined to stand by our industry too.

Mr James Spicer (West Dorset, C): Has he seen reports this morning that the French have imposed a total ban on the importation of certain agricultural products in the face of falling prices on home markets?

Mr Buchanan-Smith: I have heard in general terms of these reports and we will investigate them urgently.

Mr Roy Mason, chief Opposition spokesman on agriculture, fisheries and food (Barnsley, Lab): in order to indicate the serious decline, how many jobs in this industry have been lost in the last 12 months?

Mr Buchanan-Smith: Nobody has made a secret of the fact in any discussion of the poultry industry recently that there is any doubt about the serious situation facing it, particularly in the poultry meat and broiler sector. It is in relation to that we are determined to defend it.

Mr Mason: Do I understand him right? He comes and tells us the industry is in a serious state but has not got the figures of how many jobs have been lost.

Mr Buchanan-Smith: He knows if he was serious and interested in the industry that this is not simply a question of jobs alone. It is a far wider question of an important British business, British trade, exports, and fair competition.

We will stand up for the British industry on these issues, even although he may not. (Conservative cheers.)

Deal with EEC over school milk

NEW AGREEMENT

The amount of milk available to schools is to be doubled, and will be the greatest quantity of milk that has been available to schools for the last ten years, Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food said in oral and written replies announcing an agreement for claiming European Community subsidy on school milk.

The revised arrangements, agreed with the European Commission, would help local authorities to sell milk in schools with the advantage of subsidies. If there was a good response it could mean an extra £15m to £20m available to this country from Community funds. The new arrangements should apply in the coming autumn term. A circular letter is being sent to local authorities.

Mr Walker said he was taking over responsibility for administering the scheme in England. Payments would be made directly by the Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce using funds paid by the European Commission. Parliamentary approval for this new service would be sought in a supplementary estimate in due course.


Walker: Extra £15m to £20m possible

Mr Walker said at question time that there was at present no threat to the British industry from imports of French milk. He was replying to requests by Labour MPs for the Government to defy any decision by the European Court to allow French UHT milk into the British market.

As our public health regulations prevent the sale of any imported pre-packed milk into this country (he said) there is at present no threat.

Mr William Hamilton (Central Fife, Lab): How much of this milk is currently getting into and appearing on our markets? What proportion does that represent of total sales, and is it increasing?

Can he give a categorical assurance that in no circumstances whatever our dairy industry will be allowed to be threatened by unrestricted imports?

Mr Walker: As regulations prevent the import of pre-packed milk, there is no threat. If Mr Hamilton has details of any milk coming in and evading the regulations, obviously I would be pleased to know of it and make immediate investigations.

As for the future, the quality of British milk production and its efficiency is such that there is no fear for the dairy industry in this country from imports.

Mr Peter Mills (West Devon, C): There is no need for British school children to drink French milk.

What can we obtain from the Community in financial terms to support our school milk?

Mr Walker: Later I shall be announcing details of an agreement on school milk.

Mr Roy Mason, chief Opposition spokesman on agriculture (Barnsley, Lab): During Mr Walker's chairmanship of the Agriculture Council in the next six months, the Commission are going to consider a request from the French to make representations to the European Court in order to invade our market with UHT milk.

If there is a decision of the European Court in favour of the French, is Mr Walker prepared to defy the court ruling?

Mr Walker: It is not fair to ask a Minister, prior to a court decision, whether, if the decision goes against him, he will defy the law.

Mr Thomas Torney (Bradford, South, Lab): There is fear within the dairy industry, particularly the distributive side, that we shall lose the case at the European Court and that French milk will come in. Consumers want to maintain our doorstep delivery system.

Will Mr Walker, if we lose the case at the European Court, consider standing up to the French and keeping their milk out?

Mr Walker: Mr Torney's comments show a remarkably defensive attitude. They imply that the French can produce milk of a better quality and better price than our own dairy industry. I do not accept that for a moment.

Any one who has had the horror of drinking milk in France will know that to be true. (Laughter.)

Growers want boycott of Dutch imports

STATE AIDS

The subject of national aids and the threat they posed to the whole basis of the common agricultural policy would be raised with EEC colleagues during the United Kingdom presidency, Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said during a question on the need for uniformity of aids to horticulturalists in the Community.

Mr Walker (Worcester, C) said that at the Council of Ministers meeting in Brussels this week they obtained the agreement of the EEC Commission to present this autumn a major paper studying the question of effective national aids.

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch and Lymington, C): The Dutch horticulture industry appears to be using the slowness of the Community machinery deliberately to destroy its competitors in this country. This matter needs the utmost priority.

Mr Walker: Yes, this was specifically raised by the Minister of State (Mr Buchanan-Smith) at the meeting in Brussels last Monday. The Dutch Government, although they have increased gas prices, have now been summoned by the Commission and told clearly that progress in getting a proper bais for their gas prices is not satisfactory, and that it is being reviewed.

Mr Enoch Powell (South Down, Off UU): Is it now dawning on the Government that uniformity of national aids is in reality an unobtainable objective within the EEC and that we would be better occupied in regaining our own national freedom of action?

Mr Walker: The availability of the European market to our food and agricultural producers is a consi- the considerable expansion of food exports to the Community he would realize what an advantage it was.

Sir John Biggs-Davison (Epping Forest, C): My Lea Valley constituents recognize that Mr Walker is doing his best, but it is far too slow because of the Community structure.

They are so incensed and distressed that they are now talking derable advantage. If he studied about trying to organize a boycott of Dutch imports.

Mr Walker: The price, for example, of one of our major commodities—tomatoes—has been substantially above last year's prices for some few weeks and a considerable volume of British tomatoes has been sold during that period.

We have a close relationship with the horticulture committee of the National Farmers' Union, who do know that we have given every possible aid. If we are successful in or pressure to get more uniformity of aids during our presidency, that will be the best help.

Mr Mark Hughes, an Opposition spokesman on agriculture (Durham, Lab): The strength of feeling among horticulturalists is considerable. They do not belive Mr Walker when he says that he has done as much as possible. They believe it is too little and far too late, and that there is a lack of effort.

Mr Walker: If they believe that, what they must have thought of the previous Government I dread to think, because I inherited a Dutch advantage greater than it is today with no aids given to the industry at all.

Mr Stanley Newens (Harlow, Lab and Co-op): Dutch glasshouse growers have the advantage of grants in the region of £7,000 to £10,000. The Lea Valley growers met yesterday and expressed demands for the minister to introduce immediately a tariff to get fair competition.

When thousands of small businessmen are up in arms, is it not time the Government got moving?

Mr Walker: That is why the Government have, unlike the last, given a grant for glasshouse growers, and that is why we have forced on the Dutch a substantial increase in gas prices. If he complains now, he should have complained even more during the time of the Labour Government.

Mr Richard Body (Holland with Boston, C): Can he say that in the foreseeable future there will be uniformity of national aids throughout the Common Market?

Mr Walker: In this country we have Adas and very substantial services which other countries do not have, we have capital grants that other countries do not have, so I do not accept direct conformity in every detail.

But all our national aids are approved by the Commission and what I object to are the £400m to £500m of national aids by the French Government which have not been approved by the EEC Commission.

Chemical waste controls

Information from the Dutch authorities about their Chemical Waste Act was now being considered in the context of the current review of controls over imports of waste into the United Kingdom, Mr Giles Shaw, Under Secretary of State for the Environment, said in a written reply.

This information was now being considered in the context ofthe current review of controls over imports of waste into the United Kingdom.

Queen sends thanks to peers

HOUSE OF LORDS

The Queen had said this morning that the address of congratulation from the House of Lords on the forthcoming marriage of the Prince of Wales to Lady Diana Spencer was the latest example of the close link between Parliament and the Crown, Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, said.

He said he had gone to Buckingham Palace earlier accompanied by other peers to present the address.

The Queen, in her reply, had thanked him most sincerely for the loyal and dutiful address.

She had added: "The Duke of Edinburgh and I have been greatly touched by the countless messages of good wishes which the Prince of Wales and the Lady Diana have received from all parts of the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth on this happy occasion.

"We much appreciate this latest example of the close link between Parliament and the Crown.

"You have once again shown your interest in the wellbeing of our family. With you, we pray that the marriage will be blessed with good health and every happiness."

In the Commons Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister said that this morning she had taken part in the presentation of a humble address to the Queen on the occasion of the marriage of the Prince of Wales.

Next week's business

The main business in the House of Commons next week will be:

Monday: Debate on Opposition motion of no confidence in the Government's economic and social policies.

Tuesday: Transport Bill, Lords amendments. Debate on steel industry.

Thursday: Wildlife and Countryside Bill, completion of remaining stages.

Friday: Motions on social security benefits.

The main business in the House of Lords next week will be:

Monday: Belize Bill, committee and remaining stages. Employment and Training Bill, remaining stages. Debate on Namibia.

Tuesday: Supreme Court Bill, Commons amendments.

Thursday: Education Bill, report, first day. Debate on proposed cuts to BBC external services.

Friday: Motions on social security

Tory MP attacks Anglican bishops

RECESS DEBATE

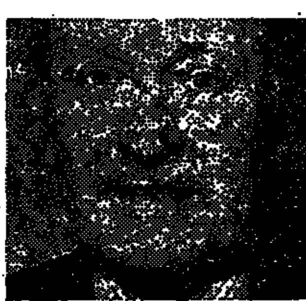
The bishops of the Anglican Church seemed more concerned with promoting vague and general social issues, instead of insisting on personal holiness and the highest standards of personal conduct for Christians, Mr John Stokes (Halsowen and Stourbridge, C) said during a debate on the motion that the House adjourn next Wednesday on the occasion of the Royal wedding and should adjourn for the summer recess on Friday until October 19.

He said they had failed to preach the gospel fearlessly and proclaim the great historical truths of Christianity. They had failed to denounce permissiveness, and had made no condemnation of the Department of Education and Science and the Department of Health and Social Security for allowing such organizations as the the Brook Advisory Service to disseminate what most people believed was pornography and encourage licentiousness among children.

The General Synod seemed involved in non-essential matters—such as whether women should be made priests, and homosexuality and lesbianism—instead of concentrating on the fundamental tenets of Christianity.

Unless the Bishops could change their ways, Parliament would have to take back from the Synod some of its old authority over ecclesiastical matters.

The Synod and the bishops had failed to support the old Book of Common Prayer—which one should be extremely glad that the Prince of Wales' marriage ceremony would largely follow—instead of the mealy-mouthed phrases of the new services.


Stokes: Bishops are faint patriots

The bishops are very faint patriots (he said.) They seem almost embarrassed by patriotism. In the recent British Nationality Bill in the House of Lords their conduct was deplorable. The bishops' constant over-emphasis on immigrants and immigration and neglect of the needs of the English flock is an affront to many.

It had taken the recent riots to make people realize that the permissive society had blown up in the face of the British people. But there had been no reports of the Bishops of Liverpool or Manchester or any other bishops condemning the riots.

The Church had failed in Parliament, failed with parents, and failed in schools. Instead of this they concentrated on the sort of wishy-washy social gospel which might be the manifesto of the Social Democratic Party. It was the loss of the old values of loyalty, love of one's parents and country and discipline which had led to problems in industry and elsewhere and to the recent bloody riots.

Unless the bishops (he said) can grasp these points, can abandon their old ways and give a lead to the return of decency and morality, I see little help for England.

Mr Robert Cryer (Keighley, Lab) said the Commons should sit on the Royal wedding day to debate the difficulties and deprivation facing many young couples today because of the Government's policies.

He moved an amendment to require the House to sit on Wednesday.

He said that on July 29, a fabulously wealthy couple would inundate the media, and trivia would inundate the nation, but MPs could talk about the thousands of other young couples who were facing marriage without a house, because of the Government's cuts in housing.

Many young people who could not find a job were not facing a fabulously wealthy existence with a house provided, but were facing difficulty and deprivation because of the policies of the Government.

Mr Francis Pym, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Leader of the House, said that if Mr Cryer wanted to come into the House on Wednesday it would be open to him even if everyone else was elsewhere....

Mr Cryer's amendment was rejected by 125 votes to 14—Government majority, 111 and the motion was agreed to.

Labour move on stateless children rejected

NATIONALITY BILL

For the first time in her history Britain was creating the prospect of children being born stateless in this country, Lord Gifford (Lab) said when the committee stage of the British Nationality Bill was resumed in the Lords.

He was moving an amendment which would entitle children born in the United Kingdom to be registered as British citizens if they would otherwise be stateless. The amendment made provision for children born in similar circumstances in dependent territoriries to have dependent territory citizenship.

The Bill, which has passed the Commons, replaces citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies with three separate categories—British citizenship, citizenship of the British dependent territories, and British overseas citizenship.

Lord Gifford said he wanted to help children born here to women not married because these children could not get citizenship of the mother's country.

He was also concerned with children of foreign citizens who would be foreign citizens by descent in their own countries because nearly ever country had provision for cutting off citizenship after a certain generation.

Thirdly there were children born to refugees who had been deprived of their citizenship by acts of their country

Lord Belstead, Under Secretary of State, Home Office, said the Government was sympathetic to the needs of stateless children but the Bill included other ways of helping them.

It was reasonable that the child should have to show certain ties with this country or the dependent territory before being entitled to citizenship. They would have to be of a specific age and to have lived for five years in Britain or a dependent territory. Citizenship should not be automatic. It should not be given to those who then went abroad to live.

Lady Birk, for the Opposition, said Britain had always been a refuge for people and her record compared well with that of so many other countries.

To be without nationality was to have no sense of security in one's practical, emotional and even spiritual life.

The amendment was rejected by 112 votes to 82—Government majority, 30.

No alternative to UGC

EDUCATION

The cuts proposed by the University Grants Committee for Aston University would be disastrous, not only for the University, but for the West Midlands as a whole, Mr Hilary Miller (Bromsgrove and Redditch, C) said when he opened the first of the night's debates on the second reading of the Consolidated Fund Bill.

Mr Miller said with its emphasis on engineering and science, Aston was just the kind of university the Government would wish to encourage.

Mr Tam Dalyell, Opposition spokesman on Science (West Lothian, Lab) said the consequence of the University Grants Committee's action was that the technical universities would be regarded as second rate.

Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark (Birmingham, Selly Oak, C) said that in an age when the United States, Japan and Germany were expanding in technology, the universities of Aston and Birmingham should be encouraged.

Mr Jocelyn Cadbury (Birmingham, Northfield, C) said Aston was providing the kind of graduates the country wanted and industry needed. Universities which had no engineering faculties had come off extremely lightly, which was the opposite to what the nation needed.

Mr Terence Davis (Birmingham, Stechford, Lab) said industry did not depend on universities only for qualified people, but for the research to produce products for the future. Aston had projects which were of value to industry which were a risk as a result of the proposals of the University Grants Committee.

Mr Rhodes Boyson, Under Secretary of State for Education and Science (Brent, North C), said the University Grants Committee had set up an analysis of each institution and the courses being done and there had been meetings with representatives in London over the past two years.

There had been criticism of the UGC but what was the alternative? If the House tried to work out the finance for each institution it would be faced with an impossible task. Since 1919 the Secretary of State had accepted the advice of the committee. Somebody had to make the decision and he saw no alternative to the existing system.

Unless a better solution was put forward it would be best to stay with the UGC otherwise he could foresee chaos.

The UGC had made its decision on a national basis and he did not think that any other body could better it.

The debate was concluded.

BBC overseas services

The cuts in the BBC external services and its transcription services, had horrified a great many of Britain's friends around the world, Sir Anthony Kershaw (Stroud, C) said in a debate on the Consolidated Fund Bill.

The United Kingdom's position in the world would be diminished. All this was being done for a small saving which could be found elsewhere.

Mr Phillip Whitehead (Derby, North, Lab) said the decisions had been taken to achieve piddling economies. The services being cut were the voice of Britain overseas.

Britain still had disturbing differences with Spain. The events over Gibraltar this last week showed how much mutual incomprehension there still was.

There had been a bleak moment during the recent coup in Spain when the Spanish radio and television services were off the air. Hundreds of Thousands of Spanish people knew that the King had denounced the coup and had said civilian rule should be maintained because they heard it on the BBC.

We are throwing that away (he said) for a few thousand pounds a year. It is nonsense.

Correction

In Wednesday's question time exchanges on the Middle East, Mr Michael Latham (Melton, C) should have been reported as suggesting a meeting between Mr Haig, Mr Gromyko and Lord Carrington, in his EEC role, to see whether they could broaden the Habib mission. Sir Ian Gilmour, Lord Privy Seal, said the Foreign Secretary would consider the interesting suggestion.

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Debate on the Brandt report. Lords (11): Finance Bill, all stages.

Part five of **Sonya: The Life of Countess Tolstoy** by Anne Edwards

The years without Tolstoy

In the few years left to her after Tolstoy's death Sonya saw the Russia he had portrayed swept away by war and revolution. Still she fought to provide for her family and to retain possession of their home, only for her daughter Sasha to become Soviet commissar of Yasnaya Polyana

Tolstoy's death in 1910 touched off student demonstrations. Young men and women thronged to the Nevsky Prospect in St. Petersburg waving red and black flags, shouting against the Orthodox Church in the mistaken belief that Tolstoy had been buried without ritual because of his excommunication. Police and Cossacks had to be called in to disperse the crowds with sabres and threats of gunfire. In Odessa students and police, during a disorder precipitated by Tolstoy's burial, engaged in a gun battle. His widow Sonya knew nothing of these events. She had retreated to her room at Yasnaya Polyana and the newspapers were kept from her so that she would not read the sensational stories which had been written about Tolstoy's "desertion" of her and his death and burial.

When her sons Andrey and Ilya arrived, there were painful conversations about their bleak financial prospects and their fears for the future. They had received nothing on their father's death, and Sonya was no longer able to help them. Tolstoy's will had placed their sister Sasha and Vladimir Chertkov in control of all his literary rights and unpublished works, and it instructed Sasha to purchase Yasnaya Polyana from her mother and to transfer it to the peasants.

But this would take a year or more to execute, and until then Sonya would receive no money from her husband's estate. She had only the meagre remains of her dowry. Tolstoy had never owned any valuable antiques or art works, nor had he ever given Sonya expensive jewelry. His library and private papers were now in Chertkov's hands. And by the conditions of the will her publishing company no longer had any rights to Tolstoy's works. Within a year or two even Yasnaya Polyana would no longer be hers.

Ilya had an angry confrontation with Sasha and Chertkov at Telyatinki, the neighbouring estate, and returned furious, leaving a greatly disturbed Sonya a short time later. "My son Ilya has left", she wrote in her diary. "He has been with Sasha and Chertkov, of whom we get to know more and more that is bad. He is an evil and cunning man. I went to photograph the grave. . . . In the evening developed the photographs. . . . The beauty makes me still more dejected."

After all the years of near madness, suspicion, and bitter reproach, Sonya seemed to have found the strength to let events shape themselves as they would. On December 31, 1910, she ceased keeping her diary. It was as though she did not think the progression of days and nights without Tolstoy mattered. What was of importance was the past and anything concerning his memory.

Never leaving Yasnaya Polyana, she struggled to keep the house and its surroundings as *they were when Tolstoy* was alive. Despite frost and freezing winds, she seldom missed her daily visit to his grave.

She kept her hair meticulously coiffed and her clothes in good repair, and she tended the house with the same disciplined eye for order that she had always possessed. Gone were the fearful anger and passion that had given her a terrifying force and a distracted air which her family, her doctors, and her visitors had all thought were certain indications of madness.

Yet, these same people now perceived a different form of dementia in her. Her composure, good temper, and imperturbability were regarded as tragic signs of a mental breakdown, of a complete retreat from unpleasant reality. No one — least of all Sasha — could understand her calm acceptance of the final settling of Tolstoy's estate.

On February 26, 1913, Sasha bought Yasnaya Polyana from her mother for 400,000 roubles. (She had raised this money by selling the rights to Tolstoy's works.) On March 26 her father's long-cherished desire was fulfilled; over two-thirds of Yasnaya Polyana's land, including its fine carefully preserved woods, was transferred to the peasants. Sonya retained 540 of the estate's 1,800 acres. The previous year Sasha had sold the Moscow house with all its furnishings to the Moscow municipal government for 125,000 roubles with the request that it be used as a Tolstoy museum and library.

Sonya divided the money Sasha gave her equally among her family. There were, including daughters-in-law and grandchildren, thirty-eight members of the Tolstoy clan, and each received approximately 10,000 roubles, the grandchildren's money being placed in trust until they came of age. She had given away almost all she had, but a pension which the Tsar had granted her allowed her to live a quiet but comfortable life at Yasnaya Polyana.

Although she was happy to have enriched her children, Sonya loathed the havoc the peasants soon caused. Within a few months they had destroyed much of the forest land by wholesale felling of trees, which were then sold. The sounds of axes and the acrimonious disputes between the peasants and their timber merchant infuriated Sonya, and she became even more determined that, while she was mistress, life would be lived as it always had been in the house at Yasnaya Polyana. Breakfast was served at noon; and a four-course dinner at six in the evening. The waiters wore their white cotton gloves; the house was filled with laughter of children. Some things never change.

During the years after her father's death Sasha was occupied by responsibilities as his legatee. Her relations with the family except her mother were embittered. Since Chertkov was the co-executor of Tolstoy's literary estate, she had been forced to work closely with him, and her respectful affection for him had begun to sour.

Tolstoyans killed all joy

She also began to feel irritated and disappointed by the Tolstoyans [the followers of her father's philosophy]. Sasha came to believe that the Tolstoyans were "idlers", and she later confessed that they were repugnant to her: "Dirty in person, smelling of unwashed clothing; they killed all joy of life [and] preserved their gloomy Lenten faces, as if fearing to spoil their state of perfection by an unnecessary smile or a happy song". The Tolstoyans were not, however, an enduring problem; despite Chertkov's great efforts to win them over, they would not accept him as their leader, and they soon drifted away.

Although Sasha kept busy, life had come to seem futile. Her father, her love, her God were dead. Sonya was able to laugh with her grandchildren and find some solace in her daily visits to Tolstoy's grave, but Sasha was inconsolable. Many years later she commented, "While [my father] was with me, I had no interest of my own; all that was serious and genuine was wrapped up with him. And when he departed, there remained a yawning void, an emptiness which I did not know how to fill."

Then suddenly war broke out, shocking Sonya and the household at Yasnaya Polyana; so caught up in their grief, in their fashioning of new lives without Tolstoy, they were barely conscious of the warlike mood throughout Europe, most especially in Germany.

The declaration of war on August 2, 1914, gave rise to a wave of patriotism. Suddenly the Tsar was a hero, and thousands gathered outside the Winter Palace to cheer him. For one dramatic and fleeting moment in his regime Nicholas was loved by his subjects. Even Sasha was moved by patriotic fervour. The army commandeered her horses, the peasants traded their ploughs for guns, and Yasnaya Polyana and Telyatinki were desolate. Declaring that she could not sit with "folded hands", Sasha decided to go to the front as a nurse.

When she returned home in the summer of 1915 to recuperate from a serious case of malaria she was shocked to see how much her mother had aged. Sonya had greeted her daughter with happy tears; then she spoke about Tolstoy's death and fell into a reverie. Her sight was failing and she could neither read nor write; little interested her; and she spent her days dozing in an armchair. Sasha was certain that she was senile, and after only three days she left to return to the front.

In the summer of 1917 there was internal fighting everywhere. The long road from Moscow to Yasnaya Polyana was lined with battered houses, tumbled walls, and charred fields. Crude red flags declaring Bolshevik allegiance flew from many rooftops. Nearly every house in the district had been robbed and burned. There were rumours that Yasnaya Polyana was going to be destroyed not by the village peasants but by peasants from another area.

Sonya had her daughter Tanya gather together the household staff. After telling them to pack everything of Tolstoy's and a few personal possessions, she told Tanya to "telegraph Kerensky. Tell him the family of Tolstoy require an army to protect his home and papers."

Tanya thought it was an old woman's madness to expect that Kerensky [the head of the Provisional Government] would spare men to defend a family of distressed aristocrats. Still she dispatched the telegram.

Kerensky, who had long been an admirer of Tolstoy, did indeed send a band of a hundred men the following day to guard Yasnaya Polyana during the violent summer, so Sonya, her brood, and her home were spared further encounters. In November the fighting ceased, though the looting and burning continued. Fear permeated the atmosphere, but at least the Bolsheviks, who had taken power, were arresting and shooting people with a certain discretion; and persons who had been even peripherally involved in revolutionary activity under the old government were not in any great danger.

Arriving in Yasnaya Polyana in October, Sasha found that her house and lands at Telyatinki had been declared government property and had been laid claim to by members of the village Soviet who had taken what they wanted — horses, cows, machinery, tools, furniture, even clothes and dishes. Her mother assured her that she had saved some gold and would manage to take care of those at Yasnaya Polyana.

Sonya's composure shocked Sasha. Dinner — usually little more than beet root — was served as always at six by the waiter, who wore his carefully darned white gloves. There were no guests and the house was strangely silent, but Sonya's only complaint was that she could no longer read or write.

On her return to Moscow, Sasha received a letter from her Aunt Tanya Kuzminsky, saying she was leaving St Petersburg and would have a *few hours in* Moscow before boarding the night train for Yasnaya Polyana. Tanya was frail, and Sasha feared that the poor conditions on the newly nationalized trains would prove to be too much for her.

Simply finding a seat on one of them was a difficult and sometimes dangerous task. On Sasha's trip from Yasnaya Polyana "people [had] climbed through the windows and on to the roofs of the coaches, hung on steps, or stood on the couplings. Police [had] menaced them with the butts of their guns, but they kept pushing forward. Boxes and baskets [had] burst open, women shrieked, window panes [had been] broken". Her aunt weighed no more than a slender twelve-year-old, and it would be impossible for her to endure such mayhem.

The station was mobbed when they arrived, and the only train departing that night for Yasnaya Polyana was the "Maxim Gorky," a proletarian train which had only fourth-class accommodation. Sasha gave a porter the few roubles she had, and left her aunt in a corner of the station on one of her boxes, the porter guarding her. She then hurried to the stationmaster.

"Comrade!" she shouted through the crowd that surrounded him. "Tolstoy's sister is taking the next train and she's an old woman. She was Natasha Rostova in *War and Peace*. Please give her a seat on the train. She's going to Yasnaya Polyana."

The stationmaster ignored her as he did all the others who were begging his help. When he jumped up and walked out onto the platform, Sasha ran after him crying, "Comrade, please, I beg you. The sister of Tolstoy!" He strode away without even glancing at her.

Boiled beet and no meat

Finding the head conductor, Sasha begged, "Please help me. My aunt, Tolstoy's sister, must get on the train. Please give her a seat."

"No room," the man told her. "Full!" He walked briskly up the platform. Beside a car with empty seats, she asked: "Who is in this car?"

"Commissars."

Sasha rapped on the windows, shouting, "Comrades! Comrades!" Finally an old man with unkempt hair came to the window. "What's the matter, comrade?"

"The sister of Tolstoy, an old woman of seventy, simply must go to Yasnaya Polyana today. The crowd has nearly killed her — she is sick — please take her."

"And who are you?"

"Tolstoy's daughter."

The head disappeared and in a moment popped out again. "We'll take your old lady."

"Auntie! Auntie! Come quickly!" Sasha called. Tanya and the porter ran after her as the train had already begun to move. Once alongside the car, Sasha pushed her aunt from below, while the porter — who had tossed the cases in and then jumped after them — pulled her from above.

This would be Tanya Kuzminsky's final journey to Yasnaya Polyana, and she enjoyed every moment of it. Being the only woman in the commissars' car, she was treated most cordially and was even fed roast chicken. When she reached Yasnaya Polyana, she told Sonya all about it, her face flushed with excitement. Finally, sighing, she ended her recital: "But they were disappointed that I was not Tolstoy's sister, but only his sister-in-law."

Early in 1918 famine spread across Russia but at Yasnaya Polyana dinner — "boiled winter beets, no meat [and] some little, very little, pieces of black bread made of flour mixed with chaff" — was still served. Sonya insisted that a white damask cloth cover the table, that the silver be polished, and that the best plates be used. Thanks to Kerensky, her possessions had never been taken from her.

Towards the end of 1918 Yasnaya Polyana was taken over by the government to be used as a farm commune, and a Yasnaya Polyana Society was organized in Tula. Its members were those few intellectuals who still remained in the area, and its task was to organize educational facilities for the peasants who worked the lands of Yasnaya Polyana. The chairman appointed by the government was a writer who had been known and disliked by Tolstoy.

Sonya distrusted him from the very beginning, and with good reason. He was continually surprising the inhabitants of Yasnaya Polyana by his noiseless entrances; he spoke in an often inaudible voice and had a deeply conspiratorial air. Yet, however much she disliked the chairman, she was grateful for the food, clothing, soap, and other necessities he was able to wheedle out of the government for her, her family, and the 150 village peasants.

Chertkov rude to family

Chertkov had moved to Moscow to begin preparation for the Soviet government edition of Tolstoy's complete works, but it seemed his spirit lived on in the chairman. He set himself up as the seat of authority in Sonya's household, found fault with everything, and was rude to her and her family and servants. He refused to requisition help for the heavy tasks like washing windows and putting in the winter frames.

When Sasha returned for a visit and saw her mother, sister, and aunt doing these hard jobs in the cold wind of November, she angrily returned to Moscow and immediately went to see the commissar of education. Sasha made a little speech about Yasnaya Polyana and its importance to the nation, and concluded: "I think that the Tolstoy estate ought to be not a Soviet farm but a museum, like Goethe's home, and that I should replace the current chairman." To Sasha's amazement the commissar agreed; she then returned to Yasnaya Polyana and dismissed the chairman. Sasha was now mistress in Sonya's home.

Life at Yasnaya Polyana was somewhat easier for Sonya with her daughter as commissar, but it also meant that she had to ask Sasha for even the smallest things she needed. She did not complain, however, but simply grew more quiet and withdrawn.

Nearly blind, she sat in reverie most days. The hardships she had borne trimmed her matron's figure, and her voice faded to a whisper. She was still handsome, and the shadow of her youthful beauty lingered in her features. Her greatest happiness was her grandchildren, and when they came to see her, she would suddenly come alive and walk in the garden with them and tell them the stories she had written so many years before — "The Skeleton Dolls" and "How Tax, the Dog, Was Saved".

On November 1, 1919, Sasha made plans to take the midnight train to Moscow. Sonya, feeling a chill, had retired early. Sasha packed her bag and then went upstairs to have tea in the sitting room with Tanya Kuzminsky. "Auntie dearest, tell me my fortune," Sasha asked, *thinking that this would help* while away the time until she had to leave for the station.

After finishing her game of solitaire, Tanya gathered together and shuffled the cards and asked Sasha to cut them and spread them out. She stared down at the cards. Then, with a quick movement, she swept them together, saying. "Bad, very bad."

Sasha begged her to tell her what she had seen, but her aunt adamantly refused. Sasha persisted. "All right" — Tanya sighed — "If I must. Illness and death of a close relative. You won't go away tonight."

Sasha asked to cut the deck again, and turned up the seven of spades, indicating illness. "Again, Auntie," she insisted. This time she turned up the ace of spades — *death*. Tanya paled, and cried angrily, "Nonsense! Are you mad? Forget it!"

Sasha went to see if her mother would like some tea. A small kerosene lamp burned dimly on Sonya's desk and she lay with her face turned to the wall. "I am . . . very cold", she murmured ". . . please cover me."

Sasha touched her and found that Sonya was burning with fever. They gave Sonya tea and wine and sent for the doctor. When he arrived, he said that there was little he could do; Sonya had advanced pneumonia. For three days she suffered badly, her coughing spasms too painful to watch. But she was uncomplaining, enduring, and gentle. On the third night she insisted on speaking to her daughters, Sasha and Tanya Sukhotin.

"Are you thinking of Father?" Tanya asked, trying to help her mother sort out her confused thoughts.

"Constantly . . . constantly. Tanya . . . it torments me that I didn't get along with him better, but . . . before I die, Tanya . . . I want to tell you . . . I never, never loved anyone but him."

She looked at her daughters with large, dark, clouded eyes. Both Sasha and Tanya were crying bitterly, but Sonya was calm. The next morning she could no longer speak, but she opened her eyes wide and nodded to tell her family that she recognized them. When her sister came to her bed and took her hand, Sonya summoned the strength to return her grasp. Moments later she was dead.

It was November 4, 1919. She was seventy-five years old and had seen four tsars, several wars, famine, revolution, the birth of thirteen children, the death of seven. She had spent forty-eight years with a man whose name would be remembered as long as the names of any of the tsars she had met or the revolutionaries who had replaced them.

From Sonya: The Life of Countess Tolstoy, *which is published by Hodder and Stoughton at £8.50.*

Sonya in widowhood. She maintained Yasnaya Polyana as Tolstoy knew it



Alexandra Tolstoy with her father



Tolstoy's grave in the woods at Yasnaya Polyana. Sonya rarely missed her daily visit to it



Tolstoy at his desk in his declining years

Books

Dangerous journeys

Makers of Modern Culture

A Biographical Dictionary
Edited by Justin Wintle
(Routledge, £12.50)

"This book is simply intended to be useful." A promising if slightly obvious start, you might say, in a editor's introduction to a reference book. Read a bit further, however, and that initial declaration sounds anything but obvious.

While each entry to *Makers of Modern Culture* is about the cultural achievement of an individual, each is also written by an individual "and . . . I have not tried to disguise the fact. Deliberately I encouraged the contributers to be interpretative, within certain limits". Why? "Because culture itself (and by culture I mean how we see ourselves) is interpretative . . . To pretend that culture . . . can be neatly packaged in an objective summary, in an authorized version, is directly antithetical to the business of culture."

In the course of his next three pages Justin Wintle proceeds to erect a tight little jungle of truisms, vacuous definitions, and glaringly false antitheses which seem designed to leave the reader's mind in an anxious blur. Will the book make judgments about its subjects' importance? Yes and no. Will it offer facts? Not necessarily. Does it reflect it editor's views? No, and then again yes.

Will readers find it useful? Yes and no. Wintle's 240 critics and academics interpret their brief, if any, in almost as many ways. Readers in pursuit of scientists (yes, his definition of culture means whatever he wants it to mean) will probably alight on workmanlike articles, as will those in search of architects and economists, philosophers and social scientists. The contributors in these areas seem to have an instinctive sense of what the lay reader requires, and a proper humility in the face of their task.

With the arts proper, things fall apart. While some of the literary entries devote practically all their space to straight biography, others disdain to mention anything so humdrum as writers' early circumstances and the sort of education they received. While some entries ably outline the whole shape of their subjects' creative trajectory, others merely offer the sort of critical appreciation (or critical assassination — see the supercilious entry on poor old Galsworthy) you might find in a weekly newspaper.

It is, of course, harder to write about minor eminences than major ones, but many of the pieces on poets, novelists, painters and musicians are shot through with special pleading. We hear a lot about "masterpieces" by composers whose fame does not extend beyond the confines of inward-looking coteries. Pseuds Corner should have a field day with the entries on the avant-garde. In this house of culture a lot of the bricks are made of nothing more solid than critical gush.

The edifice, moreover, is oddly skewed. Wintle's culture is a modish, upmarket affair which will date uncomfortably fast: he claims to be aware of this danger, but has taken no precautions. The inevitable result of long, reverential studies of faded luminaries like Kerouac, Kesey, and Castaneda is that writers of enduring importance are kept out. There are only 537 "makers" in all.

Culture, it is also clear, is not popular. Not even Agatha Christie gets in. Coco Chanel does, Mary Quant does not . . . and so on. So where does that leave us? Compared with two short and incontrovertibly useful works, *The Fontana Dictionary of Modern Thought* and the new edition of the *Longman Companion to Twentieth Century Literature*, this book fails its own test. The best one can say is that it is illuminating, by fits and starts.

Michael Church



Cinema

Antonioni's vision of Cocteau's stylish melodrama

Oberwald Mystery
Camden Plaza

de Oliveira season
NFT

Caveman
Studio Oxford Street

The Cannonball Run
Odeon St Martin's Lane, Classic Haymarket



Franco Branciaroli and below, "Caveman" couple Ringo Starr and Barbara Bach



In the dozen years since *Zabriskie Point*, the career of Michaelangelo Antonioni seems to have been in limbo, with only his Chinese documentry and *Passenger* (1975) in the long interim. *The Oberwald Mystery*, a video-filmed adaptation for Italian television of Jean Cocteau's 1946 play, *L'Aigle à Deux Tetes* hardly looks a chosen or cherished project.

Still, Cocteau was a deft and cunning entertainer, and *L'Aiglea Deux Tetes* which started life as a period piece in any case and so has dated a little, still holds the attraction of a well-wrought melodrama, infused with Cocteau's individual style of romantic fatalism.

With the play, Cocteau wanted to create something out of those 19th century German ruling families "who did not make masterpieces themselves, but were made into masterpieces" — or if not masterpieces, at least into Ruritania. he liked the enigma of the death of Ludwig II of Bavaria, and was enchanted by the personality of the Empress Elizabeth, who inspired the principle character of the queen.

His story draws upon all the rich Hapsberg store of assassinations and intrigues. Cocteau's queen has locked herself away as a recluse since the assassination of her handsome young king on their wedding day. The court and country are in the hands of her plotting mother in law and the dangerous chief of police. Discontent is rife; anarchists on the prowl.

One night, an anarchist breaks into the queen's room but his mission to kill her is frustrated when he falls down in a faint. The queen is taken by his resemblence to her dead husband; and in their subsequent conversations her own anarchic instincts brings them into an alliance. The queen determines to take over the government once more, but tragic inevitability intervenes.

Cocteau wanted to write roles to restore to the stage the old-style *monstres sacrés*, the overdoers, players like Bernhardt and Réjane whose personalities dominated and eclipsed whatever vehicle they appeared in. The part of the queen was created by Edwige Feuillèr, with Jean Marais as the young assassin-lover. In the United States, the role was played by Tallulah Bankhead.

Monica Vitti, more fiercely beautiful even than when she last worked with Antonioni seventeen years ago, in *The Red Desert*, does achieve something of the required scale, as she stalks about her leaking castle, orating Cocteau's epigrammic speeches, which still just about struggle through the Italian translation and English sub-titles. Franco Branciaroli, lushly handsome; with glowering eyes, has the looks for the anarchist, but cannot bring himself to the extravagance Coceau taught Jean Marais for the role, the nerve to go over the top and keep going, defying ridicule.

Maybe it is the lack of nerve that actually makes Cocteau's grand necrophiliac finale a bit absurd in this version. The high romanticism with which Cocteau brought it off in his own version of the film is not Antonioni's style. He is better, certainly, in picturing the castle-prison, the murderous deceits and intrigues always conducted according to the strict rules of courtly protocol.

In interviews Antonioni has spoken of his pleasure in working on video, with the possibility it gives for colour effects which would be difficult or impossible to achieve on film. At times it is possible at least to sense the effects at which he is aiming; at others it looks much like knob-twiddling; and the results have all too often the livid crudity of *Top of the Pops*.

After 50 years of quietly making his own idiosyncratic sort of films, apparently as a dilettante director, the Portuguese Manoel de Oliveira has been brought to light by festivals and film critics, ever on the hunt for rediscoveries and revaluations. Now the National Film Theatre have got hold of him, announcing him as "a great director". He is not; and it is a great unkindness to the poor man to overrate him so.

Oliveira has his own attractions and his own style: a sly, dry, precious and precise handling of actors and situations. But both the style and stories appear to be strictly limited, though he certainly makes them go a long way: *Ill-Fated Love* (1978) runs 4½ hours. *Past and Present* (offered as "one of his most enjoyable films" and, quite misleadingly, "a rich and heady feast") runs only two hours; but its small, amusing anecdote would have provided Bunuel (with whom, again quite invidiously, he is compared) with a five-minute episode in *The Phantom of Liberty*.

Caveman, written and directed by Carl Gottlieb, is an odd undertaking — comic-strip slapstick set in neanderthal days, with characters grunting about in an invented language. It all seems part of the new — and probably very just — assumption by American film manufacturers that the audience, in the end, wants only to be told simple tales, to be taken back to the worlds of childhood reading.

This the film achieves; and it is quite unobjectionable in its artlessness. Ringo Starr is the clever fool of his tribe who teaches the others to walk upright; who invents fire, music, weapons and other essentials of civilization (though he discards the wheel as having no future); and finally gets his girl after a match of brain against brawn.

The film has its moments of comic invention, and even flickering charm. It fades into insignificance though beside Buster Keaton's variations on the caveman theme — very much in vogue when he made his film nearly 60 years ago — in *The Three Ages*, which can be seen in all its glory and larger than life at the Electric Cinema next Friday.

Nothing entices a critic's curiosity more than an expensive, all-star film whose distributors do not show it to the press. In the case of *The Cannonball Run*, it is easy to see Twentieth Century-Fox's point: the less said about the picture's qualities, the better it is likely to be for business.

The film is in fact worth comment only as a supreme example of the stubbornly persistent belief among Hollywood merchants that films can be made with prodigal expenditure of money and without new ideas (this is a very second-hand one, a rough rehash of Paul Bartell's *Cannonball*), without any judgment about talent or taste.

They are wrong again and always, of course. The costly stars of this film — Burt Reynolds, Roger Moore, Farrah Fawcett, Dom de Luise, Dean Martin, Sammy Davis, Jr. — are simply propped up like cardboard cutouts of themselves. The only element of suspense is provided by Dean Martin, who gives such a life-like imitation of a drunk that you are always amazed when he stays on his feet and slurps out a line.

The worst aspect of such films is the hit-and-run sales strategies they force upon the distributor. In the US they made the unprecedented number of more than 1,600 prints of the film so as to clean up in the first week, before word got out. In this country, to achieve the same ends, the critics have been kept away while the film is launched in a lot of cinemas with a full-blast publicity campaign.

David Robinson

Television

On to the feudal age

Rule Britannia
ATV

Our industry is terminally ill and Britain's wealth is based once more on information and the land, so who owns them, rules. This means the Crown, the Church, the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge and the aristocracy, which either made of reinforced its wealth in the first industrial revolution but now prefers to invest it in fine living or simply abroad. Between them they are taking us back into a feudal age of social dependence. The nineteenth-century dream of democratic wealth is dead.

True television polemic is rare enough at anytime, but there can be few prospects less likely than that of the disloyal opposition being led with great spirit from ATV Birmingham. Formerly of the Hudson Institute and *The Money Programme*, and since 1976 an associate and consultant at the Henley Centre for Forecasting, James Bellini is an aggressive economics journalist who asks a lot of awkward questions in a highly accessible way.

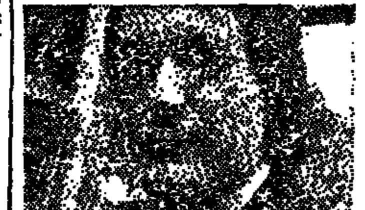
In the United States so remarkable and entertaining an inquiry into the national health as *Rule Britannia* (Cape £6.95) would have been on the bestseller list for months, but we are masochists of a different kind: Americans lash themselves with self analysis, we by wilful self neglect. A six part television series at peak time, linked to but not slavishly illustrating the book, will be less easy to avoid.

Freed from the constraints of extrapolation and the making of graphs, the prophet rushes out of the house of statistics and points excitedly at palpable disaster hurtling towards us from the sky.

There is quite a touch of the seventeenth-century about Mr Bellini: he is probably a Leveller, and certainly a Doomsday man. The seductiveness of Doomsday has always been that one day it really will come. I predict quite a following for him.

Exploring the mysteries of ownership and investment in the first programme, Bellini and his producer-director, Alan Bell, buzzed around the church commissioners and Trinity College, Cambridge, before finally settling on the mighty empire of S. Pearson and Son (how homely that always sounds).

Not even a slick recourse to high irritant factors like Arch-



James bellini . . . aggressive

bishop Runcie's voice or the sight of Lord Cowdray in a very silly hat, nor the typical English summer that was already a year old nor the use of organ and synthesizer music meant to suggest mad, unnamed powers at work should hide the fact that arguments and images were being matched with intelligence and force.

What *Rule Britannia* will not do apparently is tackle the wealth of the crown head on, nor (unlike the book) question the control of television nor the dismal scandal of nuclear defence at home.

Pity, but the House of Lever (next week) followed by the City of London, south Wales, the prospects for social justice without industrial wealth and the protection business that flourishes in "the national interest" are enough for a start. Vulgar it may sometimes be, and quite right, too, for massive good taste is one of the most recent and most British industrial diseases of all.

Michael Ratcliffe

Ballet



Right for the young

Les Patineurs
Sadler's Wells

Frederick Ashton's *Les Patineurs* suits young dancers; when he created it in 1937, with Margot Fonteyn in the duet, she had already danced many leading roles although still only of an age when today she would be graduating from the Royal Ballet School, and most of the other dancers were also quite young.

No wonder it has been chosen, jointly with *Coppelia*, more often than any other work for the Royal Ballet School's performances, and they repeated it at Sadler's Wells

In previous school revivals, it has been the girls in blue or the male soloist who stood out; this time the best of the featured dancers were Gillian Maclaurin partnered by Jonathan Cope in the duet, and apart from them it was the ensemble that most impressed.

David Yow made a good shot at the leading part, however, with confident pirouettes, although (like most dancers nowadays) he baulked at getting his feet higher than his head in the "butterfly" jumps.

Karen Gee (who is dancing one performance as Lise in *La Fille mal gardée* at the Wells) and Fiona Brockway were the blue girls; they and the rest of the cast had obviously benefited from having ex-dancer Julia Farron to rehearse them. A pity not to have the lanterns alight in William Chappell's decor, but the snow fell abundantly at the end.

Given this year's weather, that might have been appropriate also for the intended evocation of English summertime in Richard Glasstone's *An Afternoon in the Country*, given its première by students from the lower school. To music by William Boyce (didn't Constant Lambert deserve a programme credit for his arrangement?), this was an evocation also of eighteenth-century pastoral manners.

I suspect that the teenage cast would prefer something meatier to tackle and would gain more from it, but within its self-imposed limits Glasstone's choreography is skilfully arranged and there could be no complaints about the way it was performed. Bouncy Martin Corri, alone or in a flirtatious duet with Sara Gallie, and lively Kevin O'Hare were notable, but there were no weak links.

I am sorry that I misread the cast list for the School's *Fille* last Saturday. Simon Rice danced Alain; Bjorn Bettenhansen's role was Thomas, his father.

John Percival

Concerts in London

Chill taste of death on the tongue

Tear/Ledger
Queen Elizabeth Hall

False expectations of a jamboree such as the south bank Festival of Romantics, encouraged by its lofty and sometimes confused aspirations articulated through inflated verbal packaging and cultish presentation, can but should not blind one to the subtle interfertilization of individual events.

Enjoyment of Wednesday night's recital by Robert Tear and Philip Ledger, for instance, may well have been sharpened for many by George Steiner's invigorating Monday lecture on the Romantic Spirit, William Vaughan's outline of German Romantic painting, and, particularly yesterday, by Ernst Haefliger's lieder masterclass. There we heard Lawrence Wallington's powerful and moving study of Schubert's *Der Wanderer*, an earlier vignette of the lonely journey towards death taken to its searing conclusion in his last song cycle *Die Winterreise*.

Mr Wallington achieved something never quite reached by Robert Tear and Philip Ledger in their emphatic and often powerful performance. That sense of chill isolation, of frozen immobility against the music's movement, that taste of death on the tongue which made so memorable Wallington's performance, escaped the over-brightly coloured dramatic narrative of Tear's telling. In this cycle, after all, the real events are in the past: all we are left with is consequence, in which action and will seem numbed.

Had some of that stillness and evenness of line with which Mr Tear so beautifully shaped "Rast", and "Die Krähe", with the finely matched timbres of Mr Ledger's piano part, been instilled into the movement of the first song, and the arching phrases of "Wasserflut", it would have tempered the tendency to dissipate their emotional energy in superfluous crescendi through words and phrases.

It was all part of a general tendency to over-dramatize, to make too oratorical the self-questioning of a song like "Gefrorne Tränen" or "Auf dem Flusse", too real and immediate the illusory remembrance of happiness in "Der Lindenbaum" or "Frühlingstraum".

Hilary Finch

BBC NSO
Albert Hall

The BBC Northern Symphony Orchestra under its chief guest conductor, Gunther Herbig, started Wednesday's Prom with a vivid performance of Lutoslaw-ski's *Livre pour Orchestre*.

"Vivid" here means excellent; but efficient renderings of music like this raise more questions than they answer. The enveloping waves of sound are at once intellectual in conception and sensuous in their impact. From the rather siren-like opening onwards, string tone is established as a kind of norm, but with frequent and energetic participation of wind and percussion.

Many works of roughly this sort have been written over the past two decades, though few convey the feeling of spaciousness of this 1968 score of Lutoslawski's. A difficulty is that they leave the impression that their composer has simply devised a series of effects, all ingenious and some beautiful, without justification or necessity, The four "chapters" of this *Livre* seen to be demonstrations of an inventive faculty separated from expression, and they lead one to fear the worst — namely that Marshall MacLuhan was right after all and the medium is, merely, the message.

Luckily, the concert's other items, such as Beethoven's Eroica symphony had an abundance of content as well as form. In Schumann's Cello Concerto the soloist was Ralph Kirshbaum. The scoring in the first two movements is admittedly light but he and Mr Herbig lent a remarkably intimate chamber music feeling to the work.

Mr Kirshbaum's line was strongly sustained yet was also delicately coloured, in response, it seemed, to the orchestra's changing shades.

The result was richly evocative of subjective emotion, not just in the brief slow movement but equally in the finale, with its terse thematic ideas and fast pace. In fact it was a vindication of music as poetry over music as a vehicle for the artificer's empty constructive triumphs.

Max Harrison

Theatre

As You Like It
Aldwych

There may be grounds for letting this play prove itself a comedy in defiance of the vile life at court and the filthy weather in the forest, but Terry Hands has chosen rather to follow the title. There is no real harm in his usurping duke, and no hardship (or even signs of work) in Arden; which is certainly how most people like it.

The production has picked up a mass of fresh detail since its first appearance at Stratford last year, but only to re-emphasize its original comic intention.

The opening quarrel is clearly a falling-out between two brothers who will make it up sooner or later. The wrestling match is a straight comic routine, with the girls joining in to boo Charles and pummel him when his back is turned.

And however woebegone the travellers when they first set foot in Arden, the first line that tells is Celia's "I like this place"; and they settle into the life in no time, with Touchstone flinging stones at the dawn chorus, and affectionately teasing the placidly fishing Corin.

The early scenes are packed with applied business: false exits, pantomime routines for the girls, and herd-instinct crowd jokes. They are also taken at breakneck pace. The performance element is strong

Sinead Cusack, Susan Fleetwood . . . delightful relationship *Donald Cooper*

throughout. But once the action settles properly into Arden, the natural rhythms take over, and the production marks a steady progression from mid-winter to May Day; achieving its climax with the arrival of nuptual corndollies under the supervision of Corin's Hymen.

At least in its emphasis on fertility, the production is close to the soil. And it offers a wonderful set of variations on the approaches and retreats of sexual courtship. Love at first sight becomes a running gag, with new partners advancing towards each other like sleepwalkers.

Even the reformed Oliver (Jonathan Hyde), arriving with the bloodstained napkin, makes a bee-line for Sinead Cusack's Celia and delivers the story to her instead of to Rosalind. Other variations are Jaques (Derek Godfrey's) throwback to his past life by trying to take Rosalind under his cloak, and Touchstone (Joe Melia's) panic-stricken conquest of a menacingly gigantic William.

Susan Fleetwood's Rosalind earns her central place in the comedy by virtue of her tremendous emotional range and speed of transitions. A thigh-slapping forester at one moment, a blubbering little girl the next; always achieving her next change before you can anticipate it.

But one of the show's chief delights is in her relationship with Cusack's Celia — who clearly dreads losing her companion to John Bowe's Orlando — and who succeeds in converting the love games into a duet for three. Farrah's setting changes with the seasons from a fleece-lined box to a glade bursting with crocuses.

Irving Wardle

Unengaging radiance

Delme Quartet
Wigmore Hall

String quartets are not used to accompanying singers, which is perhaps why we hear so little of the chamber song repertory, even though, as Ian Caddy and the Delmé Quartet showed on Wednesday night, the medium has a quite particular quality.

A song with piano accompaniment represents the minimum of the composer's art when faced with words: the presence of the chamber group signifies at once a greater degree of intervention, and since the instrumental music must now become a full parallel to the text, the intelligence of the composer's literary responses may seem to be more severely tested.

On this score, Barber's *Dover Beach* at the start of Mr Caddy's programme was found wanting, for all its evident radiance. There is no musical engagement with Matthew Arnold's mental wrestling, nor any answer to his sophisticated form, and the effect is to make these things appear ignorable.

Of course the piece gave Mr Caddy every chance to display his elegant reasonableness, his confidence in the purport and value of what he sings, his moments of lyric exhilaration and of vulnerability. But all these gifts were much more enjoyably employed in works where poet and composer meet on equal terms, as in Butterworth's settings of W. E. Henley, or Gurney's Housman.

The latter, in particular, were revealed as a splendid cycle, uninhibited by the close example of Vaughan Williams and reaching forward towards Britten in extravagence and justness of word colouring.

Elisabeth Lutyens, in her new contribution to the baritone-quartet genre *Mine Eyes, My Bread, My Spade*, had also found a suitably matching poet, Teresa Tanner's lines being terse, simple and stringy like the music made to envelop them.

Less tolerable, and certainly less terse, was Lutyen's *In the Direction of the Beginning*, which required Mr Caddy to intone and declaim an excessively long and over-written hump of marine prose by Dylan Thomas. This overcame even his powers of convincing his audience, and it left his accompanist, Jennifer Coultas, adrift in a directionless and unprofitable sea of sounds of change from various parts of her piano and of surrounding percussion instruments. A decade without a public performance of this work was not too long.

Paul Griffiths

Medical briefing: the first in an occasional Times series on new developments in the sciences

When suicide is just a way of life

Caroline Smith, aged 15, had a row with her younger sister over whose turn it was to do the washing up. She went to her room and swallowed 70 aspirin tablets.

A week before, a girl in the same class at school had a row with her mother, locked herself in the bathroom. and swallowed 30 sleeping tablets. When Caroline went into hospital, the teenage girl in the next bed was there because she had swallowed pain-killing tablets. Caroline and her school friend survived. The girl in the next bed died of liver failure. Caroline's name is false but her story is true and horrifyingly familiar. We will never know how many teenagers take deliberate overdoses, or what proportion gets medical attention, but recent surveys suggest that in a single year, in many of our cities, one out of every 150 girls aged between 15 and 19 will take a deliberate overdose. That number is ten times more than in the late 1950's.

And the boys are beginning to catch up. In the early 60's, five times more girls than boys took an overdose; now the number of girls is probably just one and a half times that of the boys.

Doctors and nurses who work in accident departments that have to cope with a dozen or more teenage overdoses a week can come to accept them as a routine chore that gets in the way of more serious business. Road accident victims, for instance, seem worthier of time and skill than do the self-inflicted problems of teenagers.

The adolescents have their stomachs washed out and are admitted to a ward. Some may be seen by a social worker or a psychiatrist but most are discharged with an outpatient appointmemt to see a psychiatrist. Few of them keep that appointment. Pressure of work forces doctors and nurses into an uneasy acceptance of what is going on. And teenagers themselves share that acceptance. One told me last year that the fact that so many people his age seemed to be trying to kill themselves was just "a part of life".

The World Health Organization has described the outbreak of self-poisoning as an "epidemic". That is probably too medical a label; "fashion" could be a more accurate description.

Some years ago Caroline's action would have been called "attempted suicide" but that phrase lost credence in the 1960s when psychiatrists in Edinburgh analysed one year's "suicide attempts" and found that most people who took an overdose were not seeking death but oblivion. As the Scots say, they "want out", or as a Geordie girl told me, she "wanted awa". And they "want awa" because they are distressed to the point of despair. In some who are mentally ill, the despair comes from within; in most, it comes from outside.

Ambivalence is involved

A girl will take an overdose only if she is distressed beyond endurance and so desperate that she cannot see a rational solution. She does not say no solution exists; she just cannot find it. A person committing suicide says; "There is no way out." A girl taking an overdose says; "I cannot see a way out.".

Psychiatrists illustrate the ambivalence that is involved with the tale of the man who climbed on to a ledge on the Brooklyn bridge to throw himself off. He dithered long enough for the police to arrive and, when he jumped, they had a launch alongside him in the water. A policeman threw him a rope and told him to grab it. "Leave me alone" said the man. "I want to die"

The policeman drew his gun. "Grab that rope", he said. The man did and was hauled aboard. Over the past two years I've talked with over 60 teenage girls who have taken overdoses — not a great number, but the things they said were extraordinarily similar. For about 40 of them, the overdose was an impulsive act — even five minutes before they took the tablets the idea had not been in their minds.

When I asked them why they'd done it, most of then said something like: "I don't know. it just came over me. I had to get out of it."

When I asked if they were trying to kill themselves, all said "No". But they were offering a rationalization long after the event. It is possible that at the moment they took the tablets they did want to die. It is also possible that if the tablets had not been readily available, they would not have tried.

When the act is undramatic, it is easy to take it too lightly. Many overdoses are successful: the child dies. A girl who takes five aspirin tablets may seem to have made a pretty feeble attempt at self-destruction, but it does not mean she has suffered any less distress than the girl who takes 50. Anyone who deliberately takes an overdose no matter how small, must be offered help, say the psychiatrists.

Help need not necessarily come from a doctor, nurse or social worker; any worldly wise friend can act as a dispassionate expert and help the girl unravel, even resolve, the problems that drove her to despair.

These days, dispassionate experts are in short supply. One girl I saw took an overdose soon after her family had to move from the Northumbrian village in which she grew up and away from the grandmother in whom she had been able to confide.

Phrases like "a suicidal gesture" and "a cry for help" can be dangerously misleading because they imply a degree of manipulation that doesn't exist.

Manipulation may come later when a girl discovers her admission to hospital is a powerful weapon to re-attract an errant boyfriend but, at the moment of taking the poison, her motive is not to manipulate. Her action is not conceived with any expectation of survival. It is a paradoxical mixture of senselessness and purpose.

Here is how one girl told me why she had taken 70 aspirin tablets; "I didn't think they'd kill me. But I didn't mind if they did. Come to think of it, I did mind. I thought when my mother found me she'd know how much she'd upset me. But when I thought about it, I didn't want to hurt her and my father, I just wanted them to know I was upset. I didn't really want to die. At least I don't think I did. I'm glad now that I didn't."

Self-poisoning is infectious. A case in a school can trigger others. Goethe's novel *The Sorrows of Young Werther*, in which a young man thwarted in love shoots himself, provoked so many imitative suicides that several countries banned its sale. More recently a British psychiatrist showed that reports of coroners' inquests triggered similar imitative acts and his findings led to a call for a ban on all reporting of suicides.

Others have suggested more practical measures. The most obvious preventative approach is to try to get through to teenagers at the moment of stress. Organizations like the Samaritans offer a telephone number which anyone contemplating self-destruction can ring. That is too passive for most adolescents.

I spoke with one girl who'd copied the number of the local Samaritans from the telephone directory. She had it written on a piece of paper in her pocket when she went to the chemist to buy the bottle of aspirin tablets she was to swallow.

When I asked her why she had not rung, she said: "Because the people at the other end of the line would be just like my parents and my teachers, the sort of people who were already on my back."

In California I came across a more aggressive approach at the Suicide Prevention Centre in San Mateo, just down the bay from San Francisco. The centre's director, Charlotte Ross has set up a Samaritan-like telephone lifeline, but she also seeks out adolescents who are at risk. She has persuaded local schools, for instance, to include discussion of suicide in their curricula. She and her helpers visit the schools and talk with the pupils about the sort of stress, even despair, they may have to confront and how they might cope with it. She also encourages adolescents to come to her or her helpers at the centre if they are worried about any of their friends — if you like to "tell tales".

Unlike the Samaritans, the San Mateo Centre is prepared to intervene on the strength of those "tales". Charlotte Ross doesn't mind being called a "busybody" if, by being one, she can prevent unnecessary deaths.

One of her fears when she started the schools programme was of the *Young Werther* effect. Discussion of suicide may put the idea into adolescent heads, but the results Charlotte Ross is beginning to achieve suggest that, if the discussions are conducted with sensitivity and skill, the benefits far outweigh the risks.

Because so many cases of self-poisoning are impulsive, one way to cut the number would be to make drugs less available. Doctors could be more careful and parsimonious in their prescribing; chemists more wary of selling large quantities of tablets to obviously distressed teenagers; parents should clear bottles of lethal drugs from unlocked bathroom cabinets.

Locking drugs away may keep them out of sight but not necessarily out of mind. Richard Farmer, senior lecturer in Community Medicine at Westminster Hospital Medical School in London has pointed out that over the past 30 years we have been conditioned to link relief from mental stress with drugs. Young people, he says, have always had problems in coming to terms with the world, in learning about relationships and about themselves. The process of learning has always been painful but now many adolescents are prescribed tranquillizers to ease the pain.

Says Farmer: "The tranquillizer suppresses the pain but does not necessarily enhance the experience. It also invites people to look to some external solution for the problems of life rather than to learn to cope with them or solve them themselves. Prescribing a tranquillizer may teach someone that to have a row with the boyfriend, or to feel anxious about an exam, or to feel unhappy about her employment prospects is abnormal."

It is an intriguing thought that an adolescent taking an overdose is seeking the ultimate tranquillizer, one that leads straight to oblivion. We may find it more productive to teach the young to work out other options besides the aspirin bottle for dealing with despair, rather than loading the blame on to the fashionable communication, failure of.

Meanwhile, parents of teenagers will continue to find it difficult at times to cope with their children's behaviour. They have to guess when to be stern, when to be lenient: trying all the time to do what is best for their children but never knowing whether they've got it right or wrong.

The problems of adolescence often seem over-dramatized to adults, but until we succeed in stemming this "epidemic" or changing this "fashion" we must learn to be more discriminating in our reactions, particularly towards those who have declared themselves at risk by taking an overdose. One in five will repeat the exercise.

The Death of Chatterton, by Henry Wallis

Michael O'Donnell

Life before birth

The astonishing skills of the baby menders

A baby boy is alive today because doctors operated on him while he was still in his mother's womb. It was to relieve pressure on the middle of the brain from an accumulation of fluid. This unique treatment of an unborn child was performed by Dr Frederic Frigoletto and Dr Jason Birnholz of the Harvard Medical School and Brigham and Women's Hospital, both in Boston, Massachusetts.

Dr Frigoletto says "success in this case does not mean prenatal surgery is an established procedure. It is a long way from becoming routine. The achievement was not so much a surgical success as a success for new developments in medico-technology in diagnosis."

The operation was to stop fluid accumulation in the ventricles, small cavities in the middle of the brain, which also link with the canal carrying the spinal chord. The defect was discovered following a "scan" — an examination with an ultrasonic scanner. This uses echoes of ultrasound waves to create pictures similar to, but without the hazards of, X-rays.

The pictures showed a blockage causing a build-up of pressure that would wreak massive brain damage. To remedy the fault a drainage tube attached to a hypodermic needle was inserted into the brain, this was to remove excess fluid. The process was repeated six times over nine weeks.


An ultrasonic picture of a foetus in the womb

To help guide the instrument to its exact spot, the procedure was monitored by echographs of the brain projected on to a television screen. In the *New England Journal of Medicine*, the doctors say the decision to continue pregnancy and operate was made jointly by the patient and her family and the attending specialists.

Although modern diagnostic equipment may reveal a defect, doctors cannot tell before birth whether a fault like this is a simple blockage or a more serious flaw in the brain. If it is the latter, the treatment would be of little long term benefit.

The baby boy who underwent treatment is now 18 months old. No subsequent case has arisen of this condition. But Dr Frigoletto would prefer a modified procedure that would allow surplus fluid to drain steadily, rather than having to repeat the surgical intervention.

The brain at this stage is one of the easier structures to penetrate. But tiny catheters, other very small instruments and powerful microscopes are being developed with the object of repairing other organs in which defects are picked up by improved diagnostic methods.

However, this first operation is encouraging for doctors in Britain and elsewhere who are exploring ways of saving life before birth, such as mending holes in the heart. The condition treated in Boston was a rare event: Dr Frigoletto estimates he would not expect to encounter it more than once or twice a year in a large centre, like the Boston hospital, seeing some 6,000 pregnancies a year.

Heart defects cause more deaths among babies than the brain disorder. Prenatal surgery to treat a heart would demand incredibly delicate intervention because a foetal heart at, say, 24 weeks is smaller than a 10p piece.

Nevertheless, the subject has been discussed by the World Congress of Paediatric Cardiology. Its secretary, Professor Fergus Macartney, of the Great Ormond St Hospital, advises caution, but he says it will come within 10 to 20 years.

Professor Macartney says advances in diagnosis are having an impact in identifying many prenatal conditions. But it is more difficult to examine, and possibly treat, the heart rather than the brain simply because it is moving as it pulsates. So he does not think we are at the brink of prenatal heart surgery.

Yet there are indications, from treating laboratory animals that some defects which start off as minor abnormalities, but interfere progressively with circulation of the blood, may be repaired.

There are a number of defects which heart specialists would like to diagnose and repair at the earliest opportunity. One condition is unusual in that the goal would be to prevent a small hole in the heart closing. The purpose would be to prevent the closure at too early a stage of the foramen ovale which connects the right and left rear chambers of the heart (the atria).

In the mature person the two chambers are firmly separated because the right one receives blood from the body to be pushed through the lungs for oxygenation. The left one receives the blood after it has been through the lungs. There is evidence that if the gap closes too soon in the unborn, it produces a heart malformation which is almost invariably fatal.

It is possible with ultrasonic scans and microsurgery, a tiny hollow tube with a very small balloon at its tip could be introduced into the gap to stop it closing too soon. But before this can be considered, various teams of doctors are collaborating research to perfect their methods of diagnosis; the latest type of scanner provides pictures of astonishing detail.

In London a group drawn from the Great Ormond Street Hospital for Sick Children, Guy's Hospital and King's College Hospital are accumulating experience in interpreting echocardiographs. For their research to succeed, however, a screening system in pregnancy has also to be devised to identify high risk babies.

Pearce Wright
Science Editor

Growth research

New risks to the short and the tall

A pioneering medical unit, which saves children from becoming either dwarfs or giants, is threatened because of cuts in the grant to London University.

The Institute of Child Health, one of London's postgraduate medical institutes, is having to cut its running costs by more than 15 per cent and one of the units most at risk is the Department of Growth and Development.

The tiny department is helping a total of 450 children to lead a normal life. It holds 2,000 patient examinations a year and was the first place in Britain to introduce the successful treatment of dwarfism.

Sarah Fry now aged 15, was one of its first patients. At the age of six, she was the height of a three year old and without treatment she would not have reached four foot.

Although her mother frequently expressed anxiety about her daughter's height, doctors kept telling her for four years that she was perfectly normal and that a later growth spurt would enable her to catch up.

It was the school medical officer who eventually said that research was going on into child growth at the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, London, and Sarah was referred to the Institute of Child Health there.

Sarah was discovered to have a complaint which affects about one in 5,000 of the population, an inability to produce the right amount of human growth hormone. Some children make too little and some children have too much.

It is easy to treat if it is spotted early enough and if it is correctly diagnozed. Ideally children should be treated from the age of two or three years, though the department rarely sees them before the age of nine.

The treatment consists of injections three times a week with the hormone, which is extracted from the pituitary glands of corpses. There is an almost continuous shortage of the hormone, so no one is treated unless strictly necessary. In the United States, the shortage is so great that no one is treated after they reach five foot.

At first, the children are injected at the clinic, then the district nurse carries out the injections, and then the parents are taught how to do so. A total of 150 children have now successfully completed treatment.

For those children who are clearly going to be excessively tall, the treatment is to bring on puberty early, after which the bones fuse, so no further growth can take place.

In Sarah's case, she was given the necessary injections for seven years, from the age of seven until last Christmas when she reached the age of 14 and the height of 5ft 1in. If she had been treated from an earlier age, she probably would have grown taller because her mother is 5ft 10in, her father 6ft 1in and her sister Tamzin, who is two years younger, is 5ft 9in.

Her father, Mr Tam Fry, a BBC producer, said that he will be for ever grateful to the department. "As far as my daughter is concerned it made the difference to her between being an abnormal midget and a young lady of normal stature.

"At six, she was an introspective, introverted child, shy and subdued and not up to the things her peers were doing. Now she is healthy, outgoing and normal. She is just one of several hundred children that the department treat. I cannot conceive how this department could be threatened and so many children condemned to unfortunate lives for the sake of the small sums involved."

A total of 900 children a year are treated for growth disorders in the United Kingdom at 20 centres from Aberdeen to Southampton, but it is thought that about twice that number could benefit from treatment.

The department at the Institute of Child Health is the leading centre in terms of the numbers it treats (about half the total), the research it carries out and the reputation of its staff.

Professor James Tanner, the department's head, is one of the world's leading authorities on child growth and is fighting to ensure that his department continues. He is trying to raise £150,000 to ensure its immediate survival.

> The health service should not underwrite the costs of a change in funding the universities

His department consists of two consultant physicians, a senior registrar, who coordinates all the human growth hormone work in the country, an auxologist (someone who does the measuring), a recordist and two secretaries. It costs about £100,000 a year and the institute would like to see the costs cut.

The institute, in common with London University's other postgraduate medical institutes, has been particularly badly affected by the rise in overseas student fees. It has led to a drop in overseas students but the Government assumes that numbers are constant and assesses each university's grant accordingly.

The threat to the department is in abeyance but is expected to reemerge in the autumn.

Mr Alfred Morris, Labour MP for Manchester, Wythenshawe, and former Minister for the Disabled, has taken up its case with Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister for Health.

Dr Vaughan replied to Mr Morris, saying that although the department was clearly doing important work, it was "not the right answer to expect the National Health Service to underwrite the costs of a change in funding of the universities".

The Department of Education and Science was looking again at the way the policy had been applied, however, and it was hoped that something would be done, Dr Vaughan said.

Annabel Ferriman
Health Services Correspondent

Diet and health

Is salt really bad for you?

With the total conviction that characterizes much medical advice, doctors have begun to warn of the dangers of salt. Too much salt, they claim, is the cause of the raised blood pressure that threatens the health of so many middle-aged men and women.

The salt bandwagon is, indeed, replacing several longer-running competitors on the nutrition-and-health stakes. As long ago as the 1960s those of us who follow medical advice on what to eat learned the dangers of cholesterol and rationed the amounts of cream, eggs, butter, and cheese on our tables. The '70s saw the fibre hypothesis reach its zenith: wholemeal bread, beans, raw vegetables, cereals, and bran began to appear in every thinking person's diet. Now salt has become the focus of attention: apparently we should learn not only to lock away our salt cellars but also to cook without it and to find alternatives to salt fish and salami.

Can salt really be so dangerous? For most of recorded human history it has been valued as much for its flavour as for its value as a preservative. Merchants made fortunes from salt; it inspired silversmiths and artists in ceramics. How can such an old friend be treacherous — and why has the discovery come so late?

The possibility that dietary salt might be a cause of raised blood pressure has been suspected by medical scientists since the turn of the century. Around the world, communities who use little salt have few people with raised blood pressure, while nations such as the Japanese, who eat large amounts of salty food, suffer from hypertension — and the resulting strokes and heart disease. During the 1940s and 1950s, when few drugs were available for lowering raised blood pressure, patients with hypertension were persuaded to eat a salt-free diet, and it proved an effective but unpopular treatment.

Even so, until recently doctors who believed that salt was an important case of hypertension were in a minority, for two reasons. Firstly, research studies repeatedly failed to show any clear connexion between the amount of salt eaten by an individual and his or her blood pressure. Some people who ladled salt on to everything they ate had normal blood pressures; and others who took very litle salt had severe hypertension. Secondly, experiments on animals shows that at least some types of hypertension bore no relation to salt intake, and no theoretical link between salt and human hypertension could be devised to satisfy all the sceptics.

More recently these objections have been overcome — at least in part. Experiments on rats have developed two contrasting breeds. One type of rat keeps a normal blood pressure when given a high salt diet; the other variety invariably becomes hypertensive on this diet. The two varieties breed true, showing that sensitivity to salt is genetically determined.

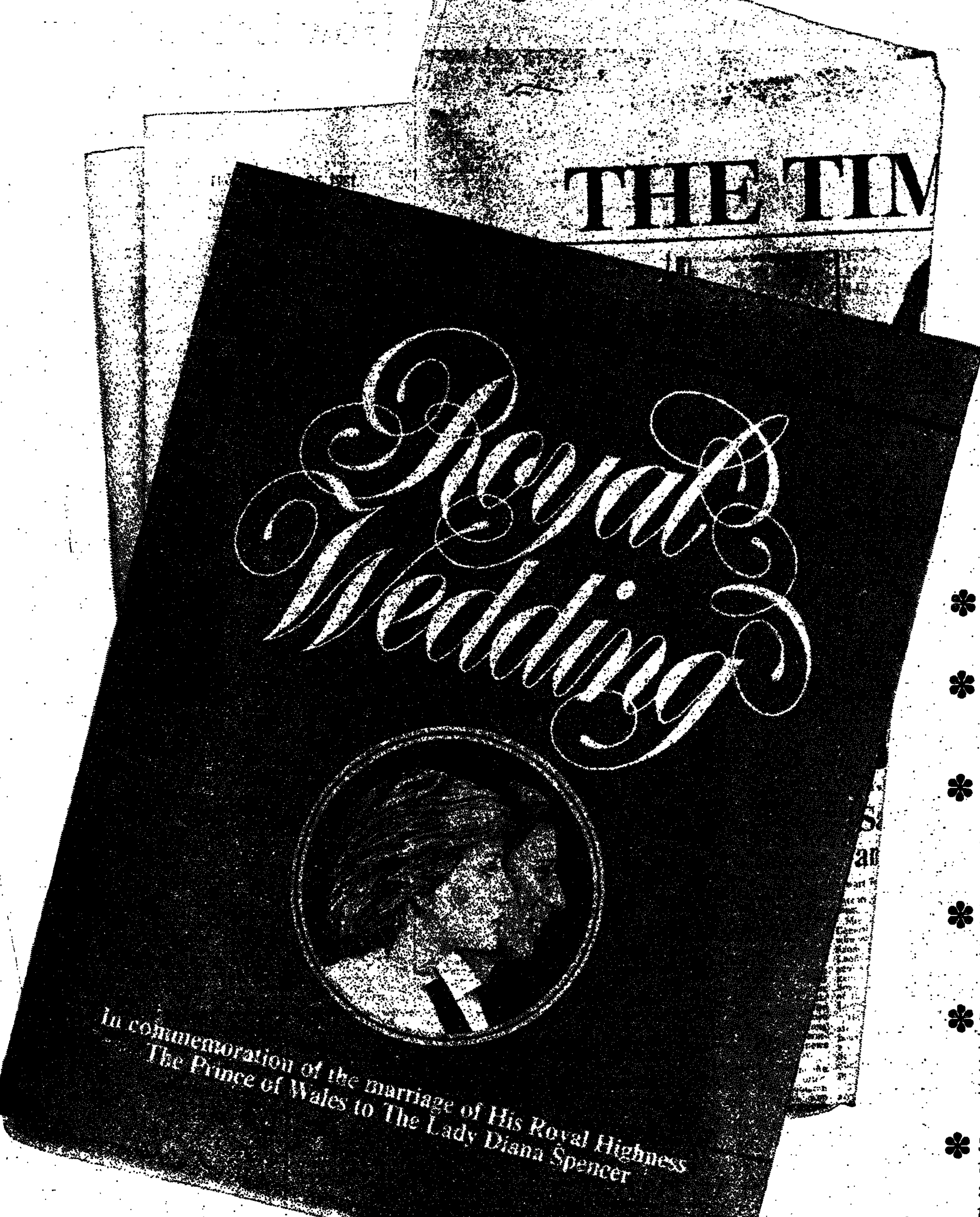
A parallel with these results has now been discovered in man. Abnormally high amounts of salt (or strictly sodium) have been found in the red blood cells of patients with hypertension and in some of their healthy relatives. The current hypothesis is that, like rats, mankind can be divided into those who are salt-sensitive and those who are not. The individuals who are salt-sensitive develop raised blood pressure if they eat a lot of salt; the salt-resistant majority are not affected by the amount of salt they eat. When national eating habits include a lot of salty foods the salt-sensitive minority become hypertensive; in parts of the world where salt is little used such people remain healthy. The last two years have seen a rising tide of evidence supporting the salt hypothesis, and in the United States the low-salt diet is now part of the medically recommended life style. The US Food and Drugs Administration is looking at ways of reducing the amounts of salt in many precooked and ready-to-serve foodstuffs. Where does this leave us? First, anyone who is already on treatment with drugs for raised blood pressure is unlikely to be able to switch to dietary control. If the rats are any guide, once the blood pressure has become raised, it stays raised even if the amount of salt eaten is much reduced. As a treatment for established hypertension, low-salt diets are far less effective than conventional drugs.

For the rest of us, however, the evidence is at this stage no more than suggestive. A contrast may be drawn with cigarette smoking. Only a minority of heavy smokers get lung cancer — but so many other diseases, including heart attacks, bronchitis, and bladder cancer, are linked with smoking that the medical case against it is overwhelming. Salt, however, seems to cause most of us no harm; if it proves to be dangerous only a few people will be affected. On present evidence young persons who have relatives with raised blood pressure might reasonably cut their salt intake — and they may well find that salt is less important as a flavour than they had believed.

When there is no known familial susceptibility to hypertension, however, avoidance of salt cannot rate much priority. Certainly salt carries less conviction as a hazard to health than the familiar ogres — tobacco, alcohol, and overweight.

Dr Tony Smith
Medical Correspondent

The most collectable souvenir of the Wedding is the one you can't buy.

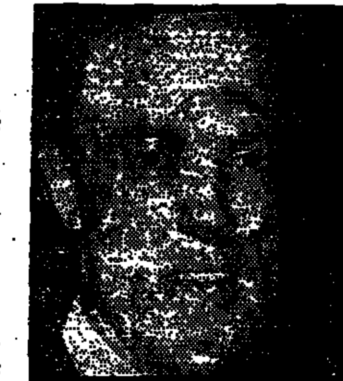


- Charles Douglas-Home on the politics of the monarchy.
- Antonia Fraser on the role a Royal Princess was and is expected to play.
- Norman St. John Stevas writes about the changes Britain has undergone since the Queen herself married.
- Anthony Holden, the royal biographer, asks Why Lady Diana?
- Godfrey Smith talks about Royal Gloucestershire, now home for three royal couples.
- Souvenir portraits of the bride and groom, a full-colour guide to the route, the family trees, and lots more.

It comes free with THE TIMES on Tuesday

After the riots, why Whitelaw should go

The current spate of street rioting has died down but the conflict over how future riots can be prevented continues. Richard Shepherd, Conservative MP for Aldridge-Brownhills, argues that only the replacement of the Home Secretary will show that the Government has learnt from its past failures.



by Richard Shepherd

In a curious debate in the House of Commons on the recent civil disturbances, Members spent nearly eight hours identifying causes and indicating remedies, but not at any time challenging whether the Home Secretary had exercised his stewardship satisfactorily.

The extent and nature of the disturbances were on a scale quite unprecedented in this country. Anywhere else, they would have at least raised questions as to the role and competence of the responsible authority. But this was never raised as an issue, nor was the role of the Home Secretary challenged.

Mr William Whitelaw has had the bad fortune to be Home Secretary over a period which has encompassed the worst and most sustained periods of lawlessness of this century. For 10 days sections of our towns were outside the protection of the law.

There was something particularly shocking in seeing Kings Road, Chelsea, boarded up as if it were a war zone. What it signified was that the public did not believe that the authorities could protect them.

To what extent should one hold the Home Secretary accountable? If these events had been spontaneous and the only one to have marred his period of office, it would be difficult to sustain a reasonable criticism. It would be fair to ask to what extent he should have anticipated the outbreak of disorder, but, in isolation, the judgment would be sympathetic. Clearly this is not the case in the present circumstances. July 1981 was presaged in a real sense in Bristol last year and in Brixton last May.

The Home Secretary's statement on the Bristol disturbances contained all the assurances that one would expect. He said: "A number of important lessons have been learnt from this event" and: "I am not prepared, and in no circumstances will be prepared, to contemplate 'no-go' areas in any part of this country or of the United Kingdom. It is very important to say that, to be heard to say it, and for it to be realized that it will not happen in the future."

Mr Whitelaw also said: "I am keen to learn lessons for the future. If we are to do that, we should involve all those who are especially concerned".

What lessons had the Home Secretary learnt? In what way were they deployed in the events of the last two months? Had not Brixton in May concentrated the urgency of these issues? To the bystander, in this case the general public, it did not appear that the Home Office had a firm or coherent response. Indeed, as the toll of cities mounted, it seemed there was almost a vacuum at the centre.

This was clearly not helped by the Home Secretary's comments on parental responsibility. It was an issue, maybe, but hardly at the essence of either his responsibility or duty. Many felt that in those dreadful days of disorder, we were looking into the abyss. What was required was a coherent, measured and prepared response. And this was absent from the Home Secretary until after the events, indicating little preparedness from the earlier experiences of Bristol and Brixton.

And when those responses had been elicited, was there anything in them that could not reasonably have been determined prior to the week of rioting and in response to the earlier challenges of Southall, Bristol and Brixton?

It is important that, on this issue, he maintains the confidence and morale of the community. He did not do so and therefore, I believe, that to restore public confidence in the Government's unequivocal commitment to public order and also to demonstrate both personal and ministerial responsibility, he should have resigned.

The principle is of the utmost importance. There is a widespread public belief that personal responsibility no longer exists in public life and that the cosy consensus between those who govern us protects individuals from any responsibility, whether for negligence, incompetence or even culpable indifference.

It is an easy observation that the exit from public office is hardly crowded with individuals held personally accountable for their stewardship. In order to restore public confidence in government, it is important to demonstrate that those who govern, however great or grand their office, are accountable and that they are held to be so.

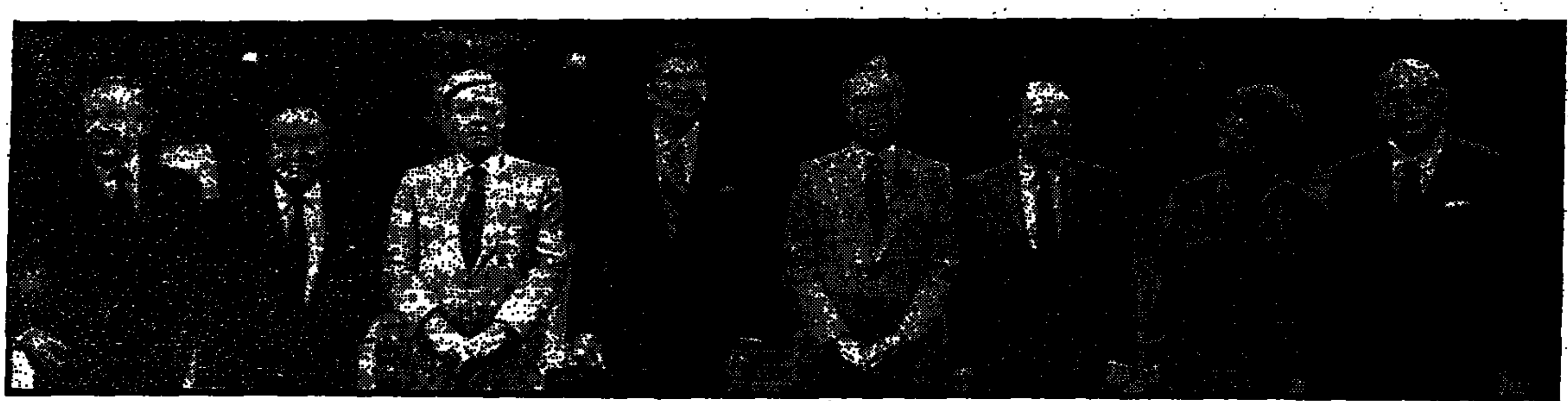
Because of this, I wrote to Mr Whitelaw on Monday July 13 saying I believed he had failed in his central responsibility and that he should resign. Mr Whitelaw replied on July 14 saying he did not accept my criticisms and invoked a new constitutional precept: "You will appreciate", he wrote, "my position is a matter for the Prime Minister and not for you or me." In that, he is surely wrong.

I advised him that I hoped to speak in the debate last Thursday and, if called, would raise the issues of preparedness and responsibility. I was not called and the debate centred on the usual cosy, almost self-congratulatory platitudes.



Mr Whitelaw: "On this issue he has not maintained the confidence and morale of the community."

David Watt



The Ottawa eight—from left M Gaston Thorn (EEC), Mr Suzuki, Chancellor Schmidt, President Reagan, Mr Trudeau, M Mitterrand, Mrs Thatcher and Signor Spadolini: divided more or less on straight lines over East-West trade.

Trade with Russia: is a deal possible?

The Ottawa summit might have been worse. The seven most powerful leaders in the western alliance have reasserted their common purpose—or, to put it rather more frankly, six peppery gentlemen in late middle-age and one not exactly ductile lady, have succeeded in conversing together in a gigantic log cabin for 36 hours without quarrelling.

Their communique, one of three or four versions of varying length and blandness, pre-cooked for them weeks ago by their "Sherpa" officials, successfully expresses the highest common factor between their various creeds of international virtue.

And this formula ("I believe in liberal trade policies, the reduction of inflation and unemployment, substantial (and in many cases growing) levels of official development assistance and a spirit of shared responsibility, for ever and ever Amen") is, as we all know, quite impressive even though it is not necessarily a reliable guide to future conduct.

This outcome may not have been greeted with heartfelt sighs of relief in every western chancellory. Officials had feared that with so many of the summiteers still in a state of post-accession self-righteousness, all underlying tensions of the alliance might be exposed in a disastrous outbreak of semi-public disagreement.

The various studies and meetings that have been set up—the meeting on trade protection next year, the consultations on Japanese trade, the negotiations with Opec about investment in developing countries and the meeting within the alliance on East-West trade—may or may not come to anything, but they have all had the immediate effect, by postponement, of taking the heat out of the most immediately contentious economic issues.

Of these the most potentially destructive is not the interest rate wrangle which has had all the attention. This is an irritant at present but will probably sort itself out in the natural course of events. Nor, though objectively deplorable, will failure to agree on a creative policy towards North-South questions cause more than a ripple of disquiet among the seven governments.

The real dynamite is the problem of East-West trade which is not only highly divisive in itself but raises many of the most dangerous arguments of principle and strategy now threatening the unity of the West. Moreover, unlike the others, it is an issue over which Europe and the United States are divided on more or less straight lines. Even Mrs Thatcher's overflowing admiration for President Reagan's statemanship and sagacity will not entirely outweigh the British interest in expansion of trade with the Soviet block.

Current American policy (reflected in President Reagan's attempt to put into the Ottawa communique a paragraph approving tougher restrictions on East-West trade) is the product of doctrinal conviction. It is a victory for hawks in the White House and the Pentagon over doves in the State and Commerce Departments and non-political exporters in the American business community.

The debate in Washington has gone on for many years. From the outset of the Cold War until the mid-1960s, restrictions on United States trade with the block were tight, mainly on the traditional American principle that in international relations friendship is friendship and enmity is enmity and you don't do business with your enemies.

In the latter part of Mr Lyndon Johnson's presidency this concept came under liberal attack and a strong campaign was mounted to sweep away these "relics of the Cold War". When the Nixon administration came in with its policy of trying to draw the Soviet Union into some kind of interdependence relationship with the West, the omens for further liberalization seemed good.

However, it was at this point that Dr Henry Kissinger and his theory of linkage came in. His view, as he recounts in his memoirs, was that "given Soviet needs, expanding trade without a quid pro quo was a gift" and hence he devised a strategy which was "to use trade concessions as a political instrument, withholding them when Soviet conduct was adventurous and granting them in measured doses when the Soviets behaved cooperatively".

In the period of détente in the early and mid-1970s this linkage was not particularly restrictive, but as the international scene darkened again, the logic required the doses to be cut down and when, in 1974, the Russians suddenly imposed an exit tax on Jewish emigrants, the Congress passed the Jackson-Valic amendment making the granting of most favoured nation-status to the USSR dependent on increased emigration.

Under the Carter Administration, the "linkage" argument was compounded by the other main concern of the Americans—namely fear of the growing military potential of the USSR which led to a widening of the concept of what are and are not defence-sensitive materials suitable for Russian possession.

In the past the sensible notion (reflected in the Nato-agreed index of prohibited exports) was that anything that might be directly contributory to defence—including certain sorts of computer—was forbidden. Now, however, the idea gained ground in Washington that almost any advanced technology would "help" the Soviet economy and therefore its warmaking potential. For example the American decision not to cooperate with the Russians in the development of the oil and gas fields in eastern Siberia was a result of this fear.

Mr Reagan's present violent objections to the West European gas-pipeline deal with the Russians has the same origin. The fear is not so much that the Germans and French will become excessively dependent on the Soviet Union for energy since, as Chancellor Schmidt points out, the Soviet gas will at most account for 5 to 6 per cent of German primary energy consumption in 1990 which is roughly the same percentage as Germany imports in oil from Libya.

What the Administration fears is the impetus which such an enormous deal (£4,500m) will give to East-West trade. It will provide the Russians with the hard currency they need for technology imports from the West and will oblige the West's European nations to export more to the East to pay for the gas.

This is a very simplified account of an argument that has endless ramifications and technical byways, but it ought to be enough to make it clear that the United States now wishes to impose on the alliance what amounts to a policy of economic containment of the Soviet Union on the lines of the early 1950s.

It also indicates that the dangerous confrontation which was avoided at Ottawa by setting-up a special meeting to discuss the question is still lying in wait for us since there is not the slightest possibility that the Europeans will accept either the American formulation or its application beyond the bounds of the present Nato list.

The German argument, echoed to a greater or less extent by most European governments, is, in the first place, that it is all very well for the Americans, whose trade with the Comecon countries is about a quarter of the EEC's, to take an ideological stand.

More fundamentally, however, the Germans claim that there is very scanty evidence so far that Soviet policies on a global scale have ever been made less opportunistic as a result of trade threats from the West, whereas there is some plausibility about the proposition that the growth of trade strengthens forces and individuals in the Eastern block with a stake in détente in Europe.

In other words, we are back here at the old tension between a geo-political and a regional view of the Soviet Union. The United States is prepared to risk the high probability that its European allies will suffer for nothing, for the sake of a faint chance that their global opponents will be deterred. The Europeans are not prepared to sacrifice what they see as their vital economic interests in order to secure a very problematical advantage on a world-wide scale.

The difficulty about this dispute is that it can be so easily turned into slogans—"The Europeans are going neutralist", "the Americans are going mad". The essence of the Atlantic alliance is the military connexion—the American nuclear umbrella and the European conventional defence of the American Glacis. What is at risk is the democratic concensus that sustains this bargain. If Nato were to collapse as a military entity, the economic links between Europe and the United States would survive—at least until the Russians marched in. If, on the other hand, the financial and political links are undermined, the military connexion is undermined as well.

There seems to be no way of solving the East-West trade problem (unless the Russians solve it for us by marching into Poland) except by some kind of quiet compromise. The most important question left unanswered at Ottawa is whether such a compromise is possible.

How Labour's true voice gets distorted

by Ian Bradley

The resolutions submitted for this year's Labour Party conference are seen by many commentators as signifying a continuing leftward drift.

Certainly most of the 503 resolutions submitted by constituency parties and trade unions have a distinctly Bennite flavour. All these on the Labour Party constitution endorse the electoral college set up to elect the party's leader and deputy leader and call for further changes to bring both the manifesto and Labour MPs more firmly under the control of the party as a whole. Ninety-one resolutions have been submitted on disarmament, many of them unilateralist, and 53 on Northern Ireland, most calling for an end to the long standing bipartisan policy.

It would be wrong, however, to conclude that all these resolutions are the product of a new mood of left-wing radicalism in Labour constituency parties and among the trade unions. Many, in fact, have been drawn up not by the grassroots organizations which submitted them but by national pressure groups. Others, which have originated at local level, turn out on closer examination to be rather less revolutionary than they first appear.

A number of the resolutions are couched in remarkably similar terms. For example, 19 constituency parties have submitted an identically worded motion on disarmament. It was actually drafted by the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament and circulated to about 160 local Labour parties which are affiliated to it. Resolutions by 18 other parties are based on this draft.

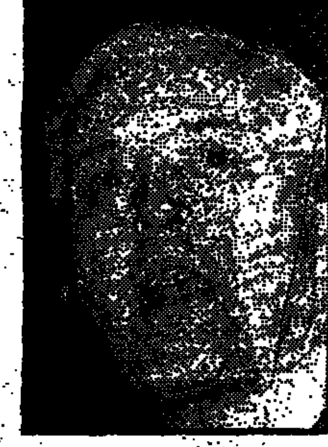
Several organizations circulate model motions during May and June, when local parties and trade unions are considering the resolution they will submit for the conference. The Bennite Campaign for Labour Party Democracy (CLPD) produced a special conference resolutions edition of its newsletter with model motions supporting the present composition of the electoral college and calling for the national executive committee to have control over the party's manifesto. Seven constituency parties have submitted resolutions based closely on those models.

Vladimir Derer, the campaign's secretary, had hoped there might be more, but he thinks that several local parties who would normally have taken up CLPD motions on constitutional reform have this year decided to submit resolutions on Northern Ireland instead.

Each constituency party and affiliated trade union is allowed to submit only one resolution and one amendment.

The rival Solidarity campaign, by contrast, has found no constituency party or trade union willing to take up its model resolutions, seeking to change the composition of the electoral college and reassert the dominant role of MPs. However, Solidarity hopes that some of these points may be raised as amendments to the resolutions appearing on the final agenda. These must be submitted by August 14.

On Northern Ireland, many local parties have rejected draft resolutions circulated by pressure groups which directly support the H-Block hunger strikers. They have generally preferred to work out their own motions instead. As a result, there is much less unanimity among the resolutions on this subject than there is on disarmament.



Mr Benn: His supporters produced a special edition of their newsletter with model motions supporting the present electoral college composition.

One resolution on Northern Ireland which has attracted attention for its apparent radicalism is that submitted by the Bexleyheath Labour Party. After condemning the present bi-partisan policy and Mrs Thatcher's refusal to make concessions to the H-Block prisoners, it calls for the formation of a trade union-based mass Labour Party as an essential first step to the unity of Catholic and Protestant workers against the common enemy of Toryism and capitalism.

This resolution, No. 201 on the preliminary agenda, began life earlier this summer in the mind of Mrs Sandra Mitchell. Feeling that there were no easy answers to the problems of Northern Ireland, that minor concessions to the prisoners might have prevented some of the violence of the last few months and that what is needed is "a socialist solution which unites the working classes", she drafted her resolution and took it to a meeting of her local ward in June.

The meeting, attended by about 20 people, agreed to back the resolution after slight amendment and to submit it to the general management committee of the Bexleyheath party. The committee met on July 23 to decide between four resolutions for the conference submitted by different wards. One deplored former Labour ministers writing memoirs which attacked their colleagues; another proposed that the police should have the right to strike; and there was a call for the Ministry of Defence to be renamed the Ministry of Technology.

The committee selected Mrs Mitchell's resolution and also chose Mr Michael Rees, a lecturer, as its delegate for the conference. If, as seems likely, Northern Ireland is picked as a subject for debate at Brighton, he will go to the compositing meeting with delegates from all other parties which have submitted motions on the subject.

The compositing meetings take place on the Saturday immediately before the conference and will determine the final motions for debate. Regular attenders say these meetings are sometimes more exciting than the main debates and in the past year or so have become much more open, with constituency parties having a bigger say in the final motions.

Before the compositing meetings, subjects for debate at the conference are chosen on the basis of the number of resolutions and amendments submitted. Already it seems safe to predict that certain resolutions will not find their way on to the Brighton agenda, among them the call by the Birmingham Small Heath constituency party for legalized state brothels, to help clean up the streets and minimize embarrassment to local residents, and the demand from the National Union of the Footwear, Leather and Allied Trades for curbs on the export of "indigenous bovine and ovine raw materials."

That is a pity, for they, just as much as the resolutions on Northern Ireland and disarmament, reflect the concerns of ordinary grassroots socialists.

THE TIMES DIARY



It is not easy to accept that Beaufort Castle, a name redolent of the English countryside, lawns and strawberry teas, is in fact a place of war on the border between Israel and Lebanon, a Palestinian guerrilla stronghold regularly shelled by the Israelis. This well sited fortress, built on a rocky mountain ridge dominating the Litani river, has been fought over ever since the twelfth century.

It was captured in 1139 by Fulk of Anjou, who was King of Jerusalem long before Mr Begin's more enthusiastic supporters bestowed the title on him. Frankish knights lived there. So did sultans and pashas.

Through the centuries its stout stone walls stood up to everything hurled at them—rocks, cannon balls, musketry fire. The topworks are somewhat battered now, but the main structure still holds up impressively against shells, bombs, rockets and machinegun fire. One can derive a strange pleasure, I am told, from seeing puffs of rifle smoke coming from archery slits in the ancient walls.

A choice at last, and it's Streep

The two-year saga of who will play the doomed lovers in the film version of *Sophie's Choice*, William Styron's acclaimed novel about a survivor of Auschwitz, has been settled at last. Meryl Streep, who has been in Britain recently filming *The French Lieutenant's Woman*, will play Sophie and Kevin Kline, star of the Broadway hit, *Pirates of Penzance*, will play Nathan.

Styron's novel was bought for approximately $750,000 more than two years ago by Keith Barish, a multi-millionaire land developer, as his first move into films. He bought it for Alan Pakula, who directed *All The President's Men*. But until now Pakula could not make up his mind on casting. For the past 12 months he knew he wanted an unkown or Streep—but would not jump either way. For Nathan he wanted Al Pacino (but not bourgeois Jewish enough); Dustin Hoffman (but both sexes would not fall for him) or Robert de Niro (lacked humour).

Three weeks ago he went to see *Pirates* on Broadway and was "dazzled" by Kline's Pirate King. He had hardly got back to his office when Miss Streep's agent called with a message from her star. "Whether you choose me or not, Kevin Kline would make a marvellous Nathan".

If you have not read the book, a snippet to convey its marvellous character is Nathan's Jewish country club joke. In this Nathan assumes the voices of two characters who represent the two feuding aspects of the Jewish psyche. Shapiro, on first, is at a banquet, proposing his perennially black-balled friend, Max Tannenbaum, for membership of the club.

"To tell what a great human being Max Tannenbaum is, I must use the entire English alphabet. . . . A he is admirable. B he is beneficial C he is charming D he is delightful. E he is educated. F he is friendly. G he is good-hearted. H he is a helluva nice guy."

At this point Ginsberg, the other character, wakes up from a doze to hear what's going on.

If Shapiro represents the splendid Jewish aspirations, Ginsberg stands for their long history of self-mockery. "J Joost a minute! (Majestic pause.) K he's a kike. L he's a lummox. M he is a moron. N he is a Nayfish. O he's an Ox. Q he's a queer. R he's a red. S he is a shlemiel. T he's a tochis. U you can have him. V ve don't want him WXYZ—I blackball the *schmuck*".

You will have noticed that I left out P.

Dress rehearsal

Kiri te Kanawa, the delectable New Zealand soprano who will sing for the royal couple at St Paul's next week, came tantalizingly close yesterday to revealing the second best kept secret of the royal wedding.

Miss te Kanawa, who assembled a select few admirers at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, to talk about her performance, nonchalantly kept her wedding-day dress, designed by Leonard of Paris, at her feet in a plastic bag. She said "It's wonderful and it's every colour you can think of. But it needs pressing so



I'm not going to show you any more than Lady Diana is."

The London hat maker Philip Somerville, a fellow New Zealander, has designed a hat to complement the dress but that, with the heart diamond earrings she will wear for her performance of Let the Bright Seraphim from Handel's Oratorio *Samson*, also remained undisclosed.

Miss te Kanawa, 34, mother of two, and member of the Royal Opera for 10 years, will start her day next Wednesday with a visit from the hairdresser at 7 am before arriving at St Paul's for a first practice and warm up with the choir at 9.15.

"Prince Charles chose the music," she said. "I haven't sung it for 15 years so believe me I have been practising. It has just hit me today how nervous I am," said La Divinité, a Maori beauty but related on her mother's side to the Victorian composer, Sir Arthur Sullivan.

One quibble: Miss te Kanawa says she has never sung in a hat before. But at Wednesday's performance of *Don Giovanni* I could swear she arrived on stage for her first scene with what looked at least like a bonnet, if not a fully fledged hat.

Beating the drum

Sad news from Dartington, where I understand that bookings for this year's Music Summer School are so poor that two world premieres have been cancelled and performers are being asked to take a 20 per cent cut in fee.

The recession is blamed, but if I can help this lovely festival in any way with publicity I am delighted to do so, not least because at the annual cricket match between performers and scholars three years ago I took the only hat-trick of my life: John Amis, who helps organize Dartington and is better known for his appearances on *My Music* on Radio 4 and *Face the Music* on television, was my third victim, and hasn't bought me a drink since.

Two premieres will still go ahead: Peter Maxwell Davies's *Hill Runes*, which Julian Bream will play in the Great Hall tomorrow, and a piece for violin and piano by Soulima Stravinsky.

Dartington's attractions, apart from the music and beautiful Hall, include a swimming pool, the Carved Angel restaurant in Dartmouth and the Dart itself, one of the best picnic rivers in the country.

Peter Watson

THE TIMES

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LABOUR'S NAKED BRITAIN

So many extreme and unrealistic initiatives have come from the Labour Party's National Executive Committee in recent years that there may be a tendency for public opinion to become inured to further shocks. The policy statement on defence adopted by the NEC on Wednesday, despite objections from both Mr Foot and Mr Healey, provides a case in point. It might be dismissed with a shrug of the shoulders on the grounds that it seeks simply to confirm the position taken by the party at the Blackpool conference last October.

The extent to which the party espoused the unilateralist cause at Blackpool has been to some extent obscured by the fact that the conference also voted for multilateral disarmament. Many people seem to have assumed that the different resolutions cancelled each other out. That is not so. It is consistent for unilateralists to vote for a multilateral resolution on the basis that they favour disarmament all round. But it is not consistent for multilateralists to vote for a unilateral resolution because they do not believe that the West should disarm unless the Soviet Union is prepared to do so correspondingly. Labour voted at Blackpool in effect for multilateral disarmament if it was available, and for unilateral disarmament if it was not. That is to concede the unilateralist case.

Among the resolutions passed at the conference was a demand for a pledge in the next manifesto to "close all nuclear bases, British or American, on British soil or in British waters". It was this demand which the NEC was reaffirming on Wednesday. This would not matter if one could assume that this was the outpouring of a committee with an extremist majority which would then be overturned at this year's conference. But it would be facile optimism to make any such assumption.

As always, the overwhelming majority of votes at the conference will be cast by the trade unions. Traditionally, the power of the union bosses, exercised through the block vote, has played a major part in keeping Labour on an even keel. It has not been democratic, but for years it was effective in practice because the union leaders had a much stronger grasp of reality than the average delegate from the constituency parties. But, in addition to being offensive in principle, the system has not worked so well recently for two reasons. Many leaders have not been in such secure control of their unions so that the application of union power has been less considered and less predictable. It has also become increasingly evident that politics does not have a consistently high place on most union leaders' list of priorities.

This is hardly surprising. They are busy men with onerous responsibilities for running their unions' affairs; and they were elected to their offices on their record in industrial rather than political matters. But the consequence is that the critical power in determining the policies of what is still the principal opposition party, and very possibly the next government, is wielded by men with no personal experience in defence and foreign affairs, and with many other things on their minds, who may have a decisive influence simply by being absent from an NEC meeting.

This is a recipe for national disaster. It would be quite wrong to imply that it is only on the left-wing of the Labour Party that the cause of unilateral nuclear disarmament has waxed once again. There has undeniably been a much more widespread resurgence both in this country and on the continent of Europe of the old fear of nuclear weapons. The demand that Britain should dissociate itself from nuclear activities and nuclear entanglements is fed from many sources. But there is no sign that such a demand is supported by the majority of the people of this country.

At the same time, there is no reason to suppose that the voters will regard this as the most important issue at the next election. It is much more likely that the country's economic difficulties will have pride of place. So there is the distinct possibility that, because of the economic failings of the present Government, Labour may be returned to office at the next election with a defence policy which is not favoured by a majority of voters, but which would overturn the basis on which this country's security has been preserved for more than thirty years.

There is therefore an overriding national interest in the internal manoeuvrings within the Labour Party. Labour right-wingers may believe that if Mr Healey is reelected as deputy leader, and if the balance of power on the NEC can be changed this year, then there would still be time enough next year to sort out the party's policies. But that is a very doubtful assumption. It cannot be taken for granted either that Mr Healey will be reelected or that the left will at last be put in a minority on the NEC. Even if both these battles are won, it will still be difficult to get rid of a rash commitment on defence if it has been confirmed at this year's conference.

It is not as if Mr Foot would lead the struggle to change course: the policy is not Mr Benn's alone nor does it even owe its latest success to his personal advocacy. Mr Foot remains a unilateralist, even if he might prefer to push the issue out of sight for a while for the sake of party unity. A commitment made and endorsed by successive conferences, to which at the very least the party leader did not personally object, would be difficult to reverse in the run-up towards an election. That is why it is becoming increasingly urgent for some leading figure within the party to put his personal standing at risk by leading a full-scale battle on this issue; to "fight, and fight, and fight again" not just for the party that he loves, but for the country to which he owes a deeper obligation.

THE STATISTICS OF LIFE AND HOPE

Each year, 2,000 otherwise healthy people in Britain suffer terminal kidney failure. Without a kidney transplant, or regular dialysis to clean their blood artificially, all of them would die within a short time. With treatment, many can reasonably hope to live 20 years or more; the mean survival rate is about 10 years. Treatment has been available for more than a decade now, but the total number of patients now being kept alive by dialysis or transplant in Britain amounts to 6,600, the equivalent of only three years' new patients. Yet in Europe the proportions of survivors in the population is much higher: in Italy it is half as large again, and in Switzerland more than twice as large. Europe is improving more rapidly, too: Austria and Spain have overtaken us since 1978. The United States does even better than Europe.

Doctors disagree strongly as to why this should be so. Today the British Medical Journal prints a survey seeking to show that no patients suitable for treatment were being denied it because of NHS spending constraints, along with a leading article disputing the survey's conclusions. The controversy is one of medical ethics and also of politics, because of the Government's statutory duty to "provide or secure the effective provision" of medical services. Last year The Minister of State for Health, a doctor as well as a minister, said that in future patients waiting for kidney transplants would not be put at risk because of lack of money in the NHS. But Dr Vaughan's qualified promise begged many questions. Matters are less clear-cut than that.

Treatment for kidney failure is a costly procedure. There is no formal administrative restriction on the freedom of doctors to offer it wherever they consider it worthwhile. But all of them are aware, and increasingly so, that clinical decisions have budgetary consquences. It is right that they should do so. There is wide room for the exercise of judgement in deciding which patients have a sufficiently good chance of benefitting from treatments which can be risky and exacting for the patient, quite apart from questions of expense. It may strike a chill to see the BMJ survey citing among the reasons for denial of treatment such factors as: "Blind"..."separated from his wife and family"... and even "uncooperative patient" — yet it would be as hard to say in principle that such considerations should be excluded from the decision.

But in practice it is clear from the statistics that hundreds of people a year are dying of kidney disease in Britain who would receive successful treatment in most other developed countries. That is not acceptable, and especially not because some of the reasons for it have nothing to do with financial constraints. It is possible to argue that the British rate of treatment is more nearly right than it is in some countries which suffer more than we do from the disease of concentration on extravagent medical technology at the expense of less dramatic kinds of medicine. In the USA, certainly, the quality of life of many dialysis patients in hospital is extremely low. There, the average age of new patients accepted for treatment is well over 50, which may be too high. But Britain's average of under 40, with a virtual ban on any new patients over 50, is certanly too low. It condemns to death too many with a demonstrably good chance of survival in good health.

Although it is among the more expensive of hospital procedures, treatment for renal failure is far from the top of the price-list. A heart transplant, for instance, costs more than three kidney transplants. Unlike some costly treatments for cancers which develop mainly in patients in their 60s and 70s, these procedures can save people with many productive years ahead of them, including parents of young families. Its value in human terms warrants a larger share of NHS resources.

But what is needed most is not publicity-stunt purchases of kidney machines which then may lie idle because they cost more to run than buy. The need is for more acceptance of transplantation. A patient on dialysis, an exacting procedure, costs £8,000 every year he survives, while a transplant patient costs £5,000 once and for all, with luck. Britain lags woefully in its use of transplants, and did so even before last year's disastrous Panorama scare. Too many doctors in charge of dying patients neglect to consider the possibility of transplantation, more through shyness towards relatives than through doubts about the criteria for diagnosing death. A change of attitudes among the public, and in the profession, could do as much to help kidney patients as a hefty addition to the relevant budgets.

Air crash inquiries

From Mr Peter Martin

Sir, In your third leader today (July 21) you recommend that some kind of international body should be created to investigate aircraft accidents. It is interesting to note that as long ago as in 1961 the Committee on Civil Aircraft Accident Investigation and Licence Control (the Cairns committee) heard from the chief inspector of accidents of the day that there would be advantage in an international accidents investigation branch under the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) which could take over the inquiry into major accidents wherever they occur. But the chief inspector pointed out that this would require states to surrender sovereignty to a degree that made the proposal unlikely to be generally acceptable.

Nothing has changed since then and, although the Cairns committee suggested it might be profitable to explore, through ICAO, the advantages of setting up an international organization to be available to assist states on request, no such organization has been created.

What has happened in the intervening years, however, is that cooperation between the greater number of states is better now than it was then. Countries with poor facilities for accidents investigation regularly call upon countries with better ones to help them. But there are certain states whose nationalism is such that they are unable to distinguish self-interest from the interests of aviation safety generally.

To meet this problem of self-interest annex 13, the international standards and recommended practices relating to accidents investigation, has been amended to permit a minority or dissenting report by the representative of a state dissatisfied with the report of the investigating state. This is what has happened in the Tenerife case and is certainly a safeguard of an important kind which represents a significant inroad into the earlier absolute sovereignty of the state in which the accident occurred. I doubt whether we shall ever achieve supra-nationalism in this area, but much has been done quietly and effectively at ICAO during the past few years.

Yours truly,
PETER MARTIN,
Frere Cholmeley,
28 Lincoln's Inn Fields, WC2.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Honeymoon on the Rock

From Mrs Barbara de la Borbolla

Sir, It was with dismay that I heard that the royal couple were to call at Gibraltar on their honeymoon. Having lived in Spain for very many years, I would never underestimate the strength of Spanish feeling on the subject of the Rock.

With the advent of their democracy, albeit a shaky one, Spaniards can now vent their feelings in public, and there are almost as many shades of political opinion as there are Spaniards; yet there is one thing that unites them almost to a man and that is their sense of outrage at the continued presence of the British on the Rock.

It seems strange, therefore, that our Foreign Office can have so misread this mood as to take a decision which has provoked, and at a crucial point in AngloSpanish negotiations, a reaction that should have been completely predictable.

The absence of King Juan Carlos and his family at the wedding is unlikely to have any long-term adverse effect. The worsening of Anglo-Spanish relations, however, could have far-reaching repercussions.

Yours faithfully,
BARBARA BORBOLLA,
The White Cottage,
Croft Lane,
Letchworth,
Hertfordshire.
July 22.

From Mr Richard Cohen

Sir, Is Spain's possession of Ceuta in Morocco any more justifiable than Britain's claim to Gibraltar? Perhaps the Spanish Ambassador would care to comment.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD COHEN,
30 Mount Pleasant Road,
Chigwell,
Essex.
July 22.

From Sir Arthur Bryant, CH

Sir, If the presence of Spain's fine young King and Queen at next week's royal wedding is unfortunately prevented by the memory of our 268 year old occupation of Gibraltar, that ocean rock which enabled us to preserve the freedom of the world's seas and, during Spain's War of Independence, to assist her brave people to throw off the hated yoke of Napoleon's armies, might not both historical justice and patriotic susceptibilities on both sides of the Biscay Bay be assuaged initially by a gracious apology from Spain for having, admittedly some time ago and unsuccessfully, sent an invincible Armada against us to extinguish our national independence?

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR BRYANT,
The Close,
Salisbury.
July, 22.

From Mr S. J. Blenkinsop

Sir, Is it mere coincidence that July 29 is also the 393rd anniversary of the defeat of the Spanish Armada?

Yours faithfully,
STANLEY J. BLENKINSOP,
57 Macclesfield Road,
Wilmslow, Cheshire.
July 23.

From Mr L. J. Bromley

Sir, The underlying proposition in your leading article on July 23 is that nothing should be done to upset the Spanish people about Gibraltar while negotiations proceed. It follows from your proposition that Gibraltar is to be out of bounds to the Royal Family until some agreement is reached.

For my part I decline to accept such a conclusion.

Yours faithfully,
L. J. BROMLEY,
106 Queen Elizabeth's Drive,
Southgate, N.14.

Terms for democracy

From Mr Tom Ellis, MP for Wrexham (Social Democrat)

Sir, My parliamentary colleagues, Tim Rathbone and Nigel Fisher, were right to call (July 22) for "the introduction of more proportionate elections to the House of Commons". The time has come, however, when they might better have gone further because the British people already accept the need for reform.

Now that two parties likely to be in alliance with each other and both committed to electoral reform might form a government in two or three years, it is time to consider which system of proportional representation to adopt. This is not the arcane choice best left for experts to squabble over that it might seem.

Two systems appear to be broadly acceptable: the "topping-up" system and the "multi-member" system. The actual choice will, eventually, I suspect, be made according to the criterion of whose interest is best served by the reform.

From the point of view of the MP the topping-up system commends itself; from the voter's point of view or, in other words, for democracy's sake, a multi-member system is incomparably better.

What causes concern is to hear people openly admit that the choice must be that of a topping-up system because "it is the only thing MPs will be prepared to accept".

Let no one underestimate the importance of choosing the right system for a country where social consensus is fast disappearing and where divisiveness is now a feature of its political system. It is high time that the matter of "which electoral system for Britain" should be fully ventilated.

Yours faithfully,
TOM ELLIS,
House of Commons.

Even-handedness in Middle East crisis

From Lord Chelwood

Sir, Mr Brezinski does not exaggerate when he writes (feature, July 21) that unless America responds urgently to the Soviet challenge in the Gulf, her influence there will dissolve and her European allies be dealt "a potentially fatal blow".

It is also true that any hope of mounting a collective response to the Soviet threat by the West and friendly Arab countries jointly is bedevilled by the Arab-Israel dispute, which has escalated so dangerously. But how can he leave "the rights and wrongs" of the dispute out of an otherwise penetrating assessment of America's present dilemma? Surely it is precisely because successive American administrations have done just this ever since Palestine was partitioned that the situation is now as critical as it is unjust.

King Hussein underlined Arab anger and disillusionment with American policy when he recently reminded the President that friendship with Israel carries moral obligations. Yet under intense pressure from the well orchestrated Zionist lobby the new American Government has gone so far in the "Israel, right or wrong" direction that the Israeli settlements on the West Bank are no longer denounced as illegal.

As you emphasized in your editorial of the same day, America holds the only key to peace in the Middle East. It is her failure to be even-handed that has taken the impetus out of the European Community's Venice Declaration, which stresses the equal rights of both sides: of Israel to enjoy security within the 1967 ceasefire line, and of the Palestinian people to self-determination in what remains of their own country.

Until America makes this the basis of a just and balanced policy towards the Arab-Israel dispute, Soviet influence will continue to grow in the Middle East. Mr Brezinski's warning of "the destruction of the entire post-World War II American-built international system" and even the transformation of Western Europe into "a Soviet dependency" cannot be dismissed as fanciful or alarmist.

Yours sincerely,
CHELWOOD,
House of Lords.
July 22.

From Mr R. K. Stephany

Sir, I do not support the use of violence by one country against the unarmed citizens of another, whatever the reason, and I would have thought that you would have been of the same view. I was therefore alarmed to read in your leader of July 21: "The PLO have, in a number of notorious incidents, murdered Israeli families, but that does not give the Israelis the right to kill and maim civilians in return".

How can you write-off the PLO activities inside and outside Israel as "a number of notorious incidents?" It is a clear case of applying double standards. The only other explanation is that you are suggesting that murdering is acceptable and killing and maiming is acceptable, or that Israeli families do not qualify as civilians.

Yours faithfully,
R. K. STEPHANY,
7 Wentworth Hall,
The Ridgeway,
Mill Hill, NW7.
July 21.

Iranian Embassy siege

From the Editor of Independent Television News

Sir, It is time to correct a wrong impression which is fast becoming accepted as a result of a passage in Dr. Richard Clutterbuck's interesting book, The Media and Political Violence (review, July 16).

Dr Clutterbuck says that, expressly against the police's request, ITN smuggled a camera into a flat overlooking the back of the Iran Embassy which, as everybody now knows, was later to show pictures of the SAS abseiling into action.

Let us be clear. The police made no such specific request. On day three of the six-day siege ITN, in common with other news organizations, received a memorandum from the Metropolitan Police seeking "cooperation in refraining from publishing or broadcasting details of the deployment of personnel in the immediate vicinity of the Embassy or the use of specialist equipment."

I immediately issued a notice to all staff, which stated: "It is ITN policy to comply with this specific request."

The rear-view camera was put in place on day six. The technical linking arrangements would have required no fewer than three editorial decisions before the signal from the rear-view camera could be plugged through to transmission. There was absolutely no way those pictures could have got on the screen "accidentally".

On previous days journalists had seen various activities on the roof. But in line with the police's request not to show "details of deployment of personnel", no such footage was ever transmitted.

It might interest people to know that on day three of the siege, ITN was approached in turn by the Metropolitan Police, the Home Office and the Ministry of Defence, each with a particular request asking us not to broadcast certain information and in each case we complied.

On May 6, I received a note from Scotland Yard's Director of Information which said: "The Commissioner has asked me to write to thank you for your cooperation in exercising restraint and patience in your coverage of the Iranian Embassy siege . . . ".

Yours sincerely,
DAVID NICHOLAS,
Independent Television News Limited,
ITN House,
48 Wells Street, W1.
July 17

Moorland conservation

From Mr Malcolm MacEwen

Sir, It is still not too late for the Government to respond positively to the criticisms of its "policy" for moorland conservation, before the Wildlife and Countryside Bill becomes law. Robin Grove-White (July 10 feature) has exposed the fallacy of the Government's view that the problem is confined to Exmoor. But its view that management agreements on the Exmoor model provide the solution of the problem is equally fallacious.

The Government's confidence in the Exmoor solution rests not so much on management agreements actually concluded — of which there are only two — as on the financial guidelines agreed earlier this year by the Exmoor National Park Committee (of which I was then a member), the Country Landowners' Association and the National Farmers' Union. The guidelines will be successful, with a bit of luck, in persuading landowners and farmers voluntarily to conclude management agreements for some years to come. But they will do so for reasons that are peculiar to Exmoor.

The terms are attractive to farmers. They offer annual payments at standard rates, indexed against the profitability of sheep farming, which guarantess for 20 years an income (without working) that is not less than the profit that might have been made by reclamation. The Government pays 90 per cent of the cost — although only up to £45,000 a year. Farming opinion in Exmoor is behind the guidelines, which are seen as the last hope of avoiding some form of control after 20 years of raging controversy, three parliamentary Acts or Bills and the Porchester inquiry.

Government departments and agencies took part in the negotiation of the Exmoor guidelines, which are therefore seen as a model for compensation elsewhere in the absence of any statutory provision. If the Government's guidance on compensation, to be issued under clause 39, follows the Exmoor model conservation will be prohibitively expensive. The clause requires local planning authorities to pay compensation calculated in accordance with the guidance whenever the Minister of Agriculture withholds grant for an improvement that would (in his view) adversely affect natural beauty or amenity.

The principle itself is entirely wrong, but in any case there is no sign that government will provide the funds required to implement it. On the contrary, ministers refused during the committee stage of the Bill to extend 90 per cent grants beyond Exmoor. And farmers are free to go ahead, whatever the circumstances.

Yours faithfully
MALCOLM MacEWEN,
Manor House,
Wootton Courtenay,
Minehead,
Somerset.

VAT on repairs

From Mr M. J. Heppell

Sir, The Rev Richard Hayes (July 14) has drawn your attention to a very serious obstacle to the encouragement of private owners of historic buildings in carrying out repairs. In the City of York we have operated for over 15 years a scheme in partnership with the Department of the Environment to assist by offering grant aid to the owners of historic buildings towards carrying out repairs. This scheme recognizes the higher costs in carrying out this type of specialized work and ensures that a high quality of workmanship is achieved.

In spite of the success of the scheme since its inception in providing a financial incentive to over 350 property owners to put their buildings into a sound and well restored condition, the amount of grant aid available annually is now inadequate to meet the ever increasing demands. The allocation of funds set aside by the Department of the Environment, the city council and the county council for this scheme has generously been increased each year to take account of inflation, but to an extent the benefits of this increase have largely been negated by the crippling VAT at a rate of 15 per cent. Without this tax it is estimated that in York some three or four extra buildings per year could have been repaired with grant aid.

I therefore share the concern of your correspondent in requesting the Government to relieve churches of the burden of paying VAT for restoration and repair work, but would go further and say that if the Secretary of State for the Environment is really determined to preserve the character of historic towns and villages in this country, he must pursue a policy of encouraging those property owners who are willing to restore and repair their buildings to ensure that their limited funds are directed towards the actual building works, rather than being diluted by a tax which is providing a positive disincentive to this aspect of conservation.

Yours truly,
MALCOLM HEPPELL, Chairman,
Development Services Committee,
York City Council,
The Guildhall,
York.
July 16.

A living memorial to human ideals

From Mr Robert Jackson, MEP for Upper Thames (Conservative) and others

Sir, In the last days of her life, Barbara Ward, Baroness Jackson of Lodsworth, told some of her family and closest friends that she wished any tribute to her to be in a form that would enable others to continue the work to which she had devoted her life.

In accordance with this wish, her family, friends, admirers and associates are planning an appeal to establish a Barbara Ward Fund. This will be used to continue and extend her lifework for the betterment of the poorer majority of mankind and the preservation of the environment of this small planet, which for the last 10 years had been carried out mainly through the International Institute for Environment and Development under her presidency.

Further details of the appeal and a full list of the international committee launching it will be available shortly from the IIED, 10 Percy Street, London W1P 0DR.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT JACKSON, ROBERT O. ANDERSON,
WILLY BRANDT, JAMES CALLAGHAN,
WILLIAM CLARK, EDWARD HEATH,
ROY JENKINS, IAN MacGREGOR,
ROBERT S. McNAMARA, SABURO OKITA,
SHRIDATH RAMPHAL, MAURICE STRONG,
PIERRE TRUDEAU, SHIRLEY WILLIAMS
The Pound House,
Lodsworth,
West Sussex.

Oral history

From Professor N. Kurti, FRS

Sir, May I comment on the correspondence about oral history and sound archives admirably reviewed on June 27 by Mr David Lance of the Imperial War Museum? One aspect seems to have been overlooked, namely the destruction of material recorded for radio programmes but not used. Thus, to prepare the excellent "Portrait of Lord Florey" the BBC recorded the reminiscences of many of Florey's friends and colleagues but, as is usual and understandable, only a small fraction of the material was used in the programme and the rest was discarded and, presumably, destroyed.

As member and later chairman of the Royal Society-Royal Commission on Historical Manuscript Committee on Scientific and Technological Records I initiated discussions with the BBC in 1969 and again in 1974 in the hope that this situation may be remedied. In view of the increasing interest in oral history I should like to reiterate our plea that the unused tapes of sound recordings made for radio programmes be offered to appropriate learned societies or sound archives or perhaps to the originators. It is true that reassembling a large number of "off-cuts" might involve the recipients in considerable effort but they would, I think, accept this drawback if as a result they acquired some valuable material for their archives.

Yours faithfully,
N. KURTI,
University of Oxford Department of Engineering Science,
Parks Road, Oxford.
July 21.

Young unemployed

From Mr Norman Feltz

Sir, Seven weeks ago my company received an acknowledgment from the Youth Opportunities Programme of our request to sponsor a young person in work.

In view of the substantial sums of public money currently being spent on advertising this scheme and the deteriorating conditions among the young unemployed, we inquired about the reasons for the delay in processing our application. This, I was told was caused by the large response from prospective sponsors, all of whom have to be interviewed before a young person is placed with them, and because the number of staff is inadequate to deal with the applications and cannot be increased because of the cut-back in expenditure.

Surely in this case the economies are self-defeating and palpably absurd.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
NORMAN FELTZ,
Vanjoy Limited,
221 Deansbrook Road,
Edgware,
Middlesex.

Gift of tongues

From Mr M. E. Everist

Sir, In response to Mr R. G. W. Caldicott's language problems (July 17), I can claim no less astonishment. On research in Cambridge I saw instructions to "keep off the grass" in King's College (two languages) and notices to the effect that St John's College was closed to visitors (four languages). On my return to Oxford, I was dismayed to see that Trinity College was also closed to visitors (hand written, in over half a dozen languages of which the most legible was Russian).

Yours faithfully,
MARK E. EVERIST,
Keble College,
Oxford.
July 17.

Unconcealed delight

From Mrs Olive Haig

Sir, As one who has much pleasure from television in watching athletics, Rugby football and cricket, I feel I must write today to say what a joy it was to watch Ian Botham looking and playing like a cricketer, scoring 145 not out, unencumbered by ironmongery worn by most of the rest of the team. Might they not see the ball better if they were not so cluttered up?

Yours faithfully,
OLIVE HAIG,
Norfolk Cottage, Efersley,
Basingstoke, Hampshire.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
July 23: The Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone (Lord Chancellor), the Most Reverend and Right Hon Stuart Blanch (Archbishop of York), the Lord President of the Council (the Lord Soames), the Lord Byers, the Lord Peart and the Baroness Hylton Foster were received in audience by The Queen this morning and presented an Address from the House of Lords to which Her Majesty was graciously pleased to make reply.

The Right Hon Margaret Thatcher, MP (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury), the Right Hon George Thomas, MP (the Right Hon the Speaker), the Right Hon William Whitelaw, MP (Secretary of State for the Home Department), the Right Hon Francis Pym, MP (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster), the Right Hon Michael Foot, MP, the Right Hon Roy Hattersley, MP and the Right Hon David Steel, MP were received in audience by The Queen and presented an Address from the House of Commons to which Her Majesty was graciously pleased to make reply.

The Duke of Edinburgh, The Prince of Wales and the Lady Diana Spencer were present.

The Queen received Addresses from Privileged Bodies.

Previous to the Ceremony, the Sheriffs of the City of London, with the Remembrancer (Mr Anthony Howlett), were received by The Queen to take Her Majesty's pleasure as to the Reception of the Address from the Corporation.

The Deputations, introduced into The Queen's presence by the Right Hon William Whitelaw, MP (Secretary of State for the Home Department) were: the Corporation of the City of London (the Right Hon the Lord Mayor, Colonel and Alderman Sir Ronald Gardner-Thorpe), the Royal Society (President Sir Andrew Huxley), the Royal Academy of Arts (President, Sir Hugh Casson), the Governor and Company of the Bank of England (Governor, the Right Hon Gordon Richardson), Her Majesty's Commission of Lieutenancy for the City of London (Lieutenant-Colonel and Deputy Sir Kingsley Collett) and the City of Westminster (the Lord Mayor, Councillor George Harley).

The Duke of Edinburgh was present and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Household were in attendance.

His Excellency Monsieur Dragi Stamenkovic was received in audience by The Queen and presented the Letters of Recall of his predecessor and his own Letters of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Court of St James's.

His Excellency was accompanied by the following Members of the Embassy, who had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty: Monsieur Lazar Zarkovic (Minister Counsellor), Monsieur Vjekoslav Lozina (Minister Counsellor), Monsieur Mate Rako (Counsellor), Captain Stane Brovet (Armed Forces Attaché), Monsieur Zdravko Dejanovic (First Secretary), Monsieur Dusan Bojcev (Second Secretary) and Monsieur Milorad Ivanovic (Second Secretary).

Madame Stamenkovic had the honour of being received by The Queen.

Sir Michael Palliser (Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs) who had the honour of being received by Her Majesty was present, and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

His Excellency Señor Gustavo Balcázar-Monzón and Señora de Balcázar-Monzón were received in farewell audience by The Queen and took leave upon His Excellency relinquishing his appointment as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Colombia to the Court of St James's.

Mr Christopher Aston (Chairman of the Voluntary Organisations Committee for England, for the International Year of Disabled People) had the honour of being received by The Queen this afternoon when Her Majesty conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood and invested him with Insignia of a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh gave an Afternoon Party in the garden of Buckingham Palace to mark the International Year of Disabled People.

The Prince of Wales, The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Princess Alexandra, the Hon Mrs Angus Ogilvy and the Hon Angus Ogilvy and the Lady Diana Spencer were present.

Her Majesty's Body Guard of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms and The Queen's Bodyguard of the Yeoman of the Guard were on duty.

The Bands of the Irish Guards and Corps of Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers played selections of music during the afternoon.

The Right Hon Margaret Thatcher, MP (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury) had an audience of The Queen this evening.

The Duke of Edinburgh, an Honorary Member of White's Club, was present this evening at a Reception at the Club at 37 St James Street, SW1.

Lord Rupert Nevill was in attendance.

The Prince of Wales this evening took the Salute at a performance of the Royal Tournament at Earls Court.

Major John Winter was in attendance.

By command of The Queen, the Lord Lyell (Lord in Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport, London this morning upon the arrival of The Governor-General of Grenada and Lady Scoon and welcomed Their Excellencies on behalf of Her Majesty.

By command of The Queeen, the Lord Somerleyton (Lord in Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport, London this afternoon upon the arrival of The President of the Republic of Nauru and Madame DeRoburt and welcomed Their Excellencies on behalf of Her Majesty.

The Queen was represented by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Eric Penn (Extra Equerry) at the Memorial Service for Commander Colin Buist, RN (Extra Equerry) which was held in The Queen's Chapel of the Savoy today.

CLARENCE HOUSE
July 23: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother was represented by Major John Griffin at the Memorial Service for Commander Colin Buist which was held in The Queen's Chapel of the Savoy today.

KENSINGTON PALACE
July 23: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, President of the Girl Guides Association, today visited Waddow Hall, the Association's Training Centre at Clitheroe.

Her Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by The Lady Juliet Townsend.

KENSINGTON PALACE
July 23: The Duchess of Gloucester today visited the East of England Show, Peterborough.

Her Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Miss Jennifer Thomson was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
July 23: The Duke of Kent, Vice-Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, today visited Colt International Limited at Havant, Hampshire.

His Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Lieutenant Commander Richard Buckley, RN.

The Duchess of Kent, as Chancellor, today presided at Congregations for the Conferment of Degrees at the University of Leeds.

He Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Mrs David Napier.

Mr Louis Wulff much regrets that convalescence after a recent operation prevented him from attending the memorial service for Sir Trevor Evans yesterday.

Latest wills

Sir Malcolm Siborne Henderson, of Chelsea, Ambassador to Austria 1961 to 1965 and formerly Ambassador to Uruguay and Luxembourg, left estate valued at £67,401 net.

A further grant of probate in respect of settled land valued at £591,500 has been issued in the estate of Mr William Vivian Wakefield, of Mayfield, Sussex, who left unsettled estate already valued at £1,793,418, making a total of £2,384,918.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Bevan, Mr Paul Embrey, of Ascot £388,115

Quarton, Mr Cyril Francis Baden, of Seamer, North Yorkshire, farmer and company director £922,137

Relf, Mr Richard Deering, of Much Hadham, Hertfordshire £212,229.

Luncheon

Royal College of Surgeons of England

Sir Alan Parks, President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, yesterday entertained at luncheon at the college Lord Astor of Hever, Sir Kenneth Corfield, Mr Maurice Hatch and Professor Roy Duckworth.

Dinner

Woolmen's Company

The Woolmen's Company held their ladies dinner last night at Merchant Taylors' Hall. The Master, Mr John Barrett, presided. Mr Victor Walker, Mr Derek Fothergill and Mr Christopher Eisner also spoke.

Service dinner

Army Air Corps

The annual dinner of the Army Air Corps was held last night at the Army Air Corps Officers' Mess, Middle Wallop.

Annual meeting

King Edward's Hospital Fund for London

The annual meeting of the governors and general council of King Edward's Hospital Fund for London was held at the King's Fund College yesterday. Sir Andrew H. Carnwath was in the chair. Mr R. J. Dent, treasurer, presented the accounts and Lord Hayter, chairman of the management committee, presented the annual report.

Leathersellers' Company

The following have been confirmed into office of the Leathersellers' Company for the ensuing year: Master: Major S Peter Barrow; Second Warden: Mr S Anthony H. Garnar; Third Warden: Mr Roger S. Wedmore; Fourth Warden: Mr B David Carter.

Memorial services

Commander C. Buist

The Queen was represented by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Eric Penn and Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother by Major John Griffin at a memorial service for Commander Colin Buist which was held in the Queen's Chapel of the Savoy yesterday. Canon Edwyn Young officiated and Mr H. G. Mack read the lesson. Among those present were: [illegible]

Sir Trevor Evans

A memorial service for Sir Trevor Evans was held yesterday at St Bride's, Fleet Street. Prebendary Dewi Morgan officiated. Mr Percy Hoskins read the lesson and Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, gave an address. Mr James Callaghan, MP, attended and the Speaker was represented by Sir Noel Short. Others present included: [illegible] ... Watkins, Mr Ian Aitken, the Rev David Bradford ("The Scotsman"), Mr Peter Grosvenor, Mr L Johns, Mr and Mrs John Whittaker, Mr and Mrs S H Brain, Mr Jack Triggs, Mrs Eve Sewell, Mrs E Gregory, Mr C H Bell, Mr John Stafford Moule.

Mr and Mrs J E B Kiddell, Mr J Griffith, Mr and Mrs Cliff Curthoys, Mr G Thornton, Miss May Abbott, Mrs Stella Biddell, Miss Rosamund Biddell, Mr E S Sadler, Mr Henry Donaldson, Miss P Trotter, Mr Jeremy Gates, Mr and Mrs N L Galloway, Mr Monty Meth, Mr J S Hill, Mr Frederick Gillman, Mr J W Townsend, Mr Nicholas Royds, Mr and Mrs Quentin Lumsden, Mr B G Sutton.

Mr S Rennert, Mr G Grafton-Green, Mr Frank Clark, Mr Theodore Frangos, Mr George Aldridge, Mr Herman Roberts, Mr L H Jones, Mr John FitzGerald, Mrs M E Howells, Mrs G Griffiths, Mr T Watkins, Mr Ted Simpson, Mr Geoffrey Levy, Mr Roger Pincham, Mr D Ross, Mr John Lloyd, Mr John Raven (vice-chairman, SITPRO), Mr Stephen Parkinson, Mr Dennis Bardens, Mr and Mrs E Wilkins, Mr and Mrs C J Austin, Mr W L Watmough, Mr Geoffrey Wakeford.

Mr Alan Kimber, Mr A J Angel, Miss P Pine, Mr R K Fothergill, Miss Betty Bridger, Mr Arthur Butler, Mr R Miller, Mr Brian Nicholson, Mrs R Wall, Mr Gerry Cook, Mr M F Caulfield, Mr William Forrest, Miss Patricia Latham, Mr George Thompson, Mr Tom Balstow, Mr David Caldwell, Mr Norman Clark, Mr P Bassett, Mrs Celia Ramsey, Mr James Graham, Mr Raymond Baker, Mr A Wilson, Mr D Benson, Mr R Scott, Mr M Murphy, Mr Robert Stiggins, Mr Keith Renshaw, Mr Roger Mead, Mr Michael Wakeford, Mr Graeme Norwood, Mr Courtenay Edwards and Mr Jack Humber.

Dr George Thalben-Ball, aged 85, organist at the Temple Church, London, for the past 58 years, who is to retire.

Photograph by Peter Trievnor

Forthcoming marriages

Mr S. Oliver and Miss C. M. M. Birtwistle

The engagement is announced between Stewart, son of Squadron Leader and Mrs H. W. Oliver, of Staithe House, Brancaster Staithe, King's Lynn, Norfolk, and Caroline, eldest daughter of Mr and the Hon Mrs Anthony Birtwistle, of Hatch Hill House, Hindhead, Surrey.

Mr J. A. J. Roderick and Miss L. J. Macintosh

The engagement is announced between Joe, son of Dr and Mrs John Roderick, of Liss, Hampshire, and Lindsay, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Ian Macintosh, of Auchterarder, Perthshire.

Mr R. L. A. Leyland and Miss M Pollock-Hill

The engagement is announced between Rex, younger son of Mrs Ruby Leyland and the late Mr T. H. Leyland, of Cheshire, and Melissa, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Malcolm Pollock-Hill, Homewood, Knebworth, Hertfordshire.

Mr J. G. A. McKenna and Miss S. E. Deverell

The engagement is announced between John, youngest son of Mr and Mrs J. A. McKenna, of Helen's Bay, Northern Ireland, and Sally, only daughter of Mr and Mrs J. R. Deverell, of Bosham, Sussex.

Mr P. M. Mercer and Miss H. M. Wilkinson

The engagement is announced between Martin, elder son of Commander and Mrs R. H. Mercer, of South Milton, Devon, and Helena, younger daughter of Dr and Mrs John Wilkinson, of Tewkesbury.

Mr R. W. Lamb and Miss J. L. Paynton

The engagement is announced between Robert William, younger son of the late Charles Dennis Lamb and Mrs Constance Winifred Lamb, of London, and Joanna Louise Paynton, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. M. Paynton, of Hampstead, London.

Mr R. A. Campbell-Gibson and Miss J. H. Bicket

The engagement is announced between Rory, elder son of Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs H. D. Campbell-Gibson, of Dunmor, Isle of Seil, Argyll, and Jennie, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Henry Bicket, of 21 Fulwood Park, Liverpool, 17.

Mr S. R. Tamman and Miss R. R. Espir

The engagement is announced between Solomon, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Gabriel Tamman, of Geneva, Switzerland and Rosalind, eldest daughter of Dr and Mrs Michael Espir, of Fairway, Weymouth Walk, Stanmore, Middlesex.

Mr J. P. Norledge and Miss M. Lillingston

The engagement is announced between Jonathan, elder son of Mr and Mrs G. Norledge, of Pond House, Monewden, Suffolk, and Mayrose, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs H. A. Lillingston, of Cookley Grange, Halesworth, Suffolk.

Mr D. S. Thomas and Miss D E Rado

The engagement is announced between Stuart Dennis, younger son of Mr and Mrs R. Morris Thomas, of Sanderstead, Surrey, and Dayle Ellen, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Stanley J. Rado, of San Diego, California. The marriage will take place on October 31, 1981 in Southbury, Connecticut.

Church news

The new Bishop of Bedford is to be the Archdeacon of St Albans, the Ven David Farmbrough.

Archdeacon Farmbrough, aged 52, will be consecrated in St Albans Abbey on October 27.

Latest appointments

Miss Pat Abraham, regional subsidy officer, Arts Council of Great Britain, to be director of the Greater London Arts Association, in succession to Mr David Pratley.

Birthdays today

Mr Robert Graves, the writer and poet, is 86.

Lord Byers, 66; Sir Bernard de Bunsen, 74; Admiral Sir Laurence Durlacher, 77; Mr C E A Hambro, 51; Mr Wilfrid Josephs, 54; Vice-Admiral Sir David Loram, 57; Sir Gerald Mahon, 77; Sir Dan Mason, 70; Miss Nora Swinburne, 79; Professor Frank Thistlethwaite, 66; Lord Widgery, 70.

Nelson adds lustre to silver price

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

The financial value of historic associations was underlined at Sotheby's yesterday when a soup plate presented to Lord Nelson in testimony of his "brilliant and gallant conduct" at the bombardment of Copenhagen in 1801 sold for £1,000 (estimate £200 to £300) to McAleer, a London dealer. The plate weighs 20 oz and is engraved with Nelson's arms. An inscription on the underside records its presentation to Nelson.

The association with Nelson apparently added between £800 and £900 to the price. A pair of soup plates (34 oz) were sold later in the sale dating from 1786 for £320 (estimate £250 to £350).

McAleer also paid £1,000 (estimate £500 to £700) for a Gibson patent type castor oil spoon made by Henry Flavelle of Dublin in about 1835 (1 oz 5 dwt). Designed with a hollow handle, the ministering angel is enabled to blow the castor oil down the patient's throat. It is believed to be one of only two examples made in Ireland; a similar spoon with a London mark would be worth much less, say about £200.

S. J. Phillips paid £4,000 (estimate £2,000 to £3,000) for another rarity, a plain oval wine bottle stand made by Anthony Nelme of London in 1715 (18oz). It appears to have accommodated a wine bottle on its side, in the same manner as the baskets used nowdays in pretentious restaurants. Sotheby's have no record of having sold such a stand before; they have traced only one other English made example, now in the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford.

The top price in the sale was £9,500 (estimate £12,000 to £15,000) for a set of Paul Storr Coburg pattern cutlery of 1818-19 (230oz). There appeared to be plenty of buyers for good items, but the middle and bottom of the market remains sticky. The sale totalled £183,907, with 17 per cent unsold.

Sotheby King and Chasemore at Pulborough were also selling silver, with a total of £71,351 and 9 per cent unsold. A full-sized silver model of a hare made by Aspreys as recently as 1963 sold for £2,200 (estimate £2,500 to £3,500). The seated hare weighs 184oz which implies a price of about £12 an ounce which compares very favourably with the present £4 an ounce melt price of silver.

At Sotheby's Belgravia nineteenth-century English glass and ceramics attracted American bidders. A cameo glass vase of the 1880s with a pear shaped body and long slender neck went for £1,800 (estimate £400 to £600) to Starr of New York, bidding over the telephone; a Minton "Majolica" boat shaped bowl, supported by two mermaids, bearing the date code for 1867 sold for £850 (estimate £200 to £300) to an American private collector.

Britain seeks bridge medal

From a Bridge Correspondent, Birmingham

In round 13 of the European Bridge Championships, Great Britain produced a solid performance to beat Iceland 17—3. However, in the next round poor slam bidding cost a lot of points and the 13—7 victory over Finland was less than had been expected.

There are only three rounds remaining but Great Britain still have to play against Norway, Poland and France, three very strong teams. The first two teams qualify for the world championships in October. Poland seems sure to finish first, but Great Britain, France and Norway are all contenders for the silver medal.

RESULTS: Round 13: Poland 17, Ireland 3; Norway 20, Italy minus 3; France 19, Sweden 1; Spain 20, Luxembourg minus 3; Finland 14, Switzerland 6; Netherlands 16, Germany 4; Great Britain 17, Iceland 3; Belgium 12, Denmark 8; Hungary 20, Israel minus 1.
Round 14: Ireland 11, Italy 9; Poland 17, France 3; Norway 14, Luxembourg 6; Sweden 20, Switzerland 0; Germany 17, Spain 3; Great Britain 13, Finland 7; Belgium 15, Netherlands 5; Iceland 20, Israel 0; Denmark 19, Hungary 1.

Rankings after 14 rounds: 1, Poland 233½; 2, Great Britain 198; 3, France 184½; 4, Norway 182; 5, Italy 168½; 6, Hungary 165; 7, Germany 185; 8, Belgium 147; 9, Denmark 145; 10, Sweden 134½; 11, Netherlands 122; 12, Spain 109; 13, Finland 106; 14, Ireland 105; 15, Iceland 98; eq 16, Israel and Switzerland 95; 18, Luxembourg 45.

In the women's championship, France have taken the lead from Great Britain. In round 9 Great Britain beat Spain to retain first place, but in round 10 the British team had their bye, which was worth 12 points. As France scored their second consecutive 20—0 victory, they moved into first place and as they have already had their bye it is going to be a tense finish.

RESULTS: Round 9: Great Britain 15, Spain 5; Finland 13, Denmark 7; Germany 17, Netherlands 3; Austria 17, Ireland 3; France 20, Switzerland 0; Italy 19, Israel 1; Sweden bye.
Round 10: Finland 16, Sweden 4; Spain 19, Germany 1; Denmark 17, Ireland 3; Switzerland 13, Netherlands 7; Austria 18, Italy 10; France 20, Israel 0; Great Britain bye.

Moreover... Miles Kington

Most of us like visiting old castles now and again. Most of us hate buying the historical leaflet that goes with them, usually because we bought it once years ago and have still got it at home somewhere. Today's all-purpose guide is designed to fit almost every castle and to replace all known leaflets.

This edifice, though not quite as imposing as Pembroke, Dover or Warwick, or indeed quite as interesting, historical or well preserved, does have its own points of interest and is, in its own particular way, equally imposing and historical, though not quite so well preserved.

There was a small wooden structure here in Saxon days, of which nothing now remains. The natural defensive properties of the site recommended themselves to William I, who gave it to his kinsman Hugh de Beurre. De Beurre, created First Earl of Sandwich, erected a motte and bailey with incredible rapidity, threw up a keep, flung round it a curtain wall and peppered the moat with swans. Emboldened by his success, he rose against the King, was defeated and saw the castle razed to the ground. Nothing now remains of it.

The site next passed into the ownership of Raoul de Brioche, an accountant who had been of much help to the King in preparing his tax returns. Careful not to make the same mistakes as de Beurre, Brioche very slowly constructed a square castle with a round tower at each corner, spread over several years in order to minimize tax liability. The building was completed in the eleventh century with the addition of the enormous gatehouse, of which little now remains except the modern postcard kiosk.

The walls of the towers were so massively thick (except for arrow slits so placed that defenders could fire playfully at the next tower) that there was no room inside for living space, and all the castle occupants were forced to live in the great hall together. Little now remains of the walls except a vague musty smell.

The Brioche family ran into financial difficulties in the fourteenth century (the King noticed they had more money than he did and took it) and the castle passed into the possession of Crouton, Rothschild, Baguette and Profiterole, a medieval firm of estate agents specializing in short wartime lets.

They added a small luxury set of apartments on the north side, with en suite privies as well as a private chapel, of which all that remains now is a sign reading SITE OF CHAPEL. After the disastrous holiday season of 1486, the castle was sold to the Pain family who turned it into a second country castle for weekends.

It was still in their possession at the outbreak of the Civil War, when Sir Bruno Pain set off to serve the King. In 1648 the castle was attacked by Parliamentary forces, but after an heroic 60-day siege in which the garrison was ably led by Lady Pain they were beaten off. The castle was then besieged by Royalists, whom she also repulsed. By now an experienced campaigner, she subsequently beat off attacks by Puritans, Seventh Day Adventists, National Art Collections Fund and finally by Sir Bruno himself, come to reclaim his own. In the ensuing reconciliation the castle was almost totally destroyed, thus leaving the modern shell we know so well.

For the next two centuries the remains of the castle were used exclusively for the cultivation of ivy and nettles, before being taken over as a depot by a local coal and coke company; to this day, the fortunate sightseer may find the occasional valuable lump of Victorian solid fuel.

Now carefully preserved, little remains of the original structure except the imposing south-east tower, once much taller, and an interesting chamber by the modern gentlemen's lavatory, whose function is unknown, but visitors will not fail to sense the grandeur of the medieval castle and the rich historical aroma of the whole site.

Though not quite as fine as some more famous, this is, indeed, a castle to savour and, above all, to enjoy. Price 50p. Admission £1.50. Open 2-4 pm on Fridays throughout the summer.

25 years ago

Unrest in Tibet

From The Times of Tuesday, July 24, 1956.

There is plainly trouble among Tibetans few of whom have taken kindly to Chinese rule. The violence however seems to be largely in the east where Tibetans are embraced by the extended boundaries of Chinghai and Szechuan provinces. The high tide of cooperatives has reached them and has aroused their forceful opposition. The causes of the trouble were sorrowfully reported to the National People's Congress in Peking by the deputy governor of Chinghai, himself a Tibetan.

Heritage fund fears cash shortage

By Kenneth Gosling, Arts Reporter

The National Heritage Memorial Fund, which in its first year made grants ranging from £825,000 for a rare painting to £47,000 to save a great avenue of trees used as a wartime guide by RAF bomber pilots, expressed doubts yesterday about whether its resources would stretch to saving the flood of heritage items that might come on to the market.

Commenting on the first annual report, covering £2m spent on acquisition and conservation, Lord Charteris of Amisfield, chairman of trustees, said this was something they were really frightened of even though the funds had been adequate so far.

In order to help owners being forced to sell objects because of the recession and inflation, the fund's trustees called for three particular measures to be introduced:

A tax credit scheme for heritage items, operable where these are offered in lieu of capital taxes but are worth more than the tax debt.

Better publicity to the financial advantages of the private treaty sale.

Special income tax allowances for repairs to listed buildings.

The report also calls for the removal of the age limit where control of the export of heritage items is concerned; at present the control does not apply to anything less than 50 years old.

That, the report says, means the possible loss of important objects, ranging from Henry Moore sculptures to aircraft of the last war. A system of limitation by value over a range of categories of items should replace the age limit.

Grants from the fund have been evenly distributed between land and buildings and museum objects. Lord Charteris said that without the fund's existence, it would not have been possible to save Canons Ashby, family home of the Drydens, since the former land fund would not have provided a £1m endowment which the present fund had done.

He also emphasized the memorial aspect of the fund. It had promised, for example, to contribute £47,000 towards the purchase of part of the Great Avenue at Wimpole Hall, Cambridgeshire, a long line of trees killed by elm disease, but now to be replanted with limes and oaks.

The avenue dominated the surrounding landscape for 260 years, marching for 2¼ miles as straight as an arrow. Its distinctive outline guided bomber pilots back from flights over Europe.

National Heritage Memorial Fund annual report 1980-81, Stationery Office, £5.30.

☐ Government departments that maintain property of historic and archaeological interest are accused of not looking after them properly in the annual report of the Ancient Monuments Board for England.

Ultimately, the board says, it must be for ministers to balance the importance of keeping historically important buildings against the cost of preserving them.

OBITUARY

LORD GORONWY-ROBERTS

Former Minister of State at Foreign Office

Lord Goronwy-Roberts, who was twice Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth office and an MP for 29 years, has died at his home in North Wales. He was 67.

Before his election to the Commons in 1945 Goronwy-Roberts was a university lecturer and then later chairman of a firm of educational book publishers based in Wrexham. An air of scholarships and moderation marked all his political career as distinctly as his musical though quiet style of Welsh speech.

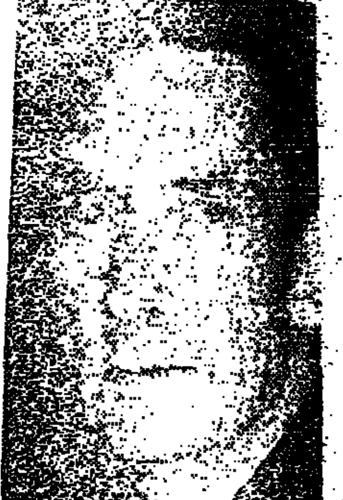
The Welsh have provided the House of Commons with many orators and fire-eaters, but he was never one of them, although it was in that sense alone that he could be called an uncharacteristic Welshman. He was always a thoughtful and receptive man to whom the hurly-burly of public life seemed to come as a duty rather than a pleasure.

When Harold Wilson led Labour to power in 1964 Goronwy-Roberts was a certain choice for ministerial office, not least because for the first time there was a Prime Minister determined to create under Welshmen a separate Welsh Office. Goronwy-Roberts became Minister of State under Mr James Griffiths, and showed his deep feeling for the country of his birth without lapsing into nationalistic excess or bigotry.

His ministerial colleagues and all those he had dealings with departmentally found him extremely easy to negotiate with and unvaryingly efficient, for he set great store by reason and compromise. Perhaps that explains why, after he had served a period as Minister of State in the Department of Education and Science in 1966-67, Sir Harold Wilson made him Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, a post he held until 1969.

He always commanded the respect of the Foreign Office and Commonwealth Ministers, but some critics within and outside the parliamentary Labour party sometimes thought he lacked political robustness, and became too much a mouthpiece of the Department, at least in the House of Commons.

Wilson was not prepared to lose his undoubted virtues as a minister, and from 1969-70, until Labour lost power, Goronwy-Roberts served at the Board of Trade, again in the middle rank of Minister of State; and there his quiet skills and conscientiousness came to the fore as they had done at the Welsh Office.



When Labour once more took office early in 1974, Goronwy-Roberts had lost his seat to a Welsh Nationalist. He was then created a life peer, and the following year again became Minister of State at the Foreign office. From 1975 to 1979 he combined this office with that of Deputy Leader of the House of Lords.

Goronwy Owen Goronwy-Roberts, the younger son of E. E. Roberts, was born on September 20, 1913, and educated at the Universities of Wales and London and on the Continent. From 1937 to 1939 he undertook research at King's College, London, and abroad.

He served briefly in the infantry in the Second World War, and then became Youth Education Officer to the Caernarvonshire Education Authority. This post he held until 1944.

In the General Election of 1945 he was elected Labour member for Caernarvonshire, defeating the sitting Liberal candidate, Sir Goronwy Owen, who had held the seat since 1923. At the 1950 General Election he stood for the Caernarvon division of Caernarvonshire and defeated the Liberal candidate by over 10,000 votes. He was to hold the seat until 1974 when he was made a life peer.

He was a Fellow of the University of Wales and wrote and broadcast on literary and political topics. At one time he lectured in education at University College, Swansea, and he was a member of the Court of Governors of University College of Wales and of the National Museum of Wales. He was elected FRSA in 1968.

He married in 1942 Marian Ann, daughter of David Evans. They had a son and a daughter.

JOSE MARIA PEMAN

José Maria Pemán y Pemartin, the distinguished Spanish writer has died in Cadiz in his 85th year.

Born into a well-to-do noble family in Cadiz in 1897, José Maria Pemán became one of the foremost poets and authors of his country, though his fame rarely spread outside the Spanish-speaking world, mainly because of his religious and political links and his championship of the conservative cause.

Educated at the universities of Seville and Madrid, Pemán was above all a devoted Roman Catholic and a staunch monarchist. His views are reflected in his 26 novels, 15 books of collected poems, and in many of his 60 dramas, which look back on a bygone age of glory rather than on the present or the future, as with others of his contemporaries, both in Spain and abroad.

A noted linguist and adaptor of foreign works, Pemán excercised some influence on the politics of his country both as adviser to the Duke of Barcelona, father of the present King Juan Carlos, and in his popular television commentaries and newspaper articles, which brought him nationwide fame.

Among his earliest works were *Elegia de la Tredicion de España* (1931), and his drama about St Francis *El Divino Impaciente (The Anxious Saint*, 1933). Both this and *Callados como Muertos (Silent as the Dead*, 1952) illustrated his defence of a native, religious drama, against the prevailing foreign influences of the day.

La Santa Virreina (The Holy Vicereine, 1939) and *La Divina Pelea (The Heavenly Quarrel)* were attempts to recapture the style of the classical lyrical drama of the golden age of Spanish literature. *Edipo* (1954), considered to be his masterpiece, tackles the ancient Greek legend in an idiosyncratic way, quite unlike that of the modern adaptations of classical dramas by Sartre, Anouilh or T. S. Eliot, with their specifically rationalistic or religious approach.

Peman received many state honours and prizes, both at home and in the Spanish-speaking world at large. He was president of the Royal Spanish Academy.

MR DONALD ATKINS

Mr Donald Atkins, MBE, who died on July 20 at the age of 70, was a prominent figure in the world of advertising. He played a major part in creating Ogilvy & Mather International, of which he was vice-chairman from 1965 to 1971.

He began his career in the publicity department of J. Lyons & Co. under W. Buchanan-Taylor. From 1939 to 1945 he had responsibility for the war savings campaign and staged the "Savings Week" exhibitions in Trafalgar Square and other city centres. For this work he was made MBE.

By night, he commanded the Auxiliary Fire Service post assigned to the protection of St Paul's Cathedral during the blitz on London.

He joined Mather & Crowther, one of the oldest London advertising agencies, in 1946 and was appointed to the board three years later. Already convinced that agencies must operate internationally to serve modern business, he succeeded Francis Ogilvy as managing director in 1962, and as chairman from 1964 to 1970.

Thus it fell to him to fulfil his vision of internationalizing his firm: by completing the negotiations which, in 1965, brought about the merger of Mather & Crowther and Ogilvy, Benson & Mather, New York — the advertising agency founded in 1948 by David Ogilvy (to assist British exporters) with the backing of Mather & Crowther and S. H. Benson from London.

It was for his professional and personal qualities that Donald Atkins will be remembered by his clients, his partners and his staff in many parts of the world. To the problems of marketing, he brought an inventive imagination and an unremitting application which earned him first their respect — and then their affection.

After his retirement in 1971 he became a director of Glendinning International of Westport, Connecticut, and London. He was a Fellow of the Institute of Practitioners in Advertising, a member of the council from 1963 to 1973, and honorary treasurer from 1969 to 1973.

He leaves a widow.

DR T. R. F. THOMSON

A correspondent writes:

Dr Theodore Radford Forrester Thomson of Corstorphine, MD, FSA, FRHistS., who died on July 11 at the age of 84, was the third son of the Rev. Professor J. R. Thomson.

He was born on January 20, 1897, and educated at Epsom College and Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. He saw service in the First World War in France, and was severely wounded in 1916 leading a night raid. During the latter part of the war he worked in the Foreign Office.

He qualified in the early 1920s and in 1937 took his MD. Illness caused by war wounds led him to travel as well as practise his profession, and at one time he farmed in Southern Rhodesia.

In 1945 he settled at Cricklade in general practice. Here he served on the Wilts County Records Committee, the committee of the Victoria County History of Wiltshire, the committee of the Wiltshire Archaeological Society (of which he was president 1967-1970), and on many other local committees.

He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries both of London and of Scotland, a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society, and one time Fellow and honorary Librarian of the Society of Genealogists. He was primarily a genealogist and topographer, and had shown a special gift in elucidating the topography of Saxon charters, especially in correcting and expanding the Wiltshire work of Grundy.

He was author of *The Material of Possibilities* (1934); *A Catalogue of British Family Histories* (1928, 1935 and 1976); *Bradon Forest* (1953); and articles and reviews in the *Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine*; the *Genealogists Magazine*; the *T.L.S.* and the *Antiquaries Journal*.

He was twice married. He leaves a wife Janet, daughter of Capt. John Bonner; and three sons and two daughters.

Cricket

ICC respect governmental wishes and keep South Africa out

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

The delegates of the South African Cricket Union, the multi-racial governing body of the game in South Africa, headed by their Indian president, Mr Rashid Varachia, were delivered the almost inevitable message by the International Cricket Conference at Lord's this week: "Much as we, as cricketers, would like to welcome you back, it is not, at the moment, practicable to do so." In other words, whereas the sporting answer would be "yes", cricketing bodies have a mandate to respect the wishes of their governments.

Just how little influence West Indian cricketers, for example, have upon their own destiny was shown in Bridgetown last winter while the meetings were in progress which decided whether or not the England tour should be allowed to continue. Like the *management* of the England team, the West Indian cricketing authorities took no part in the *discussions*.

At last year's meeting of the ICC, South Africa were asked to *make a written submission putting* their case for readmission. This they did. They came to Lord's this week *armed*, as *well*, *with* a letter from Mr P. W. Botha, the South African Prime Minister, undertaking "to introduce legislation to exclude sporting events from the application of three laws considered to *infringe* the autonomy of sporting bodies to *organize multi-racial sport*".

These are the Liquor Act, the Group Areas Act and the Group *Urban Areas Consolidation Act*. He also gave his assurance "that any cricket team invited to South Africa by the SACU from any country abroad would be most welcome".

But it is no good. South Africa are more *likely* to find themselves playing Test cricket again as the result of the split in the sporting *world that could follow* the meeting of Commonwealth Heads of Government in Melbourne this autumn.

The constitution of the ICC does not, in fact, allow for South Africa, or *any* other country for that matter, to *apply* for membership. They need to be proposed and seconded, and in spite of having done all that England asked of them in 1970 no one has yet come round to sponsoring them in the way that Zimbabwe and Kenya have just been sponsored and elected to associate membership, as Sri Lanka were to full membership.

If they gain no encouragement *from the Melbourne meeting*, and none of the ICC countries undertakes before the end of the year *to send a representative* team to South Africa, the chances are that a Packer type operation will be *launched there, not by Mr Packer* himself, but by some such organization as South African Airways or *the breweries or a large hotel* group. As happened in Australia, *with World Series Cricket*, the world's leading cricketers might be tempted beyond resistance by *the money on offer*.

With regard to sanctions being imposed on individual cricketers (*as with Guyana and Robin Jackman*) the ICC were unanimous in their agreement that selection of *all teams must be a matter entirely* for the governing bodies concerned. They also deplored "any move to impose sanctions upon cricket as a result of actions taken by other autonomous sporting bodies".

In other words, it would be quite wrong for West Indies to withdraw their invitation to New Zealand (a tour which is due early next year) on account of New Zealand rugby's decision to play host to the Springboks.

On cricketing as distinct from political matters there was a "heavy weight of opinion" that Test match over-rates are too low, but no unanimity as to what to do about it, other than asking competing sides to aim at 16.5 an hour, preferably with penalties for *those who fall below that figure*.

In future more neutral observers will be seen at Test matches: no such appointments have been made in the present series. At Lord's this week a neutral observer of *cricket—had there been one*—might well have thought that a political observer was what was wanted.

Soggy day is not a total waste

By Alan Gibson

BRISTOL: Essex have scored 196 for eight against Gloucestershire.

Although we had very little cricket, the day was not wasted altogether—few are, *for me*, at the Bristol ground. I saw Grahame Parker, once revered on all Gloucestershire grounds as Puff the Magic Dragon, looking very fit *and* not at all puffy, and several members of the J. J ? Society who reported that Jack Davey was taking wickets for Tavistock and might be in the Devon side this year.

Plans have been provisionally *made for an expedition to watch* him, so that the old cry—when he goes in to bat—"Put them to the *sword*, *Jack*" *will ring out again* over the green fields of the West.

Although the morning was dry, there had been heavy rain during the night and no play was possible before a quarter past two. Essex put on a useful 17 runs in four overs without losing a wicket; then another storm loomed, the players leaving the field for bad light before the rain began to fall.

Tea was taken early and an inspection announced for 4.30. The umpires called in the captains *for consultation and it was* unanimously agreed that it was all too soggy for any more cricket to be *possible*.

ESSEX

G A Gooch, b Childs	35
B R Hardie, l-b-w, b Whitney	6
A W Lilley, c Bainbridge, b Graveney	40
K S McEwan, b Graveney	0
K R Pont, b Childs	5
N Phillip, c A W Stovold, b Graveney	3
S Turner, c Hignell, b Whitney	50
D R Pringle, b Bainbridge	16
R E East, not out	22
D E East, not out	4
Extras	15
Total (8 wkts, 56 overs)	196

J K Lever to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—17, 2—68, 3—87, 4—104, 5—111, 6—123, 7—152, 8—179.

Gloucestershire: B G Broad, †A W Stovold, Zaheer Abbas, A J Hignell, M W Stovold, P Bainbridge, S J Windaybank, *D A Graveney, D Surridge, M R Whitney and J H Childs.

Umpires: H D Bird and P J Eele.

Kirsten steers Derbyshire to victory

WORCESTER: Derbyshire beat Worcestershire by four wickets.

Peter Kirsten, Derbyshire's man in form, steered them into the quarter-final round of the NatWest Trophy with 10 balls of the match to spare.

The 26-year-old South African, who *made a career best 228 in the* county championship against Somerset on Monday, followed up yesterday with an unbeaten 84, *his* highest score in a 60-over match. He found a reliable partner in Barnett, who joined him in a match-winning stand of 62 in 12 overs. Taylor stayed while the final 18 runs were scored.

Reg Simpson *named* Kirsten man of the match for an innings that included five fours and lasted 182 minutes on a slow pitch of inconsistent bounce.

WORCESTERSHIRE: 228 (G M Turner 59, C J Tunnicliffe 5 for 50).

DERBYSHIRE

I C Wright, c Cumbes, b Gifford	50
B Wood, c Curtis, b Inchmore	10
P N Kirsten, not out	84
D S Steele, run out	5
*G Miller, st Humphries, b Patel	2
A Hill, l-b-w, b Pridgeon	18
J Barnett, c Curtis, b Cumbes	26
†R W Taylor, not out	12
Extras (l-b 20, n-b 2)	22
Total (6 wkts, 58.2 overs)	229

C J Tunnicliffe, M Hendrick and S Oldham did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—29, 2—92, 3—106, 4—115, 5—149, 6—211.

BOWLING: Inchmore, 11.2—1—55—1; Pridgeon, 11—0—50—1; Cumbes, 12—?—37—1; *Gifford*, 12—1—36—1; Patel, 12—0—35—1.

Umpires: C T Spencer and R S Herman.

French and Hadlee counter Underwood's deadly threat

By Peter Marson

CANTERBURY: Nottinghamshire beat Kent by four wickets.

A rugged, resourceful partnership by French and Hadlee secured victory in this NatWest Trophy match with 21 balls to spare. Stroke for stroke and step by step they edged Nottinghamshire forward with an unbeaten stand of 77 for the seventh wicket in 22 overs.

As on Wednesday, angry clouds hustled along by strong winds, instilled the same doubts at the day's start when Todd and Weightman resumed with Nottinghamshire requiring another 134 runs to win from 52 overs. Judging from the paltry few scattered around the ground's vantage points, Kent were favourites to lose—and lose they did, but not without a splendid fight.

Todd had played with some conviction even as the light faded on Wednesday evening, but he had time only to make one sumptuous late cut yesterday before Jarvis lifted his off stump as he made to drive. That was in the morning's third over with the score 28.

Jarvis went one better in his next over when he knocked down *two of Weightman's stumps*. Rice and Randall, upon whom much depended, took the score along by *39 runs, whereupon Kent delivered* a second blow, and this was more painful than the first.

Randall had pounced on Dilley, whom Asif brought on to bowl the nineteenth over, and helped him*self to three boundaries*, one of which was a deflection so fine and travelling so fast that it foiled the diving Knott. But, in his third and fourth overs Dilley beat and bowled Rice and Randall, with the stumps once again sent flying. Nottinghamshire now needed 82 runs to win with 35 overs in hand.

It was tense. Birch and Hassan were together and Underwood had just bowled the first over of his stint. At the other end, because Woolmer was unfit to bowl, Cowdrey became the fifth bowler. For the third time Nottinghamshire reeled to a double blow delivered not by Underwood but by Cowdrey. Birch's passing, leg before to Cowdrey's fourth ball, was followed by that of Hassan, marvellously caught behind in Cowdrey's third over. Seventy-six runs needed, 26 overs left.

Underwood's analysis, 12—8—12—0, tells its own tale, but French and Hadlee, the man of the match, earned high marks in the way they dealt with his deadly threat, and Nottinghamshire skilfully negotiated their last awkward corner.

KENT: 154 (56.3 overs).

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

P A Todd, b Jarvis	18
N I Weightman, b Jarvis	6
D W Randall, b Dilley	25
*C E B Rice, b Dilley	10
J D Birch, l-b-w, b Cowdrey	4
B Hassan, c Knott, b Cowdrey	1
†B N French, not out	35
R J Hadlee, not out	38
Extras (b 4, l-b 8, w 6, n-b 3)	21
Total (6 wkts, 56.3 overs)	156

E E Hemmings, K E Cooper and M K Bore did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—28, 2—29, 3—68, 4—75, 5—78, 6—79.

BOWLING: Dilley, 12—2—37—2; Jarvis, 11—3—23—2; Shepherd, 12—3—31—0; Underwood, 12—8—12—0; Cowdrey, 8—2—25—2; Johnson, 1.3—0—7—0.

Umpires: C Cook and A G T Whitehead.

Greig has the last word

BIRMINGHAM: Sussex beat Warwickshire by 124 runs.

Sussex took only 23 minutes and *35 balls to complete their* expected victory in the NatWest Trophy match against Warwickshire which was interrupted by rain on Wednesday. Greig mopped up the tail with three wickets for six runs in 2.5 overs as Sussex got home with 12.1 overs to spare.

Greig, who also scored 82, won the man of the match award, but this was a fine all-round performance by Sussex.

Le Roux took a wicket with the first ball of the morning, tempting Rouse to lift a gentle drive into the covers where Greig took a good catch. Greig then had Asif Din caught by Mendis for 33 and Willis was trapped leg-before.

The tenth-wicket pair, Small and Hogg, added 18 *runs*, but *Greig* had the last word when he bowled Small and Warwickshire were all out for 150 *in 47.5 overs*.

SUSSEX: 374 for 8 (I A Greig 82).

WARWICKSHIRE

D L Amiss, b Waller	29
S H Wootton, c A P Wells, b Le Roux	2
T A Lloyd, l-b-w, b Waller	25
†G W Humpage, c Parker, b Waller	12
A I Kallicharran, c and b Barclay	9
M A Din, c Mendis, b Greig	33
A M Ferreira, b Greig	9
S J Rouse, c Greig, b Le Roux	6
G C Small, b Greig	9
*R G D Willis, l-b-w, b Greig	0
W Hogg, not out	9
Extras (l-b 5, w 1, n-b 1)	7
Total (47.5 overs)	150

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—5, 2—55, 3—69, 4—72, 5—88, 6—115, 7—128, 8—132, 9—132, 10—150.

BOWLING: Le Roux, 8—0—28—2; Imran, 8—1—25—0; Greig, 7.5—0—31—4; Barclay, 12—2—31—1; Waller, 12—3—38—3.

Umpires: D J Constant and D R Shepherd.

Eyes on the seaside

The weather at the seaside resorts of Blackpool and Southport was under close scrutiny last night from the Lancashire cricketing authorities, *Keith Macklin writes*. As the Lancashire v Middlesex NatWest Trophy game was wiped out yet again by rain *and seepage under the covers* it became a matter of urgency to seek an alternative venue if the *weather strikes* again today at Old Trafford.

Jack Bond, the Lancashire manager said: "We are prepared to move to Blackpool or Southport rather than have the anti-climax of a toss-up."

Second XI competition

MOSELEY: Gloucestershire II, 197 (E Cunningham 68, M Bowyer 53; D C Hopkins 4 for 70); Warwickshire II, 101 for no wkt (P R Oliver 78 not out).

DARTFORD: Kent II, 155 (T Foley 5 for 37); Essex II, 78 for no wkt.

ENFIELD: Middlesex II, 85 for no wkt (C Cook 54 not out) v Sussex.

DUDLEY: Nottinghamshire II, 207 for 4 v Worcestershire II.

Today's cricket

NATWEST TROPHY SECOND ROUND (10.30)

MANCHESTER (or alternative venue): Lancashire v Middlesex.

BRISTOL: Gloucestershire v Essex.

THE OVAL: Surrey v Leicestershire.

TOUR MATCH (11.0 to 5.30 or 6.0)

SHEFFIELD: Yorkshire v Sri Lankans.

MINOR COUNTIES CHAMPIONSHIP

OXFORD (Morris Motors): Oxfordshire v Berkshire.

SECOND XI CHAMPIONSHIP

SWANSEA: Glamorgan II v Hampshire II.

DARTFORD: Kent II v Essex II.

LIVERPOOL: Lancashire II v Yorkshire II.

ENFIELD: Middlesex II v Sussex II.

MOSELEY: Warwickshire II v Gloucestershire II.

DUDLEY: Worcestershire II v Nottinghamshire II.

OTHER MATCH

GUILDFORD: Surrey II v Pakistan XI.

No play yesterday

MANCHESTER: Lancashire v Middlesex.

SHEFFIELD: Yorkshire v Sri Lankans.

Minor Counties

TROWBRIDGE: Somerset II, 189 for 5 (R Ollis 83 not out); Wiltshire, 79 for 3 (R Cooper 35 not out). Match drawn.

Other match

GUILDFORD: Surrey II, 19 for 1 v Pakistan XI.

Davison: century contained power and authority.

Davison adds to the hazards of Surrey's preparation

By Richard Streeton

THE OVAL: Leicestershire have scored 169 for 5 wickets against Surrey.

An innings of rare power and authority by Brian Davison brought a measure of compensation yesterday as this second round National Westminster Bank trophy match was again disrupted by the weather. Davison redeemed a poor start by Leicestershire, who with 17 overs of their innings left now look to be well-placed.

Davison had faced only 112 balls when with black thundery clouds rumbling around the ground he reached his century, having scored 102 out of 146 and hit four huge sixes. Leicestershire had lost Steele and Gower cheaply to Clarke when Davison came in. First with fiercely-struck off-drives he quelled the menace of Clarke and Jackman and continued to bat in vintage style despite several weather interruptions and the loss of further wickets.

Surrey had won the toss and asked Leicestershire to bat on Wednesday when not a ball could *be bowled. As the day progressed* Surrey had to contend with a wet ball and the risk of injury on a *slippery field and this sort of* protracted tie was hardly the preparation they would have chosen *immediately before the Benson* and Hedges Cup final at Lord's tomorrow.

Surrey had qualified for Lord's by beating Leicestershire here a fortnight ago and in that game Davison was out for nought. This time he exuded confidence from the start of what rapidly became a memorable innings.

Play began 75 minutes late and Steele edged a catch to first slip in the third over. Gower had already been struck by Clarke in the midriff when bad light brought a 15 minute stoppage. Gower was out the same way as Steele when play restarted. Davison began with a four past cover against Clarke though he was a shade lucky with a snick which brought him another four off Jackman through the vacant third slip position.

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After lunch Davison hit the first of his sixes when he drove Jackman over extra cover. Another six came over long off against Knight before he reached 50 out of 58 in 10 overs. Balderstone drove a catch to gully before Davison's only mistake came. He was 57 when a technical chance was put down at cover by Roope who did well to parry a ferocious shot against Thomas. Next over Roope took a good catch at second slip to dismiss Briars.

Tolchard survived a stumping chance against Pocock before he was out when he played a ball on to his boot from where it rebounded into the stumps. Garnham with some neat strokes gave Davison his best support as he approached his century.

He drove Pocock for a straight six and then a further thirty-five minutes was lost for bad light and drizzle and on return there was only another half hour's play possible. A leg-side six against Knight took Davison to 96 and when Clarke was brought back he sliced his first ball over gully's head to reach his hundred after 34 overs at the wicket. At the end of the over the players went off.

LEICESTERSHIRE

J C Balderstone, c Clarke, b Jackman	10
J F Steele, c Knight, b Clarke	2
D I Gower, c Knight, b Clarke	8
B F Davison, not out	90
N E Briers, c Roope, b Clarke	4
*R W Tolchard, b Thomas	7
†M A Garnham, not out	17
Extras (b 4, l-b 3, w 5)	12
Total (5 wkts, 40 overs)	150

A M E Roberts, G J Parsons, K *Higgs and L B Taylor to bat.*

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—4, 2—18, 3—60, 4—89, 5—108.

SURREY: G S Clinton, G P Howarth, *R D V Knight, D M Smith, M A Lynch, G R J Roope, D J Thomas, †C J Richards, S T Clarke, R D Jackman and R I Pocock.

Umpires: *R Palmer and D Shackleton.*

Marsh bowls out Scotland

GLASGOW: The Australians beat Scotland by 10 runs.

The Australians' wicketkeeper, Rodney Marsh, bowled them to victory over Scotland at Titwood yesterday by taking three wickets for no runs in the last over of the match.

Scotland needed 14 runs to win the 30-over contest when Marsh, captain in the absence of Hughes, brought himself on. He captured his three wickets in four balls and the only runs that came from the over were three extras.

Rain prevented play before lunch and in their reduced number of overs the Australians managed to score 135 for nine after losing *their first six wickets for 49. Only* the reserve wicketkeeper, Rixon, and Chappell had a worthwhile *stand*, contributing 53 for the seventh wicket.

The main wicket-taker for Scotland was *Clark with four for 28* and the South African professional, Henry, made three fine catches *and took two wickets for* 23.

AUSTRALIANS

*R W Marsh, c Henry, b Clark	12
M F Kent, c Brown, b Clark	5
D M Wellham, b Henry	10
R M Hogg, c Swan, b Clark	6
†S J Rixon, c Henry, b J E Ker	35
G M Wood, c A B M Ker, b Henry	0
A R Border, c Henry, b Clark	0
T M Chappell, st Brown, b Scarff	28
J Dyson, c Scarff, b J E Ker	15
G N Yallop, not out	19
G R Beard, not out	1
Extras (b 2, l-b 4, n-b 1)	7
Total (9 wkts, 30 overs)	135

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—12, 2—18, 3—32, 4—38, 5—41, 6—42, 7—95, 8—107, 9—125.

BOWLING: Robertson, 5—0—14—0; Clark, 9—1—28—4; Henry, 6—0—23—2; Scarff, 6—0—39—1; J E Ker, 4—0—24—2.

SCOTLAND

W A Donald, b Hogg	31
W R Scarff, st Rixon, b Beard	18
*R G Swan, b Hogg	10
O Henry, c Yallop, b Border	14
†A Brown, not out	28
C J Warner, st Rixon, b Dyson	7
A B M Ker, c Kent, b Dyson	10
J E Ker, b Marsh	0
J Clark, st Rixon, b Marsh	0
G F Goddard, not out	0
Extras (l-b 5, n-b 2)	7
Total (9 wkts, 30 overs)	125

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—48, 2—58, 3—63, 4—95, 5—105, 6—119, 7—125, 8—125, 9—125.

BOWLING: Yallop, 6—1—14—0; Beard, 11—1—35—1; Hogg, 6—0—30—2; Border, 3—0—26—1; Dyson, 3—0—25—3; Marsh, 1—1—0—3.

Umpires: T W Kerr and W B Smith.

Playing at a price

Shirley Hodges, the England women's team wicketkeeper, must raise about £1,500 if she plays in the World Cup in New Zealand next January. She is employed by the East Sussex education authority, who have granted her unpaid leave of absence for the five weeks she is away but insisted she pays her replacement's salary.

Corbett elected

The comedian, Ronnie Corbett, has been appointed president-elect of the Lord's Taverners, in succession to Sir Harry Secombe. Mr Corbett, a member of the Taverners for over 10 years, takes up his post on January 1 next year.

SCHOOLS MATCH: *St Benedict's Colchester 92-6 dec; Masters' XI 50-4.

Golf

Darcy learns from his mistakes last week

From Mitchell Platts
Wassenaar, July 23

Eamonn Darcy, of Ireland, finished in a three-way tie for the first round lead in the £40,000 Dutch Open, sponsored by KLM after a 67, five under par, on the 6,687 yards The Hague course here today. Nick Price, of Zimbabwe, and Rafael Alarcon, of Mexico, are alongside Darcy and the threesome have a one-stroke lead over Michael King, Gerry Watine, of France, and Tom Steckmann, a 26-year-old from Omaha, Nebraska.

Ray Floyd, a past United States Masters champion who came joint third in the British Open last Sunday, is among a group on 69 but Mark James and Sandy Lyle left themselves with something to do after rounds of 76 and 77 respectively.

Darcy learned an important lesson at Royal St George's last week. He began there with a 79 but with rounds of 69, 70 and 70 he worked his way through the field to finish joint fourteenth behind Bill Rogers. The line between success and failure is indeed thin and what Darcy did in arithmetic afterwards he calculated that he would have been £7,000 richer if he had improved his score by two strokes. "It's frightening to think about because I know how many shots I allowed to escape from me in that first round," he confessed. If he had kept it together on the first day Darcy might now be a confirmed member of this year's Ryder Cup team.

As it is he required a top two finish here in order to squeeze into the 10 who will automatically qualify for the team after another three weeks.

If he can fashion golf of the quality he produced in a purple patch on the back nine he will make a challenge for this title. Out in 35, he collected four birdies in a row from the 13th (413 yards) where, after hitting the trees with his drive off the "blind" tee, he faded a four iron from 154 yards out to eight feet from the hole and successfully made the putt. He holed from a similar distance at the next two holes and from 15 feet at the 16th. The sequence might have been continued at the 17th but his attempt from 12 feet horse-shoed out of the cup.

Alarcon is playing in only his fifth professional tournament and so his 67 was a remarkable effort. Even more remarkable was the fact that on this tight, twisting and tree-lined dunes course he missed the fairway at only the first and second holes and he hit every green in regulation. He comes from Guadalajara, the son of a stockbroker and one of 10 children, but his education, on and off the course, stems from his time spent at Oklahoma State University, where he gained a degree in business administration where he played for the state team.

He has twice won the Mexican Amateur championship and he won the Canadian Amateur in 1979. His flawless golf today when he made five birdies and he missed four other chances from inside 10 feet suggests he has a bright future in the professional game.

Similar sentiments have often been expressed about Price. He won the Swiss Open 11 months ago and he seemed to confirm his progress by taking the South African Masters title earlier this year. This season, however, he has struggled in Europe but he has worked on getting a better turn and by finishing joint twenty-third in the Open last week with a last round of 69 he gave himself the confidence to make five birdies and an eagle into today's 67.

Leading scores

67: E Darcy (Ireland), N Price (Zimbabwe), R Alarcon (Mexico). [illegible]

French experience pays dividends in the rain

By Lewine Mair

As anticipated, France headed the qualifiers by the proverbial mile in the European ladies junior team championship over the West Course, Wentworth. Where most of the competitors found it difficult to settle to their tasks on a second day of torrential rain, waterlogged greens and interrupted play, the French continued with all the calm one would expect of a side in which five out of the six girls were called upon to represent their country in the senior edition of these championships last month.

France's 10-round aggregate for these two days was 798, while that of the runners-up, England, was 823. Wales finished seventh—and the eighth and last qualifying place for the top flight of the *matchplay stages* was filled by an Irish side who were the beneficiaries of a disqualification in the *Dutch camp*.

Marjan de Boer had signed for the wrong score at the eighteenth and, as a result, the Netherlands had to eliminate her 81 from their five counting scores and bring in a 93. Thus it was that, instead of finishing two strokes in front of Ireland, they wound-up 10 behind.

Scotland, who won these championships at the last time of asking, finished twelfth and last, their lowest score over the two days being a nine over par 84 from Pamela Wright. France's Marie de Lorenzi had the leading individual aggregate—a 151, comprising rounds of 72 and 79—while Eliane Verthet, the daughter of a leading French teaching professional, contributed a couple of 78s.

Aside from Miss de Lorenzi and Miss Verthet, the only other player *in the field to break 80 in both* rounds were Germany's Ines Unsen and England's Lynda Moore.

Miss Moore, who added a 78 to her opening 77, was out in 37 and was standing over a 15-footer at the short tenth when there was *thunder* overhead. As the lightning flashed, she dropped everything, including the putt. In the worst of the rain the eleventh cost her a six—but she picked up a saving birdie down the 400-yard thirteenth.

England may have qualified for the matchplay stages with ease, but for the captain, Ann Irvin, there was a horrific moment during the day when news came that one of her charges—Beverley New had spilled six putts on the third.

Miss New, who went on to hand in a far-from-disgraceful 84, told how all her confidence drained away at her first putt, and then her second refused to stay on the upper plateau. At her third attempt she got up the hill, but by then was in such a state that she needed three more to get down.

FINAL TEAM TOTALS: Qualifiers for top flight: 798: France 406: 823: *England 410* (Moore 178, D Christison 80, J Soulsby 83, B New 84, S Cohen 85, N Holloway 87): 852: Germany 421: Sweden 407: 843: Italy 418: 855: Denmark 428: 856: Wales 429 (S Rowlands 83, K Davies 84, M Rawlings 85, W Griffith 86, G Rees 91, J Lapthorne 99): 869: Ireland 431 (B Gleeson 80, L Bolton 85, C Wickham 86, N O'Neill 90, A O'Sullivan 90, M Kenny 91). Second flight qualifiers: 870: Spain 432: 879: Netherlands 446: 881: Belgium 439: 884: *Scotland 444* (P Wright 84, D Thompson 86, C Middleton 88, E Hunter 91, S Gallager 95, M Russell 95).

PANNAL: Elizabeth and Classic women's professional tournament: Third round scores: 220: *J Lee Smith* 70, 73, 77; 221: I Koehler (WG) 75, 70, 76; M Thomson 77, 68, 76; 224: J Panter 76, 72, 76; 225: C Langford 75, 73, 77; C Panton 78, 68, 79; 226: V Marvin 80, 76, 72; T Fernando 78, 74, 74; 237: D Reid 71, 76, 80.

Gilford wins

David Gilford, aged 15, won the Carris boys' trophy at Moor Park in atrocious conditions yesterday. Gilford, of Trentham, has achieved a unique double of the Carris and Hazards trophy, which is for players under 16.

LEADING SCORES: 290: D Gilford, 70, 74, 74, 72; 297: M Pew (Yarmouth), 73, 74, 77, 73; A Millar (Denham), 77, 69, 73, 78; D Muscroft (*Snaemoor*), 72, 71, 82, 72; K Dobson (Lansdown), 66, 75, 77, 79; S Scott (Calcot Park), 70, 77, 75, 77.



NORTH BERWICK: PGA seniors championship, third round: 214: P Boobyer (West Berkshire), 71, 74, 69. 217: C O'Connor (*Royal Dublin*), 71, 76, 70. 220: M T Leeder (Sheringham), 74, 76, 70. 221: P Gill (Knowle Park), 75, 74, 72; M Skerritt (Walmley), 73, 75, 73; P Skerritt (St Annes), 73, 75, 73. 223: D T Beattie (Cherry Lodge), 76, 75, 72; J Martin (Wicklow), 73, 78, 72; C Greene (Milltown), 76, 73, 74; J T Brown (Stafford Castle), 73, 76, 74. 224: J Panton (Glenbervie), 75, 76, 73. 225: A Mitchell (Livingston), 74, 77, 74. Class winners (decided over 54 holes): A (50-54): 214: Boobyer. B (55-59): 217: O'Connor. C (60-64): 224: Panton. D (65-69): 236: B G Preston (unatt), 84, 75, 77. E (70-74): 238: J S Hughes (unatt), 70, 80, 78. F (over 75): 266: W E Body (unatt), 90, 86, 90.

Now Faldo knows where he must aim

By John Hennessy
Golf Correspondent

One unexpected bonus arising from Bernhard Langer's second-place finish in the Open golf championship last Sunday is that we shall be seeing more of Nick Faldo in this country for the rest of the season. He must now concentrate on going flat out at home if he is to stand a chance of heading the European order of merit.

Until last week Faldo stood in danger of falling between two stools, since he also cherished the prospect of finishing in the top 60 in the United States and so earning automatic exemption from qualifying-round formalities in American tournaments next year. Now he is forced, like it or not, to mount a determined counterattack against the German.

The position at the moment is that Langer leads Faldo by £23,000, give or take a bank note or two, £47,590 to £34,570, with Greg Norman, of Australia, the meat in the sandwich with £33,205. Faldo has played in six tournaments compared with Langer's 10. Sandy Lyle lies fourth with £33,636.

Faldo's tactics may change as the season progresses, but it seems certain now that he will leave the American tour to look after itself. He has already won his card for next year, which allows him to play in their tournaments, but only after survival in pre-qualifying competitions. Now a number of exemptions are open to him and he no longer feels that getting into the top 60 is a matter of priority.

First, his high finishes this year in the Los Angeles and Greater Greensboro tournaments open the way for those events in 1982, his place in the Ryder Cup team gives him three more exemptions of his choice; his growing stature has attracted sponsors' invitations, for he is seen as a natural successor to Jacklin and Oosterhuis with a game and style to suit their conditions; finally, beating the 36 hole cut itself confers exemption for the following week and Faldo accomplished that in his first five attempts this year before being struck down with 'flu at the Bay Hill tournament in Florida.

Now, apart from the World Series tournament at Akron, Ohio, at the end of August—one of the perks from finishing in the first three of the European order as at Sunday night—he will expect to see out the season in Europe, though he is giving the Dutch Open a miss this week. There follow seven tournaments offering first prizes as high as £17,500, so that his cause is not hopeless. The effort is worth while, since the leader in Europe gains a place in the United States Masters, Open and PGA championships and probably the world match-play tournament at Wentworth in October.

In fact, only two players from Europe qualify for the World Series, with a colossal first prize of $100,000, as Norman is ineligible from this part of the world. He has however, already won a place from his native country. Lyle, standing fourth, is unfortunately not allowed to move up in Norman's place. He, too, will have his eyes on the first place in Europe, which he has held for the last two years, but Langer must remain the first target for Faldo.

Broad is the only seeded survivor

The former Glamorgan champion Robert Broad is the only seeded player, through to the quarter-finals of the Welsh amateur championship at Royal Porthcawl. Four seeds, including the defending champion, David Stevens, were beaten yesterday and the trophy is certain to have a new name on it this year.

The former title holder, David McLean, of Holyhead, was beaten on the last green by Cardiff's Andrew Morgan, who sank a putt of more than 20 feet to secure his place in the last eight. The other two *seeds to fall were* Terry Melia, the 1979 champion, and John Roger Jones, a member of *the Welsh side in the recent* European championships.

Tennis

Newly promoted Yorkshire team show impressive form

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

There have been three extraordinary features about the progress of group one in the inter-county championships, sponsored by the Prudential Assurance Company, at Eastbourne. One has been the impressive form, *in the* women's event, of the Kent and newly promoted Yorkshire teams, who have won the title *only three* times between them in 70 years. A second has been the recurrent rain (it is not *supposed to rain* during "County Week"), and the third is the fact that the courts and the weather were *good* enough to permit play throughout yesterday afternoon.

Play began four hours late on Tuesday, six hours late on Wednesday, and three hours late yesterday. The event must be extended to tomorrow in order to tie up the loose ends. It says much for the courts and the four-man ground staff (all under 37) that *play was possible yesterday*. "Nothing to do with us," the head groundsman, Jim Crook, *modestly observed*. "It's the way the courts were built originally, 100 years ago: good drainage and good soil".

Devonshire Park has a layer of *sandstone*, less than three feet down, and is also subject to the kind of drying breezes that, even in an era of mechanical driers, are always welcome on "washdays".

The Yorkshire women's team's average age of 19 advanced to 21 *when they were reinforced* by Susan Mappin for yesterday's tough match with Surrey, cham*pions 36 times*. Miss Mappin, a former Wightman Cup doubles specialist who is now the women's *national training organizer, was* among four Sheffield women in Yorkshire's team of six yesterday.

This *critical* contest was poised at 3-3 with three to play when rain stopped play. Later, the teams had a chance to resume but whereas Yorkshire were willing to take a risk with the damp courts, Surrey were not. Kent and *Devon* are also worth some betting money in the hunt for the women's title. Kent's top pair, Anthea *Cooper* and Michele Tyler, have played eight matches without losing a set.

In the men's event, Michael Appleton and Martin Robinson *have lost only one set* in winning nine doubles for Lancashire. But Middlesex, champions last year for the 34th time, are *likely to retain* the title. Yesterday Middlesex gave Surrey an awful hiding, conceding only one set in nine matches. *That*, together with Lancashire's win over Essex, left Middlesex as the only unbeaten men's team.

RESULTS: Group 1: Men (at East*bourne*): *Middlesex* beat Surrey 9—0; Lancashire beat Essex 7—2; Kent beat Derbyshire 6—3. Women: Devon lead Warwickshire 5—2; Kent lead Sussex 4—3; Yorkshire v Surrey 3—3. Rain stopped play. Group 2: Men (at Felixstowe): Hertfordshire beat Cheshire 5—4; *Warwickshire beat Berkshire* 5—4; Yorkshire beat Somerset 7—2. Women (at Worthing): Norfolk lead *Herefordshire* and Worcestershire 5—1; Middlesex lead Hampshire 5—2; Cheshire lead Essex 6—0. Rain stopped play. Group 3: Men (at Bournemouth): Leicestershire beat Buckinghamshire 5—4; West of *Scotland* beat *Sussex* 5—4; Nottinghamshire lead Oxfordshire 5—2. Women (at Cheltenham): Somerset beat Hertfordshire 6—3; Buckinghamshire beat Nottinghamshire 5—4; Lincolnshire beat Lancashire 5—4.

Group 4: Men (at Southsea): South Wales lead Devon 4—1; Herefordshire and Worcestershire lead Lincolnshire 4—1; East of Scotland lead Hampshire 5—0. Rain stopped play. Women (at *Cambridge*): *South Wales beat* Leicestershire 5—4; Cornwall beat West of Scotland 5—4; Derbyshire beat Berkshire 7—2. Group 5: Men (at Ealing): *Norfolkshire beat* Wiltshire 5—3; Staffordshire beat Avon 6—3; Northamptonshire lead Durham and Cleveland 6—1. Women (at Poole): Avon beat North of Scotland 7—2; Bedfordshire beat Oxfordshire 6—3; East of *Scotland* beat Sussex 7—2. Group 6: Men (at Cromer): Gloucestershire beat North Wales 7—2; Bedfordshire beat Cornwall 6—3; Northumberland beat Cambridgeshire 9—0; Cornwall lead Cambridgeshire 4—2; Northumberland lead Gloucestershire 4—2; Bedfordshire lead North Wales 4—1. Women (at Frinton): Cambridgeshire lead Durham and Cleveland 5—1; Northamptonshire lead Northumberland 4—2; Staffordshire lead Shropshire 5—1. Rain stopped play.

Group 7: Men (at Hunstanton): South of *Scotland* beat *Cumbria*, 7—2; Dorset beat Shropshire, 7—2; Suffolk beat Cumbria, 8—1; North of Scotland lead Dorset, 4—2; *Suffolk lead Shropshire*, 4—2; North of Scotland lead South of Scotland, 6—2. Women (at Malvern): North Wales lead Cumbria, 4—0; Dorset lead Gloucestershire 2—1; South of Scotland v Wiltshire 1—1.

BAASTAD: *Swedish Open championship*: Men's singles, second round: M Edmondson (Australia) beat J Gunnarson, 6—0, 6—3; J Fitzgerald (Australia) beat O Palmer, 6—3, 6—3; F Luna (Spain) beat P Hjertquist, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3; J Nystrom beat H Simonsson, 6—3, 6—1. Women's singles, first round: N Gregory (Australia) beat M Wikstedt, 6—2, 7—6; A Ahluwalia (India) beat R Pratt (Australia), 6—3, 6—3; C Jexell beat M Van Der Torre (Netherlands), 6—4, 3—6, 7—6. Second round: L Sandin beat L Cassell (Australia), 6—2, 7—6; B Callon (Australia) beat B Björk, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3.

GRAND PRIX STANDINGS: *Women's*: 1, C Lloyd (US), 960pts; 2, M Navratilova (US), 730; 3, H Mandlikova (Czechoslovakia), 685; 4, V Ruzici (*Romania*), 620; 5, A Jaeger (US), 595; 6, R Marsikova (Czechoslovakia), 510; 7, S Hanika (W Germany), 485; 8, M Jausovec (Yugoslavia), 460; 9, P Shriver (US), 380; 10, I Madruga (Argentina), 327. Men: 1, J Connors (US), 1,190pts; 2, I Lendl (Czechoslovakia), 1,068; 3, J McEnroe (US), 905; 4, B Borg (Sweden), 809; 5, R Tanner (US), 769; 6, G Vilas (Argentina), 710; 7, J L Clerc (Argentina), 682; 8, Y Noah (France), 667; 9, V Pecci (Paraguay), 657; 10, W Fibak (Poland), 611.

YOULL CUP: St Paul's beat Sherborne, 2—0; Radley beat Highgate, 2—0; *St George's* beat Hymers, 2—0; St Edward's, Oxford beat Malvern, 2—0; KCS beat RGS, Newcastle, 2—0; Eastbourne beat Wrekin, 2—0; *Repton* beat Oundle, 2—0. Quarter finals round: Radley beat St Paul's, 2—1; St George's beat St Edward's, 3—0; KCS beat Eastbourne, 2—0; *Repton* beat Eton, 2—1.

Rugby League

A different ball game

By Keith Macklin

Rugby League in Britain will this season be played under International Board rules. These amendments are designed to give worldwide standardization to the 13-a-side game and the main changes are that the hooker will now bind with arms over the shoulders of the props, the loose *forward can detach from the scrum* and at all scrums the attacking team shall have the loose head *and the defending team the put in*.

Other international rules to be applied include allowing forwards *to push once the* scrum has been formed, releasing the non-feeding scrum half from keeping his hand *on* the rearmost forward and allowing a choice of a tap penalty or kick for touch from a differential penalty. Ball stealing is allowed until a tackle has been completed, the yellow card for an official caution is scrapped and if the ball makes contact with the referee a scrum will be formed only if the referee feels that play has been irregularly affected.

The Australian Board of Con*trol* have asked the International Board to convene a meeting to consider the standards and pro*motion* of the game at international level after a disastrous tour of Australia and New *Zealand by France*. The International Board have reaffirmed the ban on poaching players and accepted the concept of neutrality *for referees*.

Special meeting: An Australian Rugby League representative, Ken Arthurson, said after the International Board's inaugural session: "France's performance *during their New Zealand-Australia* tour is of great concern to us." Reuter reports from Port Moresby.

Australia will ask the International Board to convene a special meeting in the not too distant future—hopefully well before the start of our season—with a view to discussing all aspects of Rugby League.

Mr Arthurson added: "Obviously the competitive scene hasn't been what we would have liked. Australia has some ideas, but we can't say now what they are and we won't say until the special meeting is convened."

The board also decided to initiate different signals to indicate normal penalty kicks and differential penalty kicks. "There has been some concern as to whether a side has been awarded a differential penalty, which you cannot kick for a goal, or a normal penalty," he said. "The referee will now be given more definite signals—an arm raised horizontal to the ground to indicate a normal penalty and an arm held horizontally and raised up and down twice to indicate a differential penalty."

Equestrianism

Carat and True Grit stop the overseas riders in speed event

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

Nick Skelton won the Jean Machine Stakes, at the Royal International Horse Show, at Wembley yesterday afternoon with Carat, a former "stopper", bred in Germany, which he bought from Paul Darragh in Ireland during the winter and persuaded to see the error of its ways. With Fred Welch who finished as runner-up by one-fifth of a second on True Grit, he kept the small band of foreigners at bay in this speed competition, for whom Johan Heins, the former European champion, finished third for the Netherlands on Gondolier.

"Tab" Ivens, judged the remaining hunter classes in the morning, putting Roy Triggs's outstanding four-year-old, the well-named Touch of Class, by Chou Chin Chow, back in his rightful place at the top of the four-year-old class. He has slimmed down, to advantage, since being beaten into third place at the Royal, but regained his rightful place two days earlier at Peterborough. A winner on his first outing under saddle at Newark in May, he finished second in the class of 64 three-year-olds in Dublin last year.

As the veteran, Chou Chin Chow, he is the sire of numerous good jumpers, including Sportsman, he is already being kept under close observation by David Broome, who on Wednesday night broke all the records by winning his fifth King George V Gold Cup, his sister, Elizabeth Edgar, having earlier won the first leg of a family double by regaining the Queen Elizabeth II Cup on Forever.

In the men's championship, 10 clear rounds were reduced to seven after the first barrage, and eventually only two retained their status in the third encounter. Broome set an invincible target on Mr Ross in 28.1sec, Derek Ricketts was 1.1sec slower on Coldstream and Skelton third with one mistake in 26.6sec, the optimum time, on Broome's former horse Sunny Side Up, now renamed St James with a change of ownership.

The late Colonel Jack Talbot-Ponsonby won the King's Cup three times in the 1930s and Colonel Sir Harry Llewellyn did so after the war, but Broome's five victories—to which he may well add several more—will surely stand as a record for many years. His horses enjoy protracted careers and he is the best possible ambassador for a sport which is coming increasingly under fire as it becomes more and more commercial, inevitable in the present financial climate, and increasingly pressured for both horses and riders.

JEAN MACHINE STAKES: 1, Everest Double Glazing's Carat (N Skelton); 2, F Welch's Norbain True Grit; 3, J Heins's Gondolier (Netherlands).
BASILDON BOND JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP: 1, P Heffer's Frere Jacques; 2, Miss J Etherington's Kimberley Eddie; 3, R Bevis's Inner Haddon.
FOUR-YEAR-OLD HUNTERS: 1, R Triggs's Touch of Class; 2, Miss B Coyle's Langton Wood (R Stack); 3, Mrs J Crofts's Parisian.
SMALL HUNTERS: 1, Mrs M Hilliard-Gosling's Sea Lord; 2, Col and Mrs G L Watson's Baritone; 3, P Rackham's Gorman Castle (A Hood).
WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS
KING GEORGE V GOLD CUP: 1, D Broome's Mr Ross; 2, D Ricketts's Coldstream; 3, T Clemmence's St James (N Skelton).
WATERFORD CRYSTAL HUNTER CHAMPIONSHIP: 1, Lady Zinnia Pollock's Beau Brumell; reserve, South Essex Insurance Group's Assurance.

Seven against Ireland

Ireland will face opposition from seven other countries in the international show jumping competition at Ballsbridge Horse Show on August 4 to August 8. Prize money will total over £37,000—a record.

Yachting

Kilroy sails through the gloom to two titles

By John Nicholls

Jim Kilroy's Kialoa rounded off her Seahorse Maxi Series in fine style by finishing first in the final race round the Isle of Wight and the Hunting Group Trophy for line honours points at Cowes yesterday. Whether or not she will also win the Royal London's Qeen Victoria Cup for overall points on handicap could not be calculated until the remainder of the fleet finished late yesterday evening.

Atrocious conditions spoiled the celebratory aspect of the race, although the old-time large yachts, which the present crop are trying to emulate, must undoubtedly have experienced similar weather from time to time. True to tradition the race started to the eastwards and the first leg, down to the Nab Tower, was a straightforward spinnaker run beneath increasingly grey skies.

Once round the southern side of the island, the heavens opened, thunder and lightning rent the air and the competitors occasionally lost sight of one another in the murk. The wind varied in strength and direction and the sailing was just about as trying as it can be.

Through it all Robert Bell's Condor maintained the lead she had painstakingly achieved on the run to the Nab. Using all his considerable skill, Denis Conner nursed Condor into a lead of one and a half minutes from Cornelius van Rietschoten's Flyer as they rounded the tower.

All 11 boats were still closely bunched and at this stage of the race the lower-rated boats must have been leading comfortably on handicap. Surprisingly, the previous pacemakers of the series were looking curiously lethargic on the run down. Kialoa (Jim Kilroy) was trailing several smaller yachts and the scratch boat, Xargo (F. Sitges), was even further astern.

When the fleet began their long windward leg to the western end of the island, Kialoa slowly clawed her way past Flyer into second place, but at St Catherine's Point, and again at the Needles, Condor maintained her lead.

Racing



First past the post: a familiar feeling for My Dad Tom.

Touch and go for Light Cavalry

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Centurius will not run in the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes at Ascot tomorrow after all and thereby try to emulate his elder brother, Grundy, who won the race in 1975. With Shergar to rely upon in any case his trainer, Michael Stoute, has decided to keep him fresh for the Gordon Stakes at Goodwood next week, which looks somewhat easier.

However, there is still a chance that Light Cavalry, who won last year's St Leger, will be in the line-up for the big race. While still only rating that chance at 50-50 Henry Cecil said yesterday that the tendons, which have been causing him so much anxiety of late, are at least no worse and that Light Cavalry was able to do a couple of canters yesterday. Today his exercise is likely to take the form of a lengthy swim in the local equine pool. The whole character of the race will alter dramatically if Light Cavalry cannot run, simply because he is so adept at making the running at a really good gallop and thus ensuring a thorough test.

In his absence one wonders who would set the pace because Philip Waldron has already made it clear that he does not want to make the running on Master Willie even though he did so when they won the Eclipse Stakes.

Cecil was not at Sandown Park yesterday to watch Lavender Dance try to win the Star Stakes. Had he been there he would have been pleased with her because she ran well and it was only in the last stride or so that she was caught and passed by My Dad Tom, whose record this season is a salutory reminder in these heady days that sheer weight of money does not necessarily guarantee success in racing.

My Dad Tom cost only $15,000, which is peanuts in the United States, when he was first sold there as a yearling at Ocala in Florida. And when he was sold again by Tattersalls at Newmarket later in the year his price was 7,000 guineas. His initial purchase represents another feather in the cap of the BBA's talent spotter, Josh Collins, who has gained quite a reputation in recent years for picking up bargains.

My Dad Tom has now won six of his nine races. On most occasions he has been ridden by Barry Hills's apprentice, Kevin Willey, who looked such a promising young rider again yesterday when he won the Crown Plus Two Stakes on Swift Palm. But it was Hills's No 1 jockey, Steve Cauthen, who forced My Dad Tom's head in front in the nick of time yesterday, thus denying Lester Piggott and Lavender Dance the spoils.

Hills told me afterwards that he intends running My Dad Tom at Goodwood next week in the Lanson Champagne Stakes. The riding honours yesterday went to Willie Carson, who won two races for John Dunlop on Lohengrin and Monks Farm and another for Dick Hern on Bold Raider.

Dunlop might have been a trifle unfortunate not to win the Raynes Park Fillies Stakes as well with Dione. This grey filly by Mill Reef was badly hampered when she was beginning her run. She was bumped on her outside by Princess Current and hemmed in on her inside by Travel Blues, who also suffered. Peter Perkins, who rode Princess Current, was subsequently given a four-day suspension by the stewards for careless riding.

It was confirmed yesterday that Piggott will ride Steel Pass in the Stewards' Cup at Goodwood next Tuesday. Piggott won on the colt at Newmarket earlier this month and subsequently Steel Pass has been heavily backed and made favourite. At the time it was thought that Paul Cook would ride him but he has been replaced by Piggott, even though Steel Pass will have to carry a couple of pounds overweight.

Hern and Carson won the Virginia Water Stakes at Ascot a year ago and they have a good chance of doing so again today, this time with Kiva who has been showing much promise on the gallops above West Ilsley. However, in this instance I just prefer On The House, who will be ridden by Piggott. She too has shown plenty of speed at Newmarket and that is not surprising because her pedigree is full of fast blood. She is by Be My Guest and out of a mare closely related to that fast horse D'Urberville.

The finish of the Sandwich Stakes, which is the other race for two-year-olds, may be dominated by Telephone Man and Incandesce, both of whom have run and Loyal Toast, who has not. Telephone Man, who finished fourth in the Coventry Stakes, boasts the better form but Incandesce the greater scope and he is my selection.

Four in a row?

Higham Grey seeks his fourth successive win in three weeks in the Craster Handicap at Newcastle on Monday. Trained by David Chapman, the five-year-old started his sequence at Pontefract in early July and has since scored twice at Ayr. He has also been awarded another victory on the disqualification of Silly Prices at Redcar in May. David Nicholls will have the ride again on Monday.

Shergar now owned by syndicate of £10m

The Aga Khan's horse, Shergar, is now owned by a £10m syndicate, it was announced yesterday. The Aga Khan holds six of the £250,000 shares in the three-year-old, winner of the Irish and English Derbys.

The other 34 shares are owned by leading world breeders and stud farms. Shergar will stand at the Ballymany Stud, the Curragh, Co Kildare, Ireland, from beginning of the 1982 breeding season.

Solicitors for the Aga Khan said in a statement to the Press Association that "overwhelmingly favourable response" from international breeders had ensured that Shergar would remain in Europe at the end of his racing career.

"More than twice the available number of shares in the syndicate were applied for by the world's leading breeders and stud farms. The final list of shareholders is likely to consist of representatives from England, Ireland, France, Italy and the United States," the statement said.

Gradual advance earns first place

From Desmond Stoneham
French Racing Correspondent
Paris, July 23

Yves St-Martin rode Ya Zaman to a fluent win in today's Prix Messidor at Saint-Cloud. The pair made gradual progress from the half way mark in the mile event, took the lead just inside the final furlong to defeat Daeltown by two lengths. Daeltown came with a late run to take second place from Spoleto by a short head with Lou Piguet a head away fourth.

Mitri Saliba now intends to run Ya Zaman in the Prix Jacques le Marois, at Deauville and the stable will run their other top miler in Fijar in next Wednesday's Sussex Stakes, at Goodwood when Alfred Gibert will be in the saddle. The French team for the Goodwood event will be reinforced by Cresta Rider (Philippe Paquet) and Serge Fradkoff's North Jet, who will be ridden by Freddie Head.

Blind spot at Yarmouth

Backers of the joint favourite, Buckton, never had a chance in the Spanish Parade Stakes at Great Yarmouth yesterday. When the starter, Gerry Scott, pressed the button to open the stalls, Buckton was still blindfolded. By the time Paul Cook had removed it, the rest, led by the other favourite, Mummy's Delight, were gone and there was no point in pursuit.

Scot explained: "I did not know Buckton still had the blinds on when I let them go. I learned yesterday that a new system was operating in the south. I am not used to it. The stewards have accepted my explanation".

Boxing

Sibson and Minter to share gate

Tony Sibson will make a voluntary defence of his European middleweight boxing title against the former world champion, Alan Minter, at Wembley arena, on September 15.

The boxers will be paid according to their drawing power—they are on an equal percentage of the gate and if Wembley is full they will earn approximately £80,000 each.

Sibson's manager, Sam Burns, has dropped his demand for the champion to be given a larger share of the purse, evidently recognising that Minter's distinguished record is just as great an attraction.

The bout will be over 12 rounds, the European distance and is already being hailed as the best all-British contest to be staged for years.

Both men made it clear yesterday that they are not interested in second place. Sibson, who has already established himself as an outstanding European champion, said: "I am 23 and I have never faced this sort of glory. I have great respect for Minter and know he can fight but if I beat him I know I shall be close to a world title."

"Boxing is a hard business. I have had six years of it and I have only made good money for the last year. I like the experience and I am not likely to let this chance slip. I have lived in Minter's shadow for a long time. He is the star of the show but now my time has arrived."

The contest will be the richest European championship of all time and will be for a title Minter has held twice and finally relinquished in 1979. Sibson picked it up in December, 1980, and defended it three months ago with a points win in Spain—an achievement considered virtually impossible for a visiting boxer. It is now about to earn him a purse four times bigger than any he has ever earned before.

It is billed as an eliminator for the world title though it may be easier for Sibson, as a new face, to get a championship contest than Minter who has lost to both the champion and the chief contender during the past year.

Holmes defends title

New York, July 23.—The World Boxing Council heavyweight champion, Larry Holmes, and the No 1 contender, Gerry Cooney, have agreed to a title contest, it was reported here. Cooney was to have met the World Boxing Association champion, Mike Weaver, in the autumn but that bout was cancelled when Weaver was ordered by the WBA to meet the No 3 contender, James Tillis.

World Student Games

Sprint win takes too much out of Miss Goddard

Bucharest, July 23.—Beverley Goddard, Great Britain's first gold medal winner here in the 100 metres yesterday, withdrew today from her heat of the 200 metres. Officials said that Miss Goddard, who gained a decisive victory in 11.35 seconds, needed a rest.

Her club colleague at Reading AC, Kathy Smallwood, raised British hopes of a women's sprint double with an impressive victory in her heat.

Miss Smallwood, fifth in last year's Olympic final, recorded 23.39 seconds, slower than her recent winning time in the match against the Soviet Union but quick enough to make her the second fastest qualifier behind the East German Kerstin Walther, who took 23.34.

Amar Brahimia, the Algerian, who was third in the men's 1,500 metres yesterday, refused to accept his medal at today's presentation. Brahimia jumped off the rostrum and disappeared into the crowd as officials prepared to hang the bronze medal round his neck.

Brahimia was originally placed second behind the Moroccan Said Quita, but after judges studied a photograph of the finish they promoted the Yugoslav Vlasko Pok[illegible] into the silver medal position. "I was second and now they say I am third. I refuse to accept the medal," Brahimia said.

The gymnastics competition continues to serve up a daily dose of controversy. Last night Li Ming of China left the medals rostrum after the Russian Artur Akopyan had been marked up to share the gold medal with him. After much gesticulating, Li returned to be declared outright winner.

Today, the acrimonious rivalry between Romania, the Soviet Union and China flared up again but for a change, they agreed on something—that the marking was biased. For one event Romania provided three of the four judges.

The Soviet coach Vladimir Koska said that "fair competition was not possible" after the local heroine, Nadia Comaneci, had taken the individual women's title in leading Romania to the team crown.

Koska was not alone. Chinese coaches also protested vigorously at what they saw as inferior marking for their own girls. Marks given to Miss Comaneci brought particular complaints after she had scored a perfect 10 on the vault. She also gained a 10 on the floor exercises, but highly-rated performances from the Chinese brought a highest score of 9.50.

The whole competition, in which four exercises are conducted simultaneously, was littered with arguments as knots of coaches and judges congregated to argue over the points.

At one stage the Chinese women's team was delayed for 15 minutes as judges and officials at the beam exercise argued over what score should be given to Zhu Zheng, who had just produced a magnificent performance. When she was finally awarded 9.75 the normally phlegmatic Chinese were outraged and Miss Zhu banged her fist on the stage in fury.

Men

TENNIS: Singles: quarter finals: N [illegible] beat W Gowans (GB) [illegible]. FENCING: Team foil: Pool B: USSR [illegible]. GB [illegible]. BASKETBALL: Preliminary group A: [illegible]; 3, GB: [illegible]. SWIMMING: 100 metres freestyle: [illegible] (Games record); [illegible] (USSR) 51.86; [illegible] 2:06. 200m [illegible] (USSR) [illegible]; D Madruga [illegible]; [illegible] Kuszkiewicz [illegible]. ATHLETICS: 110m hurdles: 1, L [illegible]; P Palffy [illegible]; Shabanov [illegible].

Women

TENNIS: Doubles: quarter finals: [illegible] beat [illegible] (Cuba) 6—3. SWIMMING: 100m freestyle: 1, J [illegible] (Games record); [illegible]; 3, O [illegible]; 200m backstroke: [illegible] (Romania) 2 [illegible]; 2, K [illegible]; S Walsh [illegible]. ATHLETICS: 400m: 1, I Baskakova (USSR) [illegible]; [illegible] (France) [illegible].

Football

Policeman made secretary

One of London's top police police officers, Chief Supt John Stacey, is to be the new secretary of Charlton Athletic. He will be taking over from Bill Stevens, who is leaving the club to take up an appointment outside football.

Mr Stacey, who has been in the Metropolitan Police for 33 years, is thought to be the first senior police officer in the country to join a Football League club in such a capacity.

Charlton's chairman, Michael Gliksten, said: "This is a breakthrough as far as football is concerned. Chief Superintendent Stacey has a vast experience of administration."

Mr Stacey, who lives a stone's throw from Charlton's ground at the Valley, is at present at Bexley Division. He leaves the force in the middle of August and will take up his appointment at Charlton in September.

Stoke City's Scottish international defender, Iain Munro, travelled to Sunderland yesterday to discuss a £175,000 move. Stoke's former manager, Alan Durban, now in charge at Roker Park, has agreed the fee with his successor at the Victoria Ground, Richie Barker.

Mr Durban signed Munro for Stoke from St Mirren last October for a similar fee.

Clive Woods, the Norwich City winger, is thinking over a transfer to the Dutch club Groningen. Woods was given a free transfer at the end of last season after being signed from Ipswich Town for £175,000 18 months ago.

Colchester United have made inquiries about Norwich's transfer-listed goalkeeper, Hansbury. Fashanu, the Norwich striker, will be missing when the players report back for pre-season training on Monday. Norwich have allowed him to stay in Australia for a further week, to help his club Adelaide City chase league and cup honours.

Wrexham's goalkeeper, Niedzwiecki, has agreed terms with the manager, Mel Sutton, and will sign a new contract today. He takes over from Davies who has joined Swansea City, the first division newcomers.

Reading, of the third division, made a record loss of £72,380 last season. Their manager, Maurice Evans, has been told to cut the professional playing staff from 25 to 19 as an economy measure.

Badminton

England exempt as host nation

England will be the host nation next year for the final stages of the Thomas Cup, badminton's world team championship. They will be exempt from this winter's qualifying rounds but will have to meet the winners from the Australasian zone in a preliminary final zone tie at Gloucester, on May 12 and 13.

Another preliminary match will be staged at Huddersfield on May 10 and 11 between the winner of the European and Pan American zones, the first semi-final will be at Preston on May 14 and 15 between the winners from the Huddersfield tie and the winners of the Asian Zone.

The second semi-final follows at the Aston Villa Leisure Centre on May 16 and 17. That will be between the winners from the match at Preston and Indonesia who, as the holders, are also exempt from qualifying.

The final, for which Indonesia and China are firm favourites, will be played at the Albert Hall, London on May 20 and 21.

Canoeing

Miss Sharman's hopes ended by 50sec penalty

By a Special Correspondent

Britain's euphoria over the victory of Richard Fox in the individual kayak event on Wednesday was dampened by yesterday's results in the world slalom canoeing championships at Bala, North Wales.

Conditions were wet and cold. It was predicted that this would be the day when generous funding from the Sports Aid Foundation and the advantage of local knowledge would put the other 20 nations in their place. It was not to be. Elizabeth Radford, who competes under her maiden name of Sharman, was below form on both runs over the turbulent 30-gate course in the single kayaks, while Martyn Hedges, admitted he was not good enough.

Miss Sharman was second in the world championships two years ago and second in last year's European championships. She failed to reach that exalted position here and was swept down the field to 15. She never recovered from a 50 second penalty on the 24th gate. That has to be achieved in reverse and the judges decided she made the wrong presentation. The winner was West Germany's Ulrike Deppe in 257.69sec.

Hedges capsized by the 28th gate on his second run. Going flat out for a fast time, he seemed to take the wrong line and rolled over, wasting valuable seconds. He finished fourth.

C1 MEN: 1, J Lugbill (US), 234.58 sec; 2, D Hearn (US), 234.93; 3, J Sennelier (France), 246.37; 4, M Hedges (GB), 247.39.
K1 WOMEN: 1, U Deppe (WG), 257.69 sec; 2, C Hearn (US), 262.72; 3, J Roupion (France), 270.74.
C2 MIXED: 1, US (Hayman/Haller); 2, US (McRoe/Sweet); 3, US (Marte/Sorensen).

Athletics

Miss Macdonald aims to be fit for Utrecht

Linsey Macdonald has withdrawn from the WAAA championships, sponsored by Sunsilk, beginning at Crystal Palace today, because of a new injury. The 17-year-old Dunfermline schoolgirl has been told to take a fortnight's complete rest, after pulling a hamstring muscle in training. This follows several weeks out of competition with a stress fracture.

She will now have to make a desperate effort to get fit for the European junior championships in Utrecht, starting on August 11, which is her main target for the season. After reaching the Olympic 400 metres final in Moscow last year, Miss Macdonald has been concentrating on the sprint but will now switch back to her favoured event, in the hope that this will persuade the selectors to take her.

Cycling

PERTH: Scottish health race (third stage, Stirling to Perth, 103 miles): 1, M Jurco (Czechoslovakia), 4hr 16min 35sec; 2, H Book (Netherlands); 3, J Scoda (Czechoslovakia); 6, [illegible] McGahan (Scotland), same time. Team: 1, Czechoslovakia, 12hr 49min 45sec; 2, Netherlands, 12hr 50min 24sec; [illegible] Scotland, 12hr 54min 27sec. Overall individual: 1, Jurco, 12hr 5min 43sec; 2, Scoda, 12hr 6min 46sec; 3, [illegible] Kostadinov (Czechoslovakia), 12hr 10min; 6, M Bel (GB), 12hr 13min 57sec. Team: 1, Czechoslovakia, 36hr 18min 15sec; 2, Netherlands, 36hr 47min 24sec; 5, GB, 36hr 53min 29sec.

Football

ACCRA: African Nations Cup: Third round, first leg: Ghana 2, Zaire 3.

Rugby League

PORT MORESBY: Highland Zone 14, French XIII 22.

Quick spinnaker and the hesitant lose

By A Special Correspondent

On a day when the faint-hearted were talking of postponements Martin Jones and Peter Kassell, of Tynemouth Sailing Club, became the first northerners to win the Prince of Wales Cup for Internations 14s. In fact, the wind, force 4 to 5 from the north, provided a testing race and the only thing that spoiled a memorable day was lack of sunshine.

Under a grey sky, the fleet got away cleanly and were led around the first mark by Raymond Rouse and Chris McLaughlin in Storm Beat, closely followed by Keith Goulborn and John Roberson in Windwhistler, with Jones third. Jones and Kassell hoisted their spinnaker immediately, as others hesitated, and by the first gybe mark were leading comfortably and kept the lead from then on, despite hitting and having to round a mark again. They never looked like losing the lead.

Phil Morrison and Ray Sellings in Snoggledog climbed from ninth at the first mark to second by the third lap, and Jeremy Pudney and Nick Burgin in Windclipper moved into third place on the fourth round. Goulborn and Roberson held fourth place until the last gybe when a broken mainsheet block caused them to capsize, allowing Rob Storrar of Tynemouth and Ray Rouse through, however they recovered and finished sixth to get the last of the coveted replicas of the cup which go to the first six finishers.

RESULT: 1, Mark IV (M Jones and P Kassell), Tynemouth; Snoggledog (P Morrison and R Sellings), Twickenham; 3, Windclipper (J Pudney and N Burgin), Itchenor; 4, Grey Matter (R Storrar and P Lowrie), Tynemouth; 5, Storm Beat (R Rouse and C McLaughlin), Upper Thames; 6, Windwhistler (K Goulborn and J Roberson), London Corinthian.

Strong winds fail to deter Owen and Brown

By A Special Correspondent

It was a day of excitement at the 505 championship when the wind that was promised all week finally arrived. Eddie Owen, crewed by the former world champion Bill Brown, took the lead on the second beat and went on to win a hard and exhilarating race. Neil and Paul Wilmott managed to close up when the wind was at its lightest to finish second.

Winds of over force six proved too much for many competitors and Peter Colclough's spinnaker blew out on the first reach. He held on well to finish eighth without a spinnaker. Pete White and Bev Moss, the series leaders, came in tenth, which means they are pathfinders for the championship-deciding race.

RESULTS: 1, E Owen and W Brown (Holyhead); 2, N and P Wilmott (Grafham Water); 3, Lawton and Merritt (Grafham Water); 4, Clark and Crates (Emsworth); 5, Lingwood and Richardson (Hastings); 6, Cady and Dabson (Grafham Water). Overall position with discard: 1, White 7¾pts; 2, Colclough 8¼; 3, Owen 10¾; 4, Loveday 22¾; 5, Milanes 23; 6, Wilmott 27.

Skal is the fifth new leader

By a Special Correspondent

The One-Design sloops by the American Skip Etchells continued their astonishing performance in the European championship on the Forth yesterday by producing the fifth new leader of the races in Jock Blair's Skal. So a different boat has shown them the way home each time.

Now that they have completed five races they can discard their worst one so that the points leader as they go into their last race today is Adrenaline, with the Hongkong sailmaker Patrick Pender at the helm.

FIFTH RACE: 1, Skal (J J B Blair); 2, Gemini (J G Thomson and D J G Scott); 3, Adrenaline (P Pender, Hongkong); 4, Valla (J Leask); 5, Grouse (S Pender and M P Hardey). Points leaders (One Discard): 1, Adrenaline, 19.4 pts; 2, Playgirl (Mrs K Mansell), 28.7; 3, Grouse, 31.05; 4, Valla, 32.7; 5, Gemini, 41.7.

Stronger Springboks

Hamilton, July 23.—The touring South Africans have picked a strong side to play Waikato on Saturday, following their win over Poverty Bay in their first match in New Zealand. It will be a surprise if most of the backs do not play in the internationals.

TEAM: G Pienaar; G Germishuys, D Gerber, W du Plessis, R Mordt; N Botha, D Serfontein; O Oosthuizen, W Kahts, F van der Merwe, L Moolman, R Geldenhuys, W Claassen (captain), T Burger, T Stofberg.—Reuter.

For the record

Shooting

BISLEY: National Rifle Association meeting: Families Trophy: J S C and J F O Willcox (Wolverhampton), 208. Ansley Challenge Trophy: 1, Greshams' 378; 2, Uppingham, 375; 3, Epsom, 371. Garry Jones Challenge Trophy: 1, Uppingham, 353; 2, Malvern, 341; 3, Epsom, 338. St George's Stage II: Silver Cross: P G Kent (Old Epsomians), 150. Queen's Qualifier Gold Medal: 1, W du Plooy (Praetoria), 104; 2, T J Fouche (Hartsriver), 103; 3, M P J Peens (Praetoria), 103. Rifle Club's Challenge Cup: 1, Windsor, 407; 2, Manchester, 405; 3, East Scotland, 403. Ranelagh Challenge Cup: 1, RAF Strike Command A, 405; 2, RAF Strike Command B, 398; 3, RAF Support Command, 398. Queen's Veterans' Cup: 1, E Nicholson (Manchester), 103; 2, W Medlock (Sussex), 100; 3, P W M Hall (Alleyn's Old Boys), 99. Admiral Campbell Cup (RN Past or Present): 1, P S Powell (late RNVR), 101; 2, Lieut C Dickinson (RN), 101; 3, Maj H N Cooper (late RM), 100.

Tennis

WASHINGTON: Grand Prix tournament: G Vilas (Argentina) beat P Teygan (US) 6—0, 6—0; J-L Clerc (Argentina) beat J Yuill (SA) 6—4, 6—7; M Martinez (Bolivia) beat P Slozil (Czechoslovakia) 6—3, 0—6, 7—6; E van Dillen (US) beat C Urpi (Spain) 7—5, 6—3; A Gimenez (Spain) beat R Fagel (US) 6—3, 6—3; S Birner (Czechoslovakia) beat P Rebolledo (Chile) 6—3, 4—6, 7—5; E Dibbs (US) beat J Lopez-Maeso (Spain) 6—1, 6—1; T Moor (US) beat C Wittus (US) 6—3, 6—3; P Portes (France) beat H Solomon (US) 1—6, 6—3, 6—2; D Perez (Uruguay) beat V Pecci (Paraguay) 7—6, 6—1.
VICHY: Galea Cup under-21 men's team semi-final round: Australia lead France 2—1; West Germany lead Czechoslovakia, 2—1.

Ascot programme

[Television (BBC 2): 2.30, 3.0, 3.30 and 4.5 races]

2.0 CRANBOURN CHASE STAKES (3-y-o Maidens: £3,850: 1½m)

101 02-000 Bedford (J Moseley), I Balding, 9-0 .... J Matthias 6
102 0-0 Charlie Dan (Mrs A Bodie), G Harwood, 9-0 G Starkey 6
103 30-4240 Habitor (Lady Beaverbrook), W Hern, 9-0 .... W Carson 5
104 0222 Johnnie Hussar (Uplands Park Stud), C Brittain, 9-0 S Cauthen 1
106 0 Reaman (Prince Faisal), P Walwyn, 9-0 .... J Mercer 2
107 002402 Star Fleet (G Kaye), P Kelleway, 9-0 .... J Reid 8
108 03422 Crimson Royale (L Walkey), P Cole, 8-11 .... L Piggott 7
110 0-00 Santa's Girl (D McIntyre), G Huffer, 8-11 .... G Baxter 4
6-4 Habitor, 4-1 Bedford, 9-2 Star Fleet, 6-1 Johnnie Hussar, 7-1 Crimson Royale, 12-1 Charlie Dan, 16-1 others.

2.30 ROUS MEMORIAL HANDICAP (£3,720: 5f)

201 4414-40 Sayyaf (D) (M Dabaghi), W O'Gorman, 4-10-0 .... T Ives 1
203 210-100 Swan Princess (D) (D Hains), B Swift, 3-8-13 J Mercer 3
205 1110-40 Swelter (D) (C Greenwood), F Durr, 5-8-9 .. G Starkey 4
208 040000 Durandal (D, B) (Mrs R Bury), D Marks, 4-8-6 A McGlone 5 2
15-8 Sayyaf, 2-1 Swelter, 100-30 Swan Princess, 4-1 Durandal.

3.0 VIRGINIA WATER STAKES (2-y-o Maiden fillies: £5,002: 6f)

302 Charade (K Abdulla), J Tree, 8-11 .... P Eddery 6
304 Devon Air (D Lark), J Cann, 8-11 .... G. Baxter 7
306 First Tee (J Mullion), R Armstrong, 8-11 .... S Cauthen 1
307 Glancing (Mrs D Wigan), W H-Bass, 8-11 .. B Raymond 3
308 Hope Cove (A Perry), D Whelan, 8-11 ...... G Duffield 4
309 Johara (H Al-Maktoum), Thomson Jones, 8-11 .. P Cook 2
310 Kareena (H H Aga Khan), R Houghton, 8-11 .... J Reid 8
311 Kiva (Miss C Alexander), W Hern, 8-11 ...... W Carson 11
312 On The House (Sir P Oppenheimer), H Wragg, 8-11 L Piggott 5
314 Rosananti (R O'Ferrall), J Dunlop, 8-11 ...... B Rouse 9
317 Triple Tipple (Pittocks Stud Ltd), L Cumani, 8-11 G Starkey 10
5-2 Charade, 3-1 Kiva, 5-1 Johara, Kareena, 6-1 On The House, 8-1 Triple Tipple, 12-1 Rosananti, 16-1 others.

3.30 SANDRINGHAM HANDICAP (£3,791: 1½m)

401 044000- Laska Floko (C) (Capt M Lemos), C Brittain, 5-10-0 G Starkey 1
402 013-001 Rowlandson (CD) (J Burr), D Elsworth, 5-10-0 P Waldron 5 8
404 1-10210 Decorative (B) (Mrs N Fenton), D Kent, 4-9-7 B Raymond 5
405 134-134 Hunston (T Blackwell), B Hobbs, 3-9-4 ...... G Baxter 9
406 403212 Glasgow Central (D) (Miss V Hermon-Hodge), N Price, 4-9-3 ...... L Piggott 3
407 131030 Le Soleil (D) (PTP Plant Hire Ltd), H Price, 7-9-1 B Rouse 2
408 0-44124 Herbie Quayle (R Sangster), B Hills, 3-8-13 .. S Cauthen 10
410 000-003 Copt Hall Royale (C) (Mrs D Smith), J Winter, 4-8-8 B Taylor 4
411 01-2114 Corduroy (D) (A Westmarland), D Morley, 5-8-7 G Duffield 6
412 0-03140 More Harmony (Miss E Rigden), J Bethell, 3-7-9 W Carson 7
7-2 Hunston, 4-1 Decorative, 5-1 Herbie Quayle, 6-1 Le Soleil, Glasgow Central, 13-2 More Harmony, 8-1 Rowlandson, 16-1 others.

4.05 SANDWICH STAKES (2-y-o Maidens: £4,376: 7f)

503 4 Cornish Echo (D Fisher), J Sutcliffe, 9-0 ...... W Carson
507 0 Favoloso (D McIntyre), R Boss, 9-0 .... S Cauthen
509 Handylad (J Rose), P Ashworth, 9-0 .... B Raymond
510 2 Incandesce (Mrs P Cole), P Cole, 9-0 .... J Reid
512 00 Lobkowiez (Elliot), C Brittain, 9-0 .... B Taylor
513 Loyal Toast (A Bodie), G Harwood, 9-0 .... G Starkey
515 Protos (G Cambanis), B Hobbs, 9-0 .... P Cook
516 24 Telephone Man (M Fine), P Kelleway, 9-0 .... L Piggott
11-8 Telephone Man, 6-4 Incandesce, 5-1 Cornish Echo, 13-2 Loyal Toast, 14-1 others.

4.35 CHESTER HANDICAP (Apprentices: £1,730: 1m)

602 02-1200 Carriage Way (D) (R Reynolds), R Stubbs, 7-9-6 R Barnes 8
603 100423 Molon Lave (Capt M Lemos), C Brittain, 4-8-10 P Bradwell 3
604 000002 Aldeburgh Festival (R Bulfield), D Whelan, 5-8-10 M Rimmer
605 300030/ Hevar (Mrs P Pasoy), M Pipe, 6-8-6 .... R Hills
607 000-004 Miss Glancy (P Glancy), P Haslam, 3-8-1 .... P Howard 5
609 0-00104 Smith Seal (D, B) (Tedwood Ltd), R Baker, 6-7-12 B Crossley
611 300000 Documentary (M Bryant), S Woodman, 6-7-9 .. N Dawe 5
612 200-400 Stuck For Words (Mrs S Bunn), A Moore, 4-7-7 K Fretwell 5
613 0-00022 Countess Virginia (D) (B Whisham), R Hannon, 6-7-7 M Hills
614 0200/13 Bionic Bill (D) (J Grimwade), J Old, 6-7-7 .. M Saunders
615 00-0000 City Link Lad (CD) (City Link Transport), D Wilson, 5-7-7 A McGlone
616 000004 Her Excellency (K Griffiths), J Bridger, 4-7-7 K Willey 5
3-1 Countess Virginia, 7-2 Aldeburgh Festival, 4-1 Molon Lave, 6-1 Carriage Way, 13-2 Smith Seal, 10-1 Bionic Bill, Miss Glancy, 16-1 others.

Ascot selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
2.0 Charlie Dan. 2.30 Swelter. 3.0 On the House. 3.30 Herbie Quayle. 4.5 Incandesce. 4.35 Molon Lave.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 Johnnie Hussar. 2.30 Swelter. 3.0 On the House. 3.30 Hunston. 4.5 Telephone Man. 4.35 Molon Lave.

Carlisle programme

2.15 BORDER LOTTERY STAKES (Selling: 3-y-o: £622: 1m)

1 0000 Sir Jester, R Johnson, 8-10 .... Kelleher 1
2 4004 High Class Builder, K Stone, 8-7 .... — 10
4 0-340 Brecqhou Chief, J Toller, 8-3 .. Swinburn 4
6 -424-0 Jims Bid (B), G Richards, 8-3 .... Birch 9
7 00-03 Man en Co, G Richards, 8-3 .... Carroll 7 5
8 0000 Master's Voice, J Douglas-Home, 8-3 Rogers 2
11 2204 Celline, W Musson, 8-0 .... Paul Eddery 5 7
12 0403 Consistent Queen, E Weymes, 8-0 Hodgson 5 6
14 000 Polipuler, D Chapman, 8-0 .... Nicholls 8
16 0-000 Welsh Diamond (B), P Calver, 8-0 Lowe 3
11-4 Man en Co, 7-2 Master's Voice, 4-1 Brecqhou Chief, 11-2 Celline, 8-1 Consistent Queen, 10-1 Jims Bid, 16-1 others.

2.45 RUGBY LEAGUE STAKES (2-y-o: £1,092: 6f)

1 3 *Blue Emmanuelle, N Callaghan, 9-0 .. — 9
3 0402 Bombil, P Rohan, 9-0 .... Dwyer 15
5 2400 Do It Now, J Berry, 9-0 .... Darley 20
6 Everyman, G Richards, 9-0 .... Birch 3
7 0003 Golden Knoll, S Mellor, 9-0 .. Wigham 14
10 Meeka Gold, S Norton, 9-0 .... Lowe 7
11 0023 Mercia Sound, R Hollinshead, 9-0 .. Perks 6
12 0 Newlife Connection, W A Stephenson, 9-0 Lucas 1
14 002 Par Pak, J Czerpak, 9-0 .... Atkinson 8
20 Tillman, F Durr, 9-0 .... Robinson 16
24 00 Be Quiet, W Guest, 8-11 .... — 11
25 40 Brazen Bid, B Hanbury, 8-11 .... Young 17
26 2400 Derwent River, T Barnes, 8-11 Connorton 5 2
27 3 Karkana, M Stoute, 8-11 .... Swinburn 13
29 32 Mayo Moonlight, M Prescott, 8-11 Nutter 6
30 4 Mock Auction, Denys Smith, 8-11 Campbell 5 15
32 0040 My Goddess, J Calvert, 8-11 .... Seagrave 4
33 000 Rosevair, W H Williams, 8-11 .... — 18
35 0 Sandy Moon, T Fairhurst, 8-11 Beecroft 7 10
36 0 Shoebutton, P Calver, 8-11 .... Gray 19
7-4 Karkana, 9-4 Bombil, 4-1 Mock Auction, 6-1 Golden Knoll, 8-1 Tillman, 10-1 others.

3.15 ASSOCIATED LEISURE HANDICAP (£1,774: 5f)

3 0032 Rambling River (D), W A Stephenson, 4-8-10 Lucas 7
5 -1402 Kalmlaw (CD), C Bell, 7-8-9 .. Carlisle 5 3
6 -0100 Apapa Port (D), K Stone, 3-8-9 .. Wigham 9
9 -0000 Fiddler (D), C Austin, 4-8-6 ...... Birch 11
10 0000 Blues, W Guest, 4-8-2 .... — 1
11 0002 Miss Nelski (D, B), J Etherington, 4-8-2 Lowe 10
13 0303 Khaleel, A Hide, 3-8-1 ...... Newnes 3 6
13 0300 Star Kid (CD), V Mitchell, 6-8-1 Mercer 8
14 0010 Longlands Lady (CD), J Berry, 3-8-0 Horsfall 7 2
15 2023 Music Night (D), D Chapman, 4-7-11 Jones 5 5
19 0000 Pansy (D), T Fairhurst, 5-7-7 Paul Eddery 5 4
3-1 Kalmlaw, 4-1 Khaleel, 5-1 Rambling River, 6-1 Music Night, 8-1 Miss Nelski, 10-1 Longlands Lady, 12-1 Apapa Port, 14-1 others.

3.45 GREAT FAIR HANDICAP (Apprentices: £935: 1m)

2 0003 Kithairon (CD), J W Watts, 10-9-7 A Mercer 7
4 3104 Helandy (CD), J Berry, 4-8-13 Horsfall 7 11
5 0004 O I Oyston (C,D), J Berry, 5-8-12 Berry 7 13
5 10-10 Wahed (D), Denys Smith, 6-8-12 .. Fry 7 8
7 -0023 Operation Cyril, W Guest, 3-8-8 Finlayson 7 10
9 0003- Staffordshire Knot, R Hollinshead, 6-8-6 Paul Eddery 3 12
10 3-300 Downbeat, W Hastings-Bass, 4-8-4 McKeown 3 1
11 0330 Cringleford (D), C Spares, 4-8-3 .. Day 3 9
13 4-002 Wise Man (D), J Fitzgerald, 5-8-0 Hodgson 14
15 0043 *Eyelight, R Hollinshead, 4-7-11 4
16 4000 Katie Grey, W Atkinson, 8-7-11 .. Jones 3 6
19 0001 Salford (D), J Berry, 5-7-10 Nadine Myers 7 2
20 -0000 Wolf Cub, C Austin, 4-7-7 .. Carlisle 3 8
21 2204 Essam (B), A Hide, 3-7-7 ...... Newnes 3
7-2 Helandy, 4-1 Kithairon, 5-1 Wahed, 6-1 Wise Man, Salford, 8-1 Downbeat, 12-1 O I Oyston, 14-1 others.

4.15 CARLISLE UNITED HANDICAP (£1,433: 1½m)

4 0-000 Hay Ride (D), W Guest, 8-9-5 ...... — 8
6 0222 Jamshid (D), R Hollinshead, 4-9-0 Perks 1
7 2311- Hit the Road (D), B Hanbury, 5-9-0 Young 4
8 0003 Fair City, W H Williams, 4-8-12 .. Darley 6
11 00-00 Best Octopus (B, D), G Lockerbie, 5-8-8 [illegible]
13 1020 Groucho, N Callaghan, 4-8-6 .... Robinson [illegible]
14 0-000 Nakano, P Bevan, 4-8-6 .... [illegible]
15 -0002 Another Move, J Calvert, 5-8-6 .. Jones 5 10
18 20-02 Dame Sue, S Mellor, 5-8-0 ...... Wigham [illegible]
21 4000 Fuego Diablo, P Bevan, 4-7-9 .. Newnes 3 7
9-4 Hit the Road, 7-2 Jamshid, 4-1 Dame Sue, 5-1 Groucho, 8-1 Another Move, 10-1 Fair City, 16-1 others.

4.45 BRUNTON PARK STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £859: 1m 1f 80yd)

1 3040 Altie Dickins, R Hollinshead, 9-0 .. Perks 5
3 Autumn Boy, G Richards, 9-0 .... Birch 4
4 Cava Alta, N Crump, 9-0 ...... Lowe 6
7 0-000 Nasrudin, B Wilkinson, 9-0 .... Webster 8
10 0-00 Alethe, J Douglas-Home, 8-11 ...... Rogers 1
11 022 Cardinal Palace, R Peacock, 8-11 Hodgson [illegible]
12 Darine, F Durr, 8-11 .... Robinson [illegible]
15 Hyaline, N Crump, 8-11 .... Gray 7
16 040-0 Impish Ears, E Weymes, 8-11 .. Wigham 9
7-4 Cardinal Place, 5-2 Darine, 4-1 Altie Dickins, 6-1 Cava Alta, 8-1 Autumn Boy, 10-1 others.
* Doubtful runner.

Carlisle selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.15 Jims Bid. 2.45 Karkana. 3.15 Rambling River. 3.45 Wise Man. 4.15 Dame Sue. 4.45 Cardinal Palace.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.15 Celline. 2.45 Blue Emmanuelle. 3.15 Khaleel. 3.45 Downbeat. 4.15 Hit the Road. 4.45 Darine.

GT Yarmouth results

2.15 (2.19) HIGH STEWARD STAKES (2-y-o: £1,369: 7f)
BIG TROUBLE, b c, by Reform—Estuctura (Dr J Herandez) 9-0 P Cook (8-13 fav) 1
Torsion Prince .. Paul Eddery (5-1) 2
Coolidge ...... P Young (25-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 12p; places, 10p, 20p, 17p. Dual F: 25p. CSF: 43p. G P-Gordon at Newmarket. 8l, hd. Weltalk (11-1) 4th. 11 ran.

2.45 (2.46) SPANISH PARADE STAKES (Selling: 2-y-o: £829: 6f)
MUMMY'S DELIGHT, b f, by Mummy's Pet—Damsel (T Ramsden) 8-8 .. P Gunn (6-4 jt fav) 1
Tower Lady .... P Tulk (4-1) 2
Railway Match .. P Young (16-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 27p; Dual F: 30p. CSF: 86p. P Haslam at Newmarket. 3l, 2½l. Buckton 6-4 jt fav. Cassio Lil (8-1) 4th. 5 ran. Winner was bought in for 2,600 gns.

3.15 (3.16) DANNY LA RUE HANDICAP (£2,030: 1¼m)
NORFOLK FLIGHT, b g, by Blakeney—First Light (G Tufts) 4-9-2 .. P Young (100-30 fav) 1
Mhigator ...... E Johnson (7-2) 2
Haverhill Lad ...... T Ives (6-1) 3
TOTE: Win, [illegible]; places, 29p, 11p. Dual F: 62p. CSF: £1.50. W Hastings-Bass at Newmarket. Nk, 2l. Constant Rose (25-1) 4th. 7 ran.

3.45 (3.46) CONWAY HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,632: 1m 2f 110yd)
FULL OF REASON, br f, by Bold Reason—Tasteful (L Salice) 9-7 P Cook (9-2) 1
Comedian .. E Johnson (11-10 fav) 2
Rheingold's Gift P Bradwell (12-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 41p; places, 15p, 11p. Dual F: 55p. CSF: 90p. L Cumani at Newmarket. 1l, 10l. Jo-Jo-San (9-4) 4th. 7 ran.

4.15 (4.22) FERRIER STAKES (Maidens: £1,021: 1m)
BECKY SHARP, ch f, by Sharpen Up—Paddy's Darling (G Hubbard) 3-8-5 ...... P Robinson (9-2) 1
Prince Reviewer P Cook (11-8 fav) 2
Swaffham ...... S Parr (20-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 32p; places, 11p, [illegible]. Dual F: 27p. CSF: £1.25. F Durr at Newmarket. Nk, 8l. Moriss (20-1) 4th. 14 ran.

4.45 (4.47) FRED PACE HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,682: 6f)
KATHRED, b h, by Starch Reduced—Kathy King (Mrs V [illegible]) [illegible] .. Paul Eddery [illegible] 1
Directorate .. W R Swinburn [illegible] 2
Tamdown Flyer T Johnson (7-1 fav) 3
Tote: Win, 50p. Dual F: 83p. CSF: £1.02. R Hollinshead at Upper Longdon. 1l, 1½l. Contraria (20-1) 4th. 5 ran.
TOTE DOUBLE: Norfolk Flight, Becky Sharp. £11.55. TREBLE: Mummy's Delight, Full Of Reason, Kathred. [illegible]

Hamilton Park

6.45: 1, Stracker (11-10 fav); 2, Glaxpia Again [illegible]; 3, [illegible]. In Since (11-2) 4th. 8 ran.
7.10: 1, Star Cove (Evens fav); 2, [illegible] (7-2); 3, Kaire [illegible]. [illegible] ran.
7.35: 1, Dibblesdale Lass (14-1); 2, [illegible] Minstrel [illegible] fav; 3, [illegible] Noble (10-1). Mel's Choice (3-1) 4th. 13 ran. NR: Java Tiger.
8.4: 1, Silver Snow (4-6 fav); 2, Frank Derry [illegible]; 3, Xenotha [illegible]. Tread A Measure (10-1) 4th. 7 ran.

Wednesday evening

SANDOWN PARK: 8.30: 1, Court Cavalier (11-8 fav); 2, Al Nasr (9-4); 3, Mr Ammuner (4-1). Good Measure [illegible] 4th. 10 ran.
HAMILTON PARK: 8.30: 1, Smokeley [illegible] (fav); 2, Borderline Fair (7-2); 3, Hot Stone (4-1). 7 ran.

Results yesterday at Sandown Park meeting

2.0 (2.4) RAYNES PARK STAKES (2-y-o maiden fillies: £2,876: 7f)
HULA RULER, b f, by Chieftain—Native Go-Go (Mrs D Zurcher), 8-11 ...... L Piggott (5-1 fav) 1
Recidest ...... P Eddery (4-1) 2
Dione .... B Rouse (25-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 45p; places, 26p, [illegible] 40p. Dual F: £2.54. CSF: [illegible]. Cumani, at Newmarket. [illegible]. 1m 33.46sec. Travel Blues (7-1) 4th. [illegible] ran. Princess Current was fourth past the post but after a stewards' inquiry was disqualified. Travel Blues promoted to fourth.

2.30 (2.31) CROWN PLUS TWO HANDICAP (Apprentice championship, round 7: £2,185: 1m)
SWIFT PALM, b c, by Some Hand—March Sion (Nimrod Co), 3-8-[illegible] K Willey (6-4 fav) 1
Bond Dealer .. D McKeown (7-1) 2
Momo Acuto ...... A Clark (9-2) 3
TOTE: Win, 31p; places, 13p, 11p. Dual F: 74p. CSF: £1.30. Cundell, at Compton. 3l, 5l. 1m 45.25sec. Precious Jade (8-1) 4th. 9 ran.

3.5 (3.5) FOX WARREN HANDICAP (£2,365: 1m 6f)
LOHENGRIN, b g, by Rheingold—Gogo (Sir H Cubrall), 5-10-[illegible] W Carson [illegible] 1
Tudor Wynk ...... R Fox [illegible] 2
Yellow Jersey ...... N Day (11-[illegible]) 3
TOTE: Win, 77p; places, 16p, 25p. Dual F: [illegible]. CSF: [illegible]. Dunlop, at Arundel. 2l, nk. [illegible] 08.23sec. Simella (9-4 fav). [illegible] (10-1) 4th. 8 ran.

—SANDOWN—Two—
—HEAD, July [illegible]—

3.40 (3.42) STAR STAKES (£3,455: 5f)
MY DAD TOM, b c, by Mr Leader—George—His Lady Fair (Mr [illegible] Jones), 9-0 S Cauthen (5-2 [illegible]) 1
Lavender Dance .. L Piggott (11-[illegible]) 2
Sharla's Wimpy .. P Eddery (5-[illegible]) 3
TOTE: Win, 32p; places, 11p, 18p. Dual F: 40p. CSF: 50p. Hills, at Lambourn. Sh hd, [illegible]. 1m 01.35sec. Hadims (33-1) 4th.

4.10 (4.13) BOW STREET HANDICAP (3-y-o: £3,322: 7f)
MONKS FARM, b c, by So Blessed—Tomboy (Sir R Cohen), [illegible] W Carson (11-[illegible]) 1
His Record ...... D McKay [illegible] 2
Gabitat ...... L Piggott [illegible] 3
TOTE: Win, [illegible]. Dual F: £1.[illegible]. CSF: [illegible]. Dunlop, at Arundel. [illegible]. 1m 31.09sec. [illegible] Redden (12-1) 4th. 8 ran.

4.45 (4.48) HEATH ROW STAKES (3-y-o Maidens: £2,351: 1m)
BOLD RAIDER, ch c, by Bold Lad—Kalisa (Sir M Sobell), [illegible] W Carson (11-[illegible]) 1
[illegible] ...... G Starkey [illegible] 2
[illegible] ...... S Cauthen [illegible] 3
TOTE: Win, [illegible]. Dual F: [illegible]. CSF: [illegible]. Hern, at West Ilsley. Sh hd, [illegible]. 1m 46.88sec. [illegible] 4th.
TOTE DOUBLE: Lohengrin, Monks Farm. £38.35. TREBLE: Swift Palm, My Dad Tom, Bold Raider. [illegible] JACKPOT: [illegible]. Pool of [illegible] carried forward to Ascot today. PLACEPOT: [illegible].

STATE OF GOING (official): [illegible]: Good to firm. Carlisle: Good. [illegible] Newcastle: Good. Hamilton: Good to firm. Warwick: Good to [illegible].

A cold wind in the coffee market, page 21



Special bill offer will point way on rates

By John Whitmore and Edward Townsend

Continuing nervousness and uncertainty on foreign exchange markets yesterday caused the dollar to fall further in early trading before staging a recovery during the afternoon.

The pound, which had rallied to $1.8725 during the morning, closed 95 points down on balance at $1.8555. Its index against a basket of currencies was unchanged, *however, at* 91.8.

Suggestions of a possible re-*alignment* of currencies in the European Monetary System over the weekend were largely discounted in London. The main considerations dominating the *market continued to be interest* rates and the possibility of increased central bank intervention to moderate *currency move*ments.

In domestic United Kingdom money markets, interest rates were generally little changed, though some *period* rates were a touch softer during the afternoon.

All eyes today will be on the result of the weekly Treasury Bill tender. In addition to the regular £200m offering of three-*month bills, there is a special* offer this week of £800m of bills that are due to mature on *September 1.*

The Bank of England has made this offer so that a large amount of liquidity will automatically flow back into the market on September 1, the day that the oil companies are due to make their half-yearly payment of petroleum revenue tax.

It seems that there will be plenty of funds in the market next week to enable the discount houses to take up the bills, but they still have to judge the appropriate rate at which to make their bids.

This involves making judgements on, *inter alia*, how they think interest rates will move over the next five weeks and whether they think they will be holding the bills for the full five weeks.

Although period rates in the money markets continue to suggest that a rise in all short term interest rates may have *to take place* within the next *few weeks*, there seems to be a *growing* feeling that the *Government* will fight very hard to resist this.

Sir Terence Beckett, director-general of the Confederation of British Industry, yesterday *stressed business* leaders' continuing opposition to high interest rates. He said every one per cent on interest rates cost business in the United *Kingdom £350m* in borrowing costs.

While industry had gained some relief from the fall in the value of the pound, the *exchange rate was still* too high, he said.

Money supply in the United Kingdom was thought to be under control, so there was no *basis for the Government to* try to raise interest rates. "Of course, some market pressures *will* be upward as other countries compete for funds, but United Kingdom policy should ments on, *inter alia*, how they

Referring to the protests that United States interest rates policy had caused in other countries, Sir Terence. *speaking* to the Association of American Correspondents in London, *added: "The western world does* need to restore growth as well as combating inflation and this will be delayed if an interest rate war is waged."

Unit trust licence law will be reviewed

By Philip Robinson

The Government announced yesterday that it will review the law governing the multi-million-pound unit trust industry and *share dealers who are not mem*bers of the Stock Exchange.

Mr Reginald Eyre, Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Department of Trade, *told MPs that the review will be based on* the Prevention of Fraud Investments Act 1958, itself based on a pre-war *model*, under which his department authorizes the country's £6,000m unit trust industry and gives licences to people who wish to deal in *shares as part of their* companies' personal investment services.

The move follows a push by the association representing the *investment business. They* regard the Act as inadequate to *cope with modern conditions* and say that it is so old all the loopholes have been found The *phrasing of the Act ham*strings the Department of Trade on issuing licences, the *association say.*

The department has appointed Professor *Laurence Gower, its* part-time adviser on company law, to head the inquiry beginning *next Tuesday.*

He has been asked to con*sider the legal* protection required by private and business investors in shares and other securities, including those who invest through unit trusts and open-ended investment companies operating in the United Kingdom.



Professor Gower: Heading effort to update law.

He also will look at the need for legal control of dealers in *shares, investment consultants* and investment managers — those who control millions of pounds but who in some cases do not need to be licensed by the Department of Trade.

Professor Gower will be responsible for advising on the need for new laws covering these points and others he might identify when shown unpublished material that the department has collated on *licensed dealers.*

Mr Eyre also has said the Government intends, as a short term measure, to tighten the Licenced Dealers (Code of Conduct) Rules.

There is almost certain to be a requirement to separate the money given to licenced dealers *for investment purposes from* the companies' money.

Behind this move is the collapse of personal investment adviser and licenced dealer Norton Warburg. *It went down* for a current estimate of £5m. A statement of affairs showed *that the company had used in*vestors' cash to finance its own expansion and when it attempted to raise more money to repay the clients' account, some was given (and has been substantially repaid) to the wife of the chairman, Mr *Andrew Warburg, as a bridging* loan for a house purchase. Although Norton Warburg has *received the most publicity the* department must also have in mind certain inquiries it is making into the running of other licenced dealers.

*The department says a re*view of the Act is needed to keep pace with developments in the securities industry. It says that since 1958 there has been a large growth of businesses offering a wide range of investment consultancy and discretionary management of business and personal portfolios.

Norton Warburg's liquidator said last night that all investors who could identify their holdings would be repaid in full. *The rest would go into a pool* that is expected to be able to pay out 60p in the £.

Financial Editor, page 21
Business Diary, page 21



Professor Michael Beesley yesterday. Photograph by John Manning

Clash over funding of Telecom

By Bill Johnstone

The findings of Professor Michael Beesley, an economist *on competition in the British* telecommunications industry were the basis of conflict yesterday between the Department of Industry and the Treasury *over the funding of British* Telecom. His report entitled 'Liberalisation of the use of British telecommunications networks', commissioned by the Department, was published in mid-April. The report favours the private sector providing ser*vices in competition with* British Telecom but also recommended that BT be allowed to raise sufficient money to compete in the *new* free market. *The Department is prepared to* accept in principal most of the findings of Professor Beesley but want the issue of British Telecom funding to be agreed at the *same time*. Much of the report has been opposed by the unions and management of *British Telecom despite the* economist's recommendations on the corporation's financing. The Treasury has been extremely rigid in its interpreta*tion of PSBR and what type of* finance would be acceptable for funding BT.

The Government is under pressure to make a statement *on the report by next week*

Seagrams bid values Conoco at $8,000m

From Frank Vogl
Washington, July 23

New takeover bids for Conoco, the ninth largest United States oil company and second largest *coal company, will place a value* on Conoco of more than $8,000m (£4,300m).

Joseph E. Seagrams and Sons, the United States subsidiary of Seagrams of Montreal, the world's largest distiller, today raised its bid for 51 per cent of Conoco to $92 per share, from $90 per share. The offer, amounting to nearly $4,000m *will be countered shortly by* Mobil.

Mobil, unlike Seagrams, is trying to acquire all of Conoco by offering $90 per share in cash for 51 per cent of Conoco and by buying the remaining shares through an exchange of Mobil stock worth *$90 per* Conoco share.

Conoco continues to assert that its future is best assured in a marriage with Du Pont, *America's largest* chemical company. Du Pont says its offer of cash and shares is about $87.50 per share, or *$7,400m* for all of Conoco.

The Seagrams, Mobil and Du Pont offers for Conoco expire in the first week of next month. Wall Street *brokers predict* that the bidding will go much higher by then, may be to $115 per Conoco share.

Du Pont has offered to pay *cash for 34.4 million Conoco* shares, while Seagrams and Mobil have offered cash for 44.34 million shares. Many Conoco shareholders may for this reason by more tempted by the latter two offers.

But Canadian efforts to reduce United States holdings of natural resources in Canada may bring retaliation from Washington, which might wreck Seagrams' hopes of buying Conoco. This factor may influence some Conoco shareholders, and Conoco has brought an anti-trust suit against Mobil, which could tie up the Mobil bid. *Additionally, there is no* certainty that anti-trust authorities in Washington will approve of Mobil buying Conoco.

The Conoco bidding has made *many investors aware of the fact* that many oil companies have United States oil leases with substantial proven reserves that at current share prices are valued far below the world crude oil price. Buying these companies is seen as an inexpensive way of buying oil.

Brokers believe that Du Pont must raise its bid substantially to win Conoco. If it does so, brokers think that Seagrams and Mobil soon will bid for other United States oil companies.

State compensation hopes for Vosper

By Edward Townsend

Vosper, the shipbuilding and shiprepair group, which yesterday announced half-year pretax profits of almost £1m, is hoping that its four-year battle with the British Government over nationalization compensation terms may be settled next year.

The company and five others involved in the State takeover *of aircraft and shipbuilding* industries by the last Labour Administration, have campaigned vigorously for additional payments and have taken *their cases to the* Human Rights Commission in Strasbourg.

Sir John Rix, chairman of Vosper, which has already accepted a Government offer of £5.3m for its warship yards on the Solent, gave a hint yesterday that the so-called "friendly settlement stage" between the company and the Government could be reached *before* the commission makes a final ruling.

There were no indications at present of the Government's intention, *but Sir John added:* "Next year might be the year in which useful discussions take place".

Instead of rejecting the Vosper case, the commission had asked the Government for its *observations* on the admissibility and merits of the company's claim. Sir John, in *his interim statement, said that* after taking legal advice this represented significant progress.

Vosper, which is claiming compensation probably four or *five times as much as it has* already received, has been joined in Strasbourg by Yarrow, Vickers; GEC; Hall Russell, the Aberdeen shipbuilding company now part of British Shipbuilders; and John G. Kincaid, the marine engine building company which was formerly a part of the Scott Lithgow group and is now a subsidiary of British Steel.

Vosper paid no dividends to shareholders last year and, *despite its much improved trad*ing position, is recommending a dividend of only 1p at the half-way stage.

Sir John said: "If the Strasbourg case continues on its jolly road for another three years and in the meanwhile we had a bad year, our resources would not be looking too *healthy*."

However, if the compensation claim resulted in a larger reparation to the company, then some repayment to share*holders might be considered*, he said.

The company, which operates a shipyard in Singapore and earlier this month acquired *the remaining 49 per cent of* Vosper Hovermarine, achieved a turnover in the first six months of £8.4m against £3.4m a year earlier and a total for 1980 of £8.6m.

Half-year profits of £961,579 compare with £375,044 and a pre-tax loss for 1980 of £1.4m. Sir John said the company's *current* order book was £21m.

Sir John said that orders won by the company in the past six months *had* boosted manufacturing activity and employment, particularly in the United Kingdom.

Hovermarine's workforce had *been increased* by about 100, representing a rise of 25 per cent. "We see this trend continuing in the immediate future," he said.



Photograph by Chris Gregory

Sir John yesterday: seeking a "friendly settlement".

Inquiry calls for special steels cut

By Edward Townsend

The capacity of Britain's small but strategically important special steels industry *should* be cut by half to get in line with future demand, and the rationalization could be financed in part by institutional funds.

These are *among the main re*commendations of Professor Sir Frederick Warner's independent inquiry into the troubled sector, a summary of which was published yesterday. The investigation, backed by the Bank of England, came after growing concern among the *20* companies which make up the industry about rapidly growing imports of cheap steel.

The industry, which produces *high value steels* for the machine tool, aerospace and motor sectors, has seen its output shrink from about 70,000 tonnes a year in the mid 1970s to about 15,000-20,000 tonnes.

Sir Frederick said that the workforce in special steels had *fallen from 18,000 to 3,500* in the last 10 years and his plan for *contraction* did not envisage any more job losses.

Sir Frederick urges that the *private steel sector receive a* share of the £60m allocated by the European Coal and Steel *Community to the British* steel *industry towards* the cost of early retirement and short-time working.

The ECSC recently announced guidelines for the reduction of exports to the United Kingdom

Without a return to profitability, the United Kingdom industry may not survive except for a few companies with *special* products or jobbing and stockholding, said Sir Frederick.

£766m to be spent on airports projects

By Arthur Reed, Air Correspondent

British Airports Authority plans to spend £766m on capital projects over the next five years and will have to borrow 30 per cent of this, Mr Norman Payne, chairman of the authority, said yesterday in presenting his report and accounts for 1980-81.

The sum will be for a fourth terminal at Heathrow, London's main airport, a second terminal at Gatwick, and expansion at Aberdeen airport in support of *North Sea oil operations.*

The BAA also has a longer-term plan to develop Stansted as a third London airport to take 15 million passengers a year initially. *Mr Payne said* he believed that the inquiry into this project, due to begin in September, would also consider alternatives to develop a fifth terminal at Heathrow and a new airport at Maplin, on the Essex coast.

A current cost operating profit of £36.3m was reported, compared with £5.6m the previous year.

Landing charges were raised, with strong protests by the *airlines*, by 10 per cent in November, 1979, and by 35 per cent in April last year. Mr Payne declined to discuss these increases on the grounds that *17 airlines are to protest in the* High Court. But he indicated that further rises in line with inflation could be expected by the spring of next year.

A total of 43.2 million passengers used the authority's seven airports during the year (43.9 million in 1979-80) a drop of 1.5 per cent.

Accord close on Polish debt

From Peter Norman, Brussels, July 23

The Polish Government and its *leading Western bank credi*tors ended two days of talks in *Zurich confident that agree*ment will soon be reached on rescheduling Poland's commercial bank debts due to be repaid this year.

In a joint communiqué, the multinational task force of 21 leading banks and representatives of the Polish Government said that the Poles had expressed "agreement with the *spirit*" of the *Western banks'* proposals.

The delegation from Warsaw headed by the first vice-president of Poland's foreign trade bank, the Bank Handlowy, and the director of the foreign department of the Polish Finance Ministry, asked for two weeks to consider the *proposals* in detail before replying to them.

Poland's main bank creditors ($m)

	Amount of medium-term loans outstanding on January 1.	Due for repayment prior to new agreement, in	
	1981	1981	1982
Germany	2,644	678	563
US	1,780	575	465
France	1,224	378	389
UK	953	220	191
Austria	439	203	94

But it was clear that the *meeting at the headquarters of* the Swiss Bank Corporation in Zurich had gone more smoothly than many bankers had dared to hope.

The *bankers' task force* was able yesterday to reach a unanimous agreement on how to tackle the problem of rescheduling the Polish debts falling due this year ready for presentation to the Poles today.

Although no details of the *proposals have been released* it is thought to involve the rescheduling of at least $2,400m (£1,290m) of debt falling due for repayment this year. On the *basis of earlier discussion, it* appears likely that the bank would be prepared to defer repayments due this year in December and then reschedule *these over seven years.*

■ Stock markets
FT Index 518.6 up 1.6
FT Gilts 64.0 up 0.19

■ Sterling
$1.8555 down 95 points
Index 91.8 unchanged
New York: $1.8545

■ Dollar
Index 111.5 down 0.1
DM 2.4445 up 30 pts

■ Gold
$407.50 down $3.50
New York: $408.50

■ Money
3 mth sterling 14⅝-14½
3 mth Euro $ 19¾-19⅝
6 mth Euro $ 19⅛-18⅞

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Arlington Motor	14p to 88p
Castlefield	10p to 410p
Dowty	9p to 247p
Gestetner 'A'	4p to 62p
Jardin Matt	12p to 212p
Jourdan, T.	4p to 82p
Killinghall	31p to 712p
Ldn Sumatra	62p to 288p
Mercantile Hse	15p to 928p
Morgan Crucible	8p to 128p
Staveley Ind	10p to 218p

Falls

Atlantic Res	35p to 255p
Brit & Common	10p to 313p
Century Oils	9p to 78p
Cons Gold Fields	12p to 463p
GEC	10p to 735p
Grindlays	13p to 243p
Haden	15p to 208p
Lasmo	23p to 597p
Plessey	10p to 344p
Tilbury Contr	10p to 255p
Tricentrol	14p to 274p

St Piran delay

The hearing of a petition to wind up St Piran, the invest*ment holding company for the* mines and property group, which should have been held yesterday, will now be early in October, Mr Justice Slade decided in the High Court.

Mr Leolin Price, QC, for the petitioners, Runic Nominees, a *minority shareholder in St* Piran, had asked for a hearing during the Long Vacation which begins at the end of this month. He said that Gasco Investments (Netherlands) had offered to buy all the shares at 60 pence each. Runic believed that the *shares were worth* 85 pence each, and if more than two months elapsed before the hearing, so many St Piran shareholders might accept the Gasco offer, that they would be in a position to acquire the Runic shares compulsorily.

The judge said that he accepted St Piran's contention that it was unrealistic for the evidence to be completed before August 31.

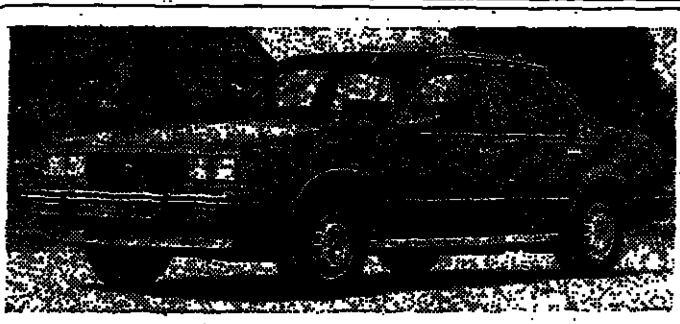
The question of Gasco making a bid for the shares was nothing to do with St Piran. Hearing the petition was unlikely to qualify as Vacation Court business.

St Piran has entered an appeal against a High Court *judge's ruling that an inspec*tor's report into St. Piran's affairs could be used as evidence at the petition hearing.

Canadian dollar at 48-year low

The Canadian *dollar fell to a* 48-year low against the United States dollar, which was quoted at 82 cents yesterday, down from 82.23 cents in active trading.

BUSINESS BRIEFING



General Motors' J-car is slow off the mark

General Motors, which has been trying to fight off Japanese competition with increased output of its heralded J-cars (the Cimarron is pictured above), is now suffering from an unexpected sales slump.

To make matters worse, dealers report that the price of the J-cars is discouraging customers. Two months after the new models were introduced General Motors has sold only 19,000.

The J-cars are not being labelled a failure and General Motors and its dealers still point proudly to the styling and fuel economy. They predict that the car will catch on eventually.

The company still hopes to sell 600,000 of the Chevrolets and Pontiacs by the end of the 1982 model year.

☐ Chrysler's domestic car sales for the 10 days ended July 20 rose 27 per cent to 17,839 from 14,037 a year ago.

ASSURANCE ON TEXTILES

Union leaders in the textile *industries secured assurances* from Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, yesterday, that the Government would stand its ground in demanding *restrictions on imports from* developing countries.

In an hour-long meeting, a TUC delegation was promised that it would be consulted throughout the *forthcoming* negotiations with the EEC

First quarter deposits down

The net inflow of money into *financial institutions (including* building societies) totalled £5,200m in the first quarter of 1981. This compares with £5,700m the previous quarter and *£4,100m a year earlier.* Liquid assets were reduced by £450m but investment in government stocks rose by £2,315m. Investment in over*seas shares was £646m compared* with £385m in British shares.

Sainsbury ahead of Tesco

J. Sainsbury, the high street supermarkets group, has stolen a lead on its rival Tesco Stores in the grocery market. For the first time since Tesco launched "Operation Checkout" four years ago, Sainsbury's market share has crept ahead of Tesco's.

According to the index of Audits of Great Britain (AGB), Sainsbury's market share in the four weeks to June 20 was 13.6 *per cent compared with* 13.3 per cent for Tesco. The figures *for the same period a year ago* were 12.0 per cent for Sainsbury and 13.9 per cent for Tesco.

The last time that Sainsbury was ahead of Tesco on the AGB figures was May 1977 and soon afterwards Tesco launched its price-cutting campaign and moved *ahead, although* by December of 1980 Sainsbury had drawn level with Tesco

Sainsbury said yesterday that the company was very pleased with the figures, although they were only for one month.

OIL SHARES UNSOLD

Nearly 30 per cent of the four million East of Scotland Onshore shares on offer at 64p have not been taken up in the £2,500m offer for sale which *seems to be suffering the fate* of KCA Drilling, Hamilton Oil and Jackson Exploration. Dealings in the shares start on July 28. The market in oil shares has been nervous since the BP rights issue earlier this month. BP announced yesterday that *almost 60 per cent* of those taking up the rights issue elected for early registration to qualify for the *interim dividend.*

☐ *The Ministry* of Defence has awarded a £14m contract to Thorn EMI Automation of Nottingham to manufacture a device to detect killer nerve gases. The company which employs 185 is expected to recruit another 100 workers over the *next 18 months* to help meet the five year order.

☐ The discontinuation of several lines at Lord and Sharman's *shoe making factory* in Wigan, will result in the loss of 86 jobs. The company is part of the Ward White group.

China reviews foreign trade

China *has tightened its rein* on foreign-trade growth and changed the mix of its imports to reflect a new economic direction that emphasizes slower, more balanced development.

China's trade ministry said that in the first *half of 1981* trade grew 19 per cent from a year ago, to the equivalent of $17,330m, slowing from the 24 per cent rise of 1980 and the *28 per cent* increase of 1979.

Meanwhile, the type of product purchased abroad is changing. The country has cut severely its imports of plant and equipment, and sharply increased purchases for agriculture and light industry.

TODAY

TUC Nationalized Industry Committee to meet Sir Geoffrey Howe *to discuss government* policy on the privatization of state industries.

United States money supply. Company results: John Brown (finals). Howard Tenens Services (finals). Westminster Properties (interim).

Companies turn to foreign makes

By Peter Waymark

A new survey of the company car market shows that, while Ford has maintained its traditional dominance, foreign cars are taking a much greater share than they were three years ago.

The survey, covering 1,081 companies and nearly 95,000 cars, found that more than half the companies had at least one foreign model in their fleet, compared with only 23 per cent in a similar survey in 1978.

Foreign importers have had particular success among senior management — accounting for 17 per cent of the total, against 2 per cent in 1978 — and directors of companies, one quarter of whom are now driving foreign makes.

The survey was conducted in December last year by *Company Secretary's Review*, a newsletter which goes to 8,500 companies, and the findings are published by Tolley Publishing, a subsidiary of Benn Brothers, at £15.

The most popular models for representatives were still the Ford Cortina (39 per cent) and Escort (17.5 per cent). BL's weakness in this sector is underlined by its main contender, the Marina/Ital, accounting for only 4.4 per cent.

The Cortina was by far the most favoured car for middle management, taking 48.6 per cent. The Vauxhall Cavalier came second, but with only 6.3 per cent, and the Ford Granada third with 4.7 per cent.

Senior managers also favoured the Cortina (26.1 per cent), with the Granada second (15.8 per cent). BL made a stronger showing in this category, the Princess taking 7.4 per cent and the Rover 4.9 per cent.

For diirectors of companies, the Granada was the most popular choice (18.5 per cent), followed by the Rover (16 per cent) and the Jaguar (5.9 per cent). The leading foreign makes in this sector were BMW and Audi from Germany and the Swedish Volvo.

The survey found that, in 84 per cent of companies, directors were able to choose any make or model of car within a specified price range.



Last inspection: Pony cars lining up for Britain

UK hurdle for Pony cars

By Clifford Webb, Midlands Industrial Correspondent

Hyundai, the South Korean motor manufacturer, has run into trouble with its plans to sell its Pony car range in Britain. Distribution companies which have been negotiating with a Hyundai team based in London said the company was demanding impossible commitments in return for the franchise.

A senior executive of a major car dealer said yesterday: "They have basically one car to offer, which is quite unknown in the United Kingdom but they are insisting on the sort of contractual agreements that normally apply to a top-class range of imports.

We have dropped out, and so have a number of other firms. I shall be very surprised if they find any takers unless they make radical changes in their demands."

But at Hyundai's London headquarters yesterday, Mr H. V. Lee, in charge of the negotiations, said: "We are talking to four or five companies which look very promising. We would like to complete these talks in September in time for an announcement in October."

On this timing, the intention would seem to be to make the announcement at the London Motorfair which is open between October 21 and 31.

Mr Lee declined to name firms involved, but it is known that about 50 have been contacted. Among the possible contenders is International Motors, the profitable West Bromwich-based group headed by Mr Robert Edmiston, a former Chrysler UK excutive. It is already the United Kingdom concessionaire for Japanese Subaru cars and Italian Maserati sports cars.

Mr Edmiston is on record as saying that he wants to expand his company's activities because of the restrictions placed on imports of Japanese cars.

Hyundai's present range is limited to 1300cc and 1600, versions of the Pony, produced in four-door, two-door, station wagon and pick-up versions. It is heavily based on the Mitsubishi Lancer, and uses its engines and gearboxes.

This would seem to make Mitsubishi's British importer, the Colt Car Company of Cirencester, an ideal partner by reducing the need to carry large initial stocks of spares — always a stumbling block when introducing new makes to an overseas market.

Colt has just started work on a £3.5m development at Cirencester, with warehousing and offices. The present parts centre at Swindon will be transferred there. But a Colt spokesman has denied that his company was involved in the present talks.

Reliant of Tamworth is also a likely partner. The Pony would complement its present range of three-wheeled Kittens and four-wheeled Scimitar sports saloons. Mr Ritchie Spencer, Reliant's managing director, refused to confirm or deny persistent reports connecting the two companies.

A source close to Hyundai said: "They already have a number of dealers who badly want the Pony. But they have got to get down to realistic negotiations very soon before it all goes sour on them."

More cash for tomato growers

Guernsey's Parliament yesterday voted to give local tomato growers a further £600,000 aid next year to enable them to compete on the UK market with what were described as "grossly subsidized" Dutch tomatoes.

This means that between 1980 and 1982, some £2.1m will be paid to the tomato growers.

The parliament also voted to support local flower growers with an export development quality bonus costing some £360,000 and payable to those joining a voluntary grading scheme. In addition, it was agreed to spend £85,000 on developing new horticultural crops and markets.

Many MPs voiced the fears of growers that the proposed scale of support would not be enough to help the horticultural industry through its present difficulties, and unsuccessful attempts were made to increase the aid for tomato growers of £1m, and to flower growers to half a million pounds.

Florida prepares to rival Lloyd's

From a Correspondent

Miami, July 23. — Lloyd's of London, the world's most venerable insurance exchange, will soon have a rival in the Florida sun.

As part of the rapid development of Miami as an international financial centre, plans are well advanced to open the insurance exchange of the Americas here in mid-1982.

The chief executive officer of the enterprise is Mr Alan Teale, a 50-year-old Englishman with 28 years of experience in insurance, most of it with Lloyd's.

He was chief executive of the British Insurance Brokers' Association until he joined the Miami venture at the beginning of last month. "We were told he was the most knowledgeable person in the world about Lloyd's", Mr Stephen Arky, a Miami lawyer who is vice-chairman of the interim board of the new exchange, said.

At present Mr Teale works from a small office rented from Mr Arky's firm, with only a secretary to assist him. But he estimates that his staff will grow to 20 or more by the time the exchange is ready for business.

After that, underwriting syndicates and brokers will be taking on hundreds of employees and Mr Teale forecast that a short time after opening the number will be in the thousands.



Mr Teale: "the most knowledgeable person in the world about Lloyd's".

Mr Teale is looking for at least 40,000 sq ft of office space and pursuing a wide range of contacts. An estimated 1,500 organizations and wealthy individuals have expressed interest in joining the venture as investors or brokers in hope of lucrative commissions.

Mr Teale believes that it will take sometime before the Miami exchange is competing for business with Lloyd's.

He expects the exchange to write insurance worth between \$40m and \$50m (£21m and £26m) in premiums in its first year and progress to between \$250m - \$300m within three years.

Lloyd's writes business worth about \$12,000m a year.

Third World barriers to oil drilling remain

Vienna, July 23 — Political barriers to oil exploration by international companies in the Third World are slowly crumbling but the prospect of increased drilling there remains poor, according to a study published by Opec today.

The study in the quarterly review of Opec, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, said rising oil import bills had forced countries like Argentina, Brazil, Chile, India and Uruguay to drop earlier bans on explorations by foreign companies. The countries sought rapid development of domestic resources.

But the study said oil companies would probably be interested only if they could export much of the oil they found. Investment in industrialized countries remained attractive, so the rate of Third World drilling was likely to stay depressed unless international organizations helped.

The study by Mr Francisco Parra, director of the Geneva-based International Energy Development Corporation, said a World Bank proposal for funding Third World energy projects would help developing countries. It would, however, still fall far short of the \$3,000m (about £1,600m) a year needed to double oil exploration in poor countries.—Reuter

IN BRIEF

US prices rise and real earnings fall

□ United States consumer prices rose a seasonally adjusted 0.7 per cent in June, after an identical increase in May.

The Labour Department's price index for urban consumers stood at 271.4 per cent of its 1967 average, or 9.6 per cent higher than a year earlier.

United States real spendable earnings fell 0.2 per cent seasonally adjusted, for the second month in a row during June. Real earnings were 2 per cent below the year-earlier level.

Gross average hourly earnings rose to \$7.23 (£3.89) in June from \$7.18 in May and \$6.64 a year earlier.

Spendable average weekly earnings, adjusted for taxes but not for inflation, rose to \$220.34 (£118.46) in June from \$219.55 in May and \$205.36 a year earlier.

Japan pushes ahead

□ Despite a slow-down in exports and domestic demand, half-year production figures indicate that the Japanese car industry seems likely to lead the world for the second consecutive year, a leading financial daily said in Tokyo. Japanese carmakers turned out 5.64 million four-wheeled vehicles for the January-June period this year, up 3.3 per cent from the same period last year. The forecast comes with the country's half-yearly cars production surpassing that of the United States since the second half of 1979.

French car imports

□ Japanese-made cars accounted for only 2.3 per cent of overall registrations in France in the first five months of this year, compared with 2.6 per cent in the same period in 1980.

Soviet output up

□ Soviet industrial output rose 3.4 per cent in the first half of 1981 compared with the same period last year according to Tass news agengy. Overall targets for industrial output were met, although many sectors fell short.

Oil imports down

□ West German crude oil imports in the first half of 1981 fell 9.6 million tonnes (19.2 per cent) to 40.4 million tonnes compared with the same period last year, provisional figures from the Federal Office for Trade and Industry show. Despite the fall in volume, Germany's crude oil import bill rose three billion marks to 24.7 billion during the period.

More investment

□ The British Technology Group is investing a further £1.15m in Agemaspark, of High Wycombe, which will increase the group's equity holding in the company to 49 per cent. The company makes metal-cutting machines.

French bankruptcies

□ French bankruptcy judgments in the first half of this year totalled 10,564, 22.8 per cent more than in the same period last year, the National Statistics Institute announced. Year-on year increases showed: Industry 34.3 per cent, services 23.2, building 21.3, trade 21.2, transport 14.5 and hotels and catering 13.9.

Imports curb

□ The European economic Community Commission has authorized France to stop indirect imports of colour television sets and radio combinations from Hongkong, Taiwan and Japan for the remainder of this year.

Smaller surplus

□ Malaysia's trade surplus fell from 7,057m ringgits in 1979 to 4,662 ringgits (£1,060m) in 1980. Japan, The United States and the European Community continued to be main trading partners.

£10m poultry deal

□ A £10m contract to provide a poultry complex near Baghdad, Iraq, has been won by GKN and Ross Poultry. It is GKN's third major contract in Iraq in recent years.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Safeguarding investors

Disturbingly, a common thread is emerging at the Department of Trade where only a major rumpus involving the securities industry goads it into action which the City has been pressing on it for years. It has taken all the fuss over secret share buying to convince the Department that new rules on concert parties are necessary. And it is now only after a series of disturbing events in the private investment world that the Department has promised a long-overdue review of the ways investors are protected, specifically through the Prevention Of Fraud (Investments) Act 1958.

The Department itself acknowledged that a review was long overdue four years ago when it issued its consultative document on amendments to the Act, but with the change of Government and two more pressing Companies Acts taking precedence that came to naught. Indeed the Government indicated earlier this week that pressure of Parliamentary time made it highly unlikely that anything could be done during the present life of the Government.

The City has long been pressing its case for reform of this area of statutory legislation, since it has been perfectly obvious to anyone in the securities business that the 1958 Act in any case was in no way capable of dealing with an investment industry that mushroomed in the 1950 s and 1960 s.

It also seems to have taken the collapse of licensed dealers to prompt the Department into rushing through new legislation for this area of the investment business when the association of Licensed Dealers has had some worthwhile proposals — albeit not sufficiently watertight to catch one of its members in Norton Warburg — on the stocks for almost three years.

One of the key areas the Department will have to deal with is just what constitutes an "investment" since the lack of any clear definition has hamstrung past attempts to reform the legislation. Open-ended investment trusts have also sprung up increasingly over the past year or so where controls similar to those on unit trusts have long been recognized as necessary. One thing that all this underlines is that the City's self-regulatory mechanism is not quite as toothless as it is made out.

● *Thursday came and went with MLR left unchanged at 12 per cent. That is not altogether surprising, on two scores. First, of course, the general idea these days seems to be that, if lending rates are to move, then it should be the commercial banks that take the initiative with MLR then coming back into line. Second, it seems increasingly clear that the political determination to resist a rise in base rates means that the authorities will try to stick to their guns, at least until round-tripping becomes a serious problem, or further downward pressure on sterling calls for a general reappraisal of policy.*

The behaviour of the discount houses at todays's bumper £1,000m Treasury Bill tender is clearly of considerble importance. The bulk of the issue — £800m — is a special one of 5-week bills designed to mature on the same day that the half-yearly payment of Petroleum Revenue Tax falls due on September 1. Unless the houses are considering selling some of the bills on, they have to weigh up the prospective cost of financing the bills over 5 weeks. At the moment 5 week money costs around 14¼ per cent, compared with 12 per cent or so for day-to-day funds.

One of the problems for the houses, however, lies in judging just how long they will in fact be holding the bills. If for instance, the civil servants' industrial action is called off in the near future and there is a sudden surge in back tax payments, will the authorities be buying the bills in ahead of time? Or would they first resort to dusting down a few of their other expedients, such as gilt edged sale and repurchase agreements with the clearing banks?

Davy Corporation

Overshadowed by Enserch

Davy's preliminary figures were well up to expectations with pretax profits ahead from £15.9m to £18.7m. However, after taking account of the £3m provisions charged against profits in 1979-80, the underlying trend has, not surprisingly, been flat, reflecting the increased competition in the process plant industry for a smaller amount of work.

The drop in Davy's turnover from £752m to £671m is an indication of both the more hostile conditions, and a lower level of activity throughout the group, while the forward order load at the end of June was virtually unchanged at £1,036m from two years earlier. Within this figure the United Kingdom-based contracting companies, whose profits fell £1m to £17m last year, have suffered worst; their forward workload has fallen from £525m to £386m in the past two years.

So with the shares up 1p yesterday to 187p, the yield on the unchanged dividend is 5.1 per cent and the prospective fully taxed p/e ratio is about 13. Given the long-term prospects for a company like Davy, which are enhanced by the weakness of sterling, the shares look reasonably valued on trading grounds. The crucial short-term influence of course is whether the Monopolies Commission gives Enserch the go-ahead. Its original terms are now worth about 224p and it would probably have to pay at least 250p to get Davy. There are of course those who feel the bid will be blocked for political reasons, but if that does happen the downside in Davy looks fairly limited.

MFI Furniture

Improving margins

In its 10-year life as a public company, MFI Furniture had until last year a record second to none, with earnings growing almost 25 per cent a year and a niche in the self-assembly market where demand was growing faster than the furniture market generally. Last year things began to go wrong with the group missing the forecast it made at the time of the Status Discount takeover, and the low level of consumer spending on furniture slicing interim pretax profits from £8m to £4.9m.

Against that nervous background, yesterday's news that the drop in pretax profits from £16.7m to £11.7m was a creditable showing although the Status contribution is unquantified at this stage of the game. The key to the better second half performance is the way the group has held on to its trading margins through rigorous cost cutting, and at the net level there was in fact a 2 per cent improvement to 7.2 per cent.

Meanwhile, MFI has been working on its debt structure after the rise in gearing following status to put it on a longer-term basis, but the group's plans for a sale and leaseback deal on its Northampton distribution centre have fallen down and net borrowings are some £3.5m higher at £18.7m.

Not surprisingly, MFI is cautious about the current year but the selling area is set to increase — a dozen new stores are planned for the current year — and cost pressures like wages will continue to ease. The underlying confidence is reflected in the maintenance of the final dividend at 2.2p gross a share here the yield after yesterday's 3p gain to 63p is around 6 per cent. Profits this year could be on course for say £15m and with the group's strong asset backing the shares could be due for a rerating in the not too distant future.

● *Inchcape's widespread interests should naturally offer it some protection against world economic vicissitudes, and the company has done well to push up pretax profits by £5.4m to £71.1m, especially since currency changes cost it some £5m. But Inchcape remains cautious, and the higher tax charge, up almost £10m because of the absence of United Kingdom profits, left earnings per share at 30.6p compared with 43.1p. The final dividend was maintained at 15.7p gross, making 25.9p gross for the year, also the same, where the shares yield 7 per cent at 380p, down 3p on the figures.*

Once again it was Inchcape's Far Eastern operations which saw it through, and the motor vehicle companies raised their contribution to pretax profits by £10m. Timber plunged into loss because of low prices. This pattern will probably remain the same during the current year, when much will depend on how much Inchcape benefits from a weaker pound.

A cold wind blowing through the coffee market

Coffee traders and processors round the world are anxiously awaiting the outcome of an official Brazilian inquiry into the effects on the coffee crop of cold winds and frost on Monday and Tuesday night. But, almost regardless of the extent of the damage, coffee consumers probably face higher prices over the next couple of months.

Coffee is always vulnerable to weather, partly because of the altitude at which the trees thrive. In 1975 a frost, now legendary in the trade, savaged the Brazilian crop and started a four-year run of high prices. As a precaution against a repetition, the Brazilians moved some 200 million coffee trees from the state of Parana to the more northerly state of Minas Gerais which is less prone to bad Winter weather. Brazil has more than 3,000 million coffee trees.

But there are also suspicions in the trade that Brazil is taking advantage of market fears of a real shortage in order to push up prices. Certainly, the market reacted sharply before it had any hard information. On Monday coffee for immediate delivery was £863 a tonne in London. Last night it was £1,085.

Some coffee traders argue that after almost a year's decline coffee prices were too low. A reaction was bound to set in. But that explains only a small part of the unusually abrupt turn-round in the London and New York markets during the middle of the week.

More important is the market's estimate of the underlying supply and demand position for coffee. In the 1980/81 season, which expires in September, world production of 81 million bags (a bag is 60 kilogrammes) is estimated at only about 2 million bags more than combined exports and domestic consumption. Stocks at the end of the season will be about 23 million bags.

At the moment, however, Brazil is completing the harvest of the 1981/82 crop, which, at an estimated 32.1 million bags, should be a record. Brazil's internal consumption is 7.5 million bags, and under the International Coffee Organization agreement it is allowed this year to export 13.2 million bags. Much of that is already sold, so there is a large surplus overhanging the market.

This surplus has been important in keeping international coffee prices down. The processors claim that consequently retail coffee prices — more than 90 per cent of coffee sold in the shops is "instant" — have tended to fall.

But the events of the last few days have changed that. Brazil was expecting a slightly lower crop in the 1982/3 season of between 27 and 30 million bags. On the assumption that domestic consumption remains the same and that higher export quotas are agreed at the September meeting of the ICO Brazil's surplus would be six to eight million bags.

The frost could eliminate all of the surplus, because coffee is effectively sold a year in advance. If 20 per cent of the crop has been lost, there will be no surplus at all. If the damage is any greater, a serious squeeze could develop on prices and supplies.

The prices that will now influence the market are those for the yet unharvested crop which will be delivered in 1982/83. These forward prices also push up the price of coffe for for immediate delivery.

So the extent of the frost is vital. All that is known definitely so far is that on Monday and Tuesday nights substantial areas of Parane, São Paulo and Minas Gerais provinces experienced weather cold enough to damage the buds which are about to flower. Some of the branches may also have been harmed.

At present it is not thought that the trunks of the trees were burnt, so even if the 1982/83 crop were reduced, the 1983/84 crop will not be affected. But to ascertain the true extent of the frost's impact will take several days. Teams from the Instituto Braziliero do Caf3 will be working over the weekend surveying trees across an area the size of Europe.

The sheer magnitude of the coffee growing region is one obstacle to a swift assessment. Another is the risk of further frosts. After the temperature seemed to rise a little on Wednesday the latest reports indicate another cold spell. Should this bring frost, coffee prices are likely to go up again.

Higher prices may mean that consumers will have to dig deeper into their pockets, but they also mean greater revenue for producing countries. Last year Brazil earned about $2,700m from coffee exports. Sales this year were expected to be $500m less. Higher prices, however, could yield about the same revenue as in 1980.

This explains market suspicions that Brazil has exaggerated the frost damage. There was a similar scare in 1979; although it was nowhere near as serious as in 1975. Last year frost damage was minimal and, contrary to the usual seasonal trend, prices declined throughout the frost season.

Since that season can last until September recent events are widely believed to have altered sentiment in the coffee markets fundamentally. From being strongly bearish, expecting prices at least to stay weak if they did not fall further, dealers now foresee prices staying above £1,000 a tonne until about the end of September.

September is an important month because the ICO will meet then to hammer out the new season's export quotas. There is a reasonable chance, however, that the organization will raise members' quotas before that date.

Quotas have been cut four times — by a total of 5.6 million bags — since this season started. But if the ICO indicator price in New York records a moving average of 115 cents a pound over 20 days, the last quota cut of 1.4 million bags will be restored.

The market will therefore be watching the price, already at the required level, like a hawk. No dealer will dare go short; and many roasters, afraid that they will be obliged by their already low stocks to buy supplies at higher prices, will probably decide to cover themselves.

For Brazil, however, the frost may have brought a temporary breathing space. This year's record crop is partly the result of trees replanted after 1975 coming to maturity. The country had no hope of selling so much coffee and there were hints that it would leave the ICO.

Michael Prest

Coffee beans in a London shop: changes in supply prospects quickly affect prices — Conrad Hafenrighter

Technology

Japan gives the computer experts a fright

Urgent talks are taking place between officials of the Department of Industry, industrialists and university research groups about the direction in which design work for advanced computer systems should be encouraged; and there is more than a tinge of desperation in the discussions.

They have been prompted by a strategy document that explains the background to a massive research and development programme mounted by the Japanese for a "fifth generation" of machinery intended to dominate computer technology in the 1990s.

The Japanese programme amounts to a fundamental change in the orthodox way of designing and operating computers. Experienced designers in Britain describe the project as breathtaking.

The new computer systems are described as possessing "common sense". They are intended to provide the user in the office, factory, doctor's surgery, airport, classroom, laboratory or military unit with "an assistant that shares the same ideas and concepts as the user does. But the machine will incorporate intelligence drawn from more than one expert in the sort of work being done and that knowledge will be shared by talking to the computer".

Professor Donald Michie of Edinburgh University, one of the scientists building experimental systems of this type in Britain explains their advantage over the conventional type by looking at how accidents happen. He cites the commission of inquiry into the Three Mile Island nuclear plant accident whose report said: "The critical cause of failure of the power station operator was bewilderment arising from communications emerging from the main control computer".

The operators were apparently overwhelmed by more computer print-outs and messages than it was possible to handle; they needed a "common sense" assistant that had done the analysis and said simply: "It is going to blow up. Put emergency procedures into action".

Professor Michie says that computerized air traffic control is approaching the "same level of inscrutability" in understanding between the human controller and the computer.

The strategy document explaining the fifth generation machines was prepared by the Japanese Information Processing Development Centre, which is funded by Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry. It formed the guidelines to the 100 leading electronic firms supporting the programme.

The argument for the fifth generation of computers was made in the context of the shift towards the advanced technology high value-added and knowledge-intensive industries which started in Japan more than a decade ago.'

The examples of the development, of high value-added products cited in the report include:

1. cameras, cars, timepieces, control devices and precision instruments, given higher value by the incorporation of microprocessors;
2. the development of advanced computer programming packages;
3. extensive use of computer-aided design in industry;
4. intelligent robots for manufacturing.

The paragraph that follows states bluntly: "It is no exaggeration to say that Japan's computer technology was established by formerly imitating and following IBM's technology, contrary to the ideals stated above.

"Now that Japan has become the second most advanced country in the world in terms of computers, following the same path could not be condoned; and the obligation is for Japan to lead the world in this area, by means of the development of new technology based on original concepts.

"The scale of the computer industry, presently at $50,000m, will grow to $200,000m by the end of the 1980s. At present IBM accounts for $20,000m of the total, a situation not found in any other industrial sector. It is obvious that it is the nation's (Japan) responsibility to shoulder a considerable share of the computer industry."

That commitment is sending shudders through American firms as well as British ones. Moreover, there are solid reasons for believing the Japanese can make the jump from the existing orthodox designs to a revolutionary technology.

As they recognize in the report, much of the advanced reserch they have started is based on research into machine intelligent systems devised in laboratories in the United States and Europe, but which have not been pursued commercially.

For example, the strategy report refers to a programming system called Lisp, on which pioneering work was done by teams in Britain and the United States.

Lisp (list processing) is used for most research on artificial intelligence because of the limitations of conventional programming languages. For the results of research on artificial intelligence to be reflected in the new computer technology, it is necessary to develop machines which process languages like Lisp and to train many people in this field to accumulate experience to convert into practical commercial application.

In October this year the Japanese plan an international conferece in Tokyo with invitations going to leading Western research workers, who have been told that Japan plans joint ventures with other countries. But on the evidence of the strategy report, showing the extent to which the programme for the fifth generation is founded on the results of foreign research, many academics are hesitant to join an event that may be little more than a further brain picking exercise.

Professor Donald Michie, head of the Machine Intelligence Research Unit, Edinburgh University does not intend to go to the conference. He says that experience has demonstrated that the ideas all go one way. He says that the United States and Britain are perhaps still ahead in artificial intelligence research, but not for long if the Japanese continue with their effort.

Pearce Wright



Control room at Three Mile Island nuclear power station during a visit by former President Carter: operators were overwhelmed by computer printouts.

Business Diary: Memories made of plastic

A line from that splendid sixties film *The Graduate* sticks in the memory: at Dustin Hoffman's graduation party a friend of his parents puts an arm rond the lad and whispers: "I've got one word to say to you, my boy...plastics!"

Surely nothing sould be more soulless, more brutish, more redolent of modern philistinism and practicality than that word?

But the plastics industry is over a hundred years old and BXL Plastics and Rubber Institute by publishing a booklet entitled "*Go on and prosper — reminiscences of the early days of the plastics industry: by Harry Greenstock*.

It is a quaint little volume, illustrated with sepia photographs and casting an incongruous new light on that unglamorous sounding industry.

Greenstock tells how the works manager tried to shoe his horse with Xylonite shoes; the children waited for it to burst into flames, but it just went lame instead. As Greenstock observes: "The roads were too hard and pebbly then for Xylonite".

The chapters on pay and conditions are more predictable: 4s 8d for a 55½ hour week...and so on.

Mention must be made, however, of the works blacksmith, Bob Balls. Greenstock writes: "he was stone deaf and renowned for his fisherman's tales. He was a confirmed poacher and proud of being known as the biggest liar in the work.

"If any of us had an excuse which was liable to be discredited, it was a case of 'And don't gove me any of your Bob Balls stories'."

Hence many useful modern expressions.

Beales' choice

Market gossip, doubtless scurrilous, has it that some of the Bank of England's foreign exchange dealers are none too happy about Treasury intervention. It is not its foreign exchange intervention policy they are said to be carping at, but its alleged continued intervention in the way dealers conduct that policy.

Whether or not the tales are purely apochryphal, the departure of Mike Beales, the Bank's chief foreign exchange dealer, appears to be totally unrelated. Beales, 36, has been with the Bank for some 18 years and in the foreign exchange hot seat for three and a half years.

He is off to the Royal Bank of Canada in September to be manager of their foreign exchange and money market operations in London.

Foreign exchange dealers at the Bank all have difficult career decisions to face at some stage. While they are on the foreign exchange desk they enjoy a significant earnings supplement to bring them closer into line with the going market rate for foreign exchange dealers.

But all good things come to an end. Once they approach the time when they may have to develop their Bank careers away from the dealing desk — and therfore stand to lose the supplement — they have to decide which way to jump. Beales is jumping over the fence.

Quango time

Value-added tax was introduced to Britain in the 1972 Budget. Nine years later the Government has almost decided how retailers should treat VAT in the prices they quote and Mrs Sally Oppenheim's announcement on VAT-inclusive pricing in the Commons yesterday will be especially welcome to an almost unheard of body called the Consumer Protection Advisory Committee.

It is precisely four years since this body, set up under the Fair Trading Act 1973, reported that the quotation of VAT-exclusive prices affected consumers adversely and should be prohibited.

That Mrs Oppenheim has now adopted their recommendation will be good for Mrs A. Viney, the chairman, and Professor W. A. Wilson, deputy chairman, to know, since their committee, 13 members strong, has never had anything to do since it finished considering VAT in July, 1977.

What is surprising is that the CPAC's members are still paid and that it is one of those quangos that has still not featured on any Tory hit-man's list.

Eclipsed stars

In Hollywood "star billing" is no piffling matter.

Hundreds of hours are often spent quibbling over what actor gets what sized billing over the title of the picture. The higher or bigger the billing the bigger the star and the more money he can command.

Usually debates involve the box office greats — Newman, Redford or Streisand. William Smithers is not an instantly recognizable name, but the other day he was awarded $3m by a court after he claimed that he was given an improper billing in a TV soap opera.

MGM Film company officials say that they will appeal against the verdict, while Smithers' lawyer said that he believed that it was the largest award ever given for improper billing and the first of its kind in the television industry. The case was something of a landmark, he said, and he expected that other actors perturbed by the size of their name on the screen will rush to get justice.

MGM was ordered to pay the actor $500,000 for breach of contract, $300,000 for bad faith and $200,000 for fraud and deceit. The jury also assessed $2m in punitive damages.

The case goes back to a 1976 soap opera *Executive Suite*, in which Smithers played an executive having an affair with his secretary. The 54-year-old actor's contract prohibited anyone exceot the series' top three stars from receiving higher name billing than he did.

But when the show was released Smithers noted his name was placed twelfth after 11 other actors. He sued and his lawyer argues that if he had received the place promised he might have had the chance to become the star of his own TV series

Law man

Clearly Professor Laurence Cecil Bartlett Gower — he is known as " Jim " — knew what he was taking on in heading the Government's review of the law governing personal investment advisers. He took the job and then went on holiday.

Professor Gower, aged 68, was until 1979 honorary professor of law at Southampton University. Since then he has been on the payroll of the Department of Trade, although they point out that this is not his only job.

He has advised them on the Green Paper relating to companies buying their own shares and also on the incorporation of small companies. Critics of his appointment might point to the fact that apart from one directorship at Pirelli Cable Works, his active service in running a company is limited, as is his knowledge of the area he is being asked to investigate — loopholes in the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act.

But he will be given the unpublished material from the Department of Trade as a guide to what they consider should be tightened up. It is still an open question as to whether he has signed the Official Secrets Act which would give him access to confidential material kept by the department.

His experience in advising on company law in general is wide. He has been a visiting professor on law to Harvard University, has advised the British Institute of International and Comparative Law on legal education in Africa, and been an adviser to the Nigerian Council of Legal Education.

More recently he was a member of the Law Commission and of Lord Jenkins' Committee on Company Law.

Most credit card companies will offer cases of wine, imitation leather wallets and all manner of goodies if you introduce new members to plastic money. The hard cash fraternity is a little more thrifty. National Westminster Bank for example merely attempts to make you feel virtuous by recommending new bank account customers. They say: "If you do us this small favour, you will be doing them en even greater one."

Ross Davies

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Huge turnover in oils

A strong performance by oils and electricals enabled the account to end on a firm note yesterday.

Equities recovered from a cautious start with confidence returning as the morning wore on. The decision to leave interest rates unchanged was widely expected and made little difference to sentiment generally. Dealers reported some heavy new-time demand and the *FT* index, having been 1.1 down at 10 am, recovered to close 1.6 up at 518.6, a fall on the pre-royal wedding account of 6.0.

The demand for oils took many dealers by surprise with turnover described as huge. The recent £600m BP rights issue now appears to be out of the way, and many experts said the market was looking oversold. The build up of tension in the Middle East was another contributory factor as well as was the latest bid for Conoco from Seagrams of more than £4,000m.

After many well anticipated takeovers in the market during the past few weeks Tozer Kemsley is being strongly tipped as the next. More than two million shares changed hands yesterday and the price closed 4p up at 71p.

This has led to bid speculation among many of the British takeover candidates, with Lasmo rising 23p to 597p, Tricentrol 14p to 274p and Ultramar 18p to 506p.

Gilts enjoyed further support in a thin market with a more stable pound also proving beneficial. However, the constant pressure on interest rates has seen many investors holding off despite the benefit of 16 per cent yields.

By the close of business longs were showing rises of £½ while at the shorter end of the market the lead was stretched to between £¾ and £½.

Leading industrials failed to gain much impetus from activity elsewhere in the market, with the lists displaying a mixed appearance at the close. ICI, with interim figures out next Thursday, slipped 2p to 262p, while Unilever fell 5p to 553p, Distillers 3p to 217p, Grand Metropolitan 3p to 201p and Boots 2p to 216p. Beechams rose 1p to 204p and Bowater 2p to 252p, while Dunlop added 3p to 77p on speculative buying following the increased stake by Goodyield Plaza.

Electricals were in an expectant mood awaiting the second reading of the telecommunications Bill in the Commons today. If passed, this is expected to give private companies the opportunity to compete with British Telecom for contracts. Plessey 10p to 344p, Standard Telephones 7p to 464p, Racal 7p to 417p and MEMEC 10p to 208p.

Engineers had Davy Corp 1p higher at 187p after its 18 per cent profits increase, with Vosper expanding 10p at 135p after interim news, and Drake & Scull adding 1p at 41½p, also after figures.

Elsewhere in engineering, GM Firth, where former Slater Walker man Mr Ian Wasserman recently bought a 19 per cent stake, was wanted, climbing 6p to 127p. Haden Carrier climbed 15p to 208p, but Staveley lost another 10p to 218p after Wednesday's profits warning from the chairman at the annual meeting. Metal Box eased 2p to 160p after its own meeting, although Butterfield Harvey's produced a 2½p rise at 25p.

Dowty continued to lose ground after recent impressive figures, slipping 9p to 247p amid suggestions that the shares look overpriced.

Trading news added 3p to MFI Furniture at 63p with Berisfords good for a 2p rise at 67p.

British Sugar continued to make ground, rising 7p to 333p in the wake of the Government's sale of its 24 per cent interest. S & W Berisford, which increased its stake in BS to 40 per cent, firmed 1p to 124p. Elsewhere, Law Land slid 4½p to 123p after publication of the defence document after Churchbury Estates' unwanted bid. Churchbury, on the other hand, rose 5p to 740p.

Fears about its planned United States acquisition left Morgan Crucible 8p off at 128p with Arlington Motor 14p lighter at 88p after recent figures.

International Paint rose 3p to 201p still awaiting a Courtaulds bid for the 12 per cent of the shares it does not own, and John Finlan was again wanted, rising 7p to 162p as investors awaited the outcome of talks.

A deputation of institutional clients visited Chubb on Wednesday and came away in a bullish mood. The price rose 3p to 91p yesterday. However, Hawker Siddeley continued its uncertain run, sliding another 2p to 320p after a meeting with brokers Quilter, Hilton & Goodison yesterday.

Most of the oil majors were able to join in yesterday's run. BP rose 8p to 312p, Shell 8p to 382p and Burmah 7p to 125p. Premier was boosted 5½p to 84p after bullish news at the annual meeting. Century also benefited from the annual meeting and rose 9p to 78p.

Equity turnover on July 22 was £194.131m (12,483 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were Letraset, Ultramar, Premier Cons, Tricentrol, Burmah, Davy Corp, BP Ldn Inv Tst, KCA Int, Dowty, MFI, Lasmo, Shell, BP New Nat West and RTZ.

Traded options: Total contracts fell to 1,975 after the previous day's expiry of the July series attracted 3,483.

Traditional options saw calls in most of the oils including BP New on 16p, Woodside on 9½p, Atlantic Rescourses on 35p and Tricentrol on 23p.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Berisfords (I)	4.8(5.2)	0.19(0.08)	4.7(2.0)	1.2(1.2)	5/9	—(—)
Bullough (I)	22.2(25.3)	1.73(2.42)	—(—)	4.2(4.2)	14/9	—(10.75)
Celestion (F)	33.06(32.1)	1.04*,0.11*)	0.8*(0.7)	1.0(1.0)	5/9	1.0(1.0)
Davy Corp (F)	671(752)	18.7(15.9)	14.6(12.5)	4.7(4.7)	23/9	6.7(6.7)
Drake and Scull (I)	54.9(40.7)	1.36(0.8)	3.6(1.8)	1.25(1.25)	4/9	1.75†(—)
Howard Mach (I)	19.9(23.1)	0.9*(0.9*)	3.24*(7.78*)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Inchcape (F)	1,526(1,544)	71.1(65.6)	30.6(43.1)	11(11)	2/10	18.15(18.15)
Ldn Inv (F)	1.93(1.38)	0.85(0.41)	1.57(1.13)	0.5(—)	—	0.87(0.35)
United Gas (F)	51.7(49.7)	1.65(2.3)	8.0(12.3)	3.5(—)	1/10	4.9(4.9)
Ward & Goldstn (F)	73.2(74.0)	1.88(2.6)	12.45(17.24)	4.5(4.5)	—	5.4(5.4)
Wellman Eng (F)	34.6(33.0)	0.65*(1.99)	0.15(9.16)	1.75(—)	24/9	3.35(3.35)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. * = Loss. † = Forecast.

AAC

Southvaal Holdings Limited

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

INTERIM REPORT—1981

FINANCIAL RESULTS

The following are the unaudited results of the company for the half-year ended June 30 1981 together with comparative figures for the half-year ended June 30 1980 and the year ended December 31 1980:

	Half-year ended 30.6.81 R000	Half-year ended 30.6.80 R000	Year ended 31.12.80 R000
Royalty received from Vaal Reefs Exploration and Mining Company Limited	80 282	89 880	195 587
Interest received	1 362	601	2 322
	81 644	90 481	197 909
Deduct: Administration and other expenses	861	399	498
Profit before taxation	80 783	90 082	197 411
Deduct: Taxation	34 226	37 937	82 908
Profit after taxation	46 557	52 145	114 503
Transfer to general reserve	—	—	1 131
	46 557	52 145	113 372
Dividend	41 600	44 200	111 800
Retained profit	4 957	7 945	1 572
Earnings per share—cents	179.1	200.6	440.4
Dividend per share—cents	160	170	430
Number of shares in issue	26 000 000	26 000 000	26 000 000

DIVIDENDS

Dividend No. 8 of 260 cents a share in respect of the year ended December 31 1980 was declared on January 22 1981 payable to members registered on February 6 1981 and was paid on March 13 1981.

LOAN TO VAAL REEFS

To assist in financing capital expenditure in the Vaal Reefs South Lease area, the company granted Vaal Reefs a loan of R10 000 000 bearing interest at 7.5 per cent per annum and repayable in forty equal half-yearly instalments of R487 000 covering capital and interest, the first of which became payable on January 1 1976. At June 30 1981 the loan balance was R8 514 000 (June 30 1980: R8 831 000).

OPERATIONS AT THE VAAL REEFS SOUTH LEASE AREA

Copies of the quarterly report of Vaal Reefs Exploration and Mining Company Limited, which gives details of the operations in that company's South Lease area, are available on request from the offices of the company's transfer secretaries.

For and on behalf of the board
G. Langton, F. Bentley } Directors

DECLARATION OF INTERIM DIVIDEND NO. 9

On July 23 1981 interim dividend No. 9 of 160 cents a share in respect of the half-year ended June 30 1981 (June 30 1980: 170 cents), was declared in South African currency, payable to members registered in the books of the company at the close of business on August 7 1981. The transfer registers and registers of members will be closed from August 8 to 21 1981, both days inclusive, and warrants will be posted from the Johannesburg and United Kingdom offices of the transfer secretaries on or about September 10 1981. Registered members paid from the United Kingdom will receive the United Kingdom currency equivalent on September 1 1981 of the rand value of their dividends (less appropriate taxes). Any such members may, however, elect to be paid in South African currency, provided that the request is received at the offices of the transfer secretaries in Johannesburg or in the United Kingdom on or before August 7 1981.

The effective rate of non-resident shareholders' tax is 15 per cent.

The dividend is payable subject to conditions which can be inspected at the head and London offices of the company and also at the offices of the company's transfer secretaries in Johannesburg and the United Kingdom.

By order of the board
Anglo American Corporation of South Africa Limited
Secretaries
per: C. R. Bull
Divisional Secretary

Head Office
44 Main Street
Johannesburg 2001
(P.O. Box 61587
Marshalltown 2107)

London Office
40 Holborn Viaduct
London EC1P 1AJ

United Kingdom Transfer Secretaries
Charter Consolidated Limited
P.O. Box 102, Charter House
Park Street, Ashford
Kent TN24 8EQ

Johannesburg
July 24 1981

Losses slow at Howard Machinery

Losses are slowing at farm equipment manufacturer Howard Machinery, but its world markets remain severely depressed and it is still battling to survive. Its aim now is to return to profit on substantially reduced manufacturing volume, Mr Frank Alsop, the chief executive, said yesterday.

In the six months to April 30 group sales fell by nearly 14 per cent to £20m while pretax losses eased to £934,000, compared with losses of £2.24m at the end of April 1980 and full-year losses of £2.92m before tax in 1979-80.

This year will show a reduced overall loss, Mr Alsop said. Dividend payments are unlikely to be resumed for some time. The shares fell 1p to 25p yesterday.

The first-half loss comes after interest costs of £1.14m, down from £1.76m. The group is trying to cut and contain debt wherever it can. Rationalization continues at its European and American factories, but activities in the southern hemisphere are still doing well.

Diamond Industries, the private United States company controlled by Mr Stanley Mann, still holds 16.9 per cent of Howard, mostly acquired in a dawn raid in February. Mr Mann met the board in March. He specializes in recovery stocks, but Mr Alsop said yesterday that he sees no sign of recovery in agricultural machinery anywhere.

F and C offer oversubscribed

The F and C Enterprise Trust (FACET) offer for sale was oversubscribed with the applications for the 12.5 million shares available totalling 16 million when it closed yesterday.

Some 75 per cent of the issue was previously allocated to institutions. Dealings in the partly paid ordinary shares, with warrants attached, will start on Tuesday.

About half of the portfolio will be initially invested in Japan and the United States and a large proportion of the remainder will go into unquoted companies and companies on the Unlisted Securities Market.

Applications for 37.5 million ordinary shares received from persons who had indicated their intention to the directors to apply have been accepted in full. Applications for up to and including 75.000 shares will be accepted in full.

For 75,500 up to 200,000 shares inclusive, 75 per cent will be accepted.

CONSUMER SPENDING

The first estimated figures for consumer expenditure seasonally adjusted at constant 1975 prices, released by the Central Statistical Office yesterday.

		£000	Percentage change over previous quarter at annual rate
1979	1st Qtr	17.5	4.7
	2nd Qtr	18.4	22.2
	3rd Qtr	17.5	−18.2
	4th Qtr	17.9	9.5
1980	1st Qtr	18.4	9.2
	2nd Qtr	17.7	−12.5
	3rd Qtr	17.7	0
	4th Qtr	17.9	4.8
1981	1st Qtr	18.1	4.6
	2nd Qtr	17.8*	6.8

*first preliminary estimate

Wellman optimistic despite loss

By Catherine Gunn

Wellman Engineering finished the year to March 31 with a £656,000 pretax loss but now expects to make a modest profit in the six months to September 30, and should see further progress in the second half, Mr Alan Hopkins, the chairman, said yesterday. It has maintained its dividend at 4.79p gross, and the shares also held steady at 51p yesterday.

In 1979-80 Wellman made £1.9m pretax but slid into loss early last year as the recession bit into the industries it serves. It makes and designs thermal and mechanical equipment from coal gasification plant to belts and pulleys. First-half pretax losses last year came to £407,000 but eased in the second half, as indicated by Mr Hopkins at the interm stage. In the second half the group should receive most of the profits on a £4.7m Russian order won last year for metal decorating lines.

Trading profits last year were just £79,000 against £2.24m, out of which Wellman met redundancy costs of £330,000 and interest costs that soared from £120,000 to £405,000. Net group debt at the year end was £2.74m.

A £675,000 tax credit wiped out the pretax loss, and extraordinary items of £714,000, reflecting the £1.75m sale of old headquarters Parnell House, ensured after-tax profits of £733,000 against £734,000.

Though still depressed, Wellman's United Kingdom markets are no longer worsening, while overseas markets are providing some growth. Wellman remains keen to make overseas acquisitions, and has just over £200,000 cash in the balance sheet.

United States acquisition Wellman Thermal Systems, bought near the end of the first half, is profitable, and also helped group sales to creep up from £33m to £34.7m last year.

Mr Hopkins believes the group will perform reasonably well in the circumstances this year.

Celestion loss soars to more than £1m

Losses of Celestion Industries jumped from £113,000 to more than £1m in the year to April 4, although turnover went up from £32m to £33m. The dividend was held at 1.42p gross.

The board says that the results of the sound reproduction division reflected the unusual increase in the international value of the pound and the general recession in the United Kingdom market, coupled with high interest rates.

Bath & Portland in stronger position

Sir Kenneth Selby, chairman of the Bath and Portland Group, told the annual meeting that the company had recovered from threatened losses to a strong position with opportunities for development in each of the group's divisional activities.

He saw little hope before the end of 1982 of any relief to the recession but said it could materialize through the traditional path of an increase in construction.

Amalgamated Power on NEI purchase

Amalgamated Power Engineering has noted with concern NEI's announcement that it has acquired in the market 26.84 per cent of its shares.

Shareholders again have been urged to take no action but to wait for the detailed reasons for the rejection of the bid, which will be issued after NEI has posted its formal offer.

The rejection circular will include a profits forecast for 1981.

Trident divestment proposals approved

Trident shareholders have endorsed plans for the divestment of Yorkshire Television and Tyne Tees Television published on July 1. These proposals followed the IBA's directive of December 28 that Trident should cease to control either Yorkshire Television or Tyne Tees Television.

Commenting on the result, Mr Ward Thomas, chairman of Trident, said: "Following these arrangements now endorsed by our shareholders, Trident eemerges with an increased net worth of some £3.25m. After long and hard bargaining we have obtained very good value for the assets which we are selling and leasing to the programme companies."

Good first-half at Berisfords

Berisfords has held its interim dividend at 1.71p gross for the half-year to May 15. Turnover was £4.8m against £5.2m but profits rose from £81,000 to £191,000 after tax.

Mr John E. Sebire, chairman, said that the company is slowly but surely climbing back to profitability more in keeping with its past record.

Mixed start at Metal Box

Mr Denis Allport chairman and chief executive of Metal Box, said at yesterday's annual meeting that three of the group's United Kingdom divisions had shown marked improvement in the first three months. But the demand for beverage cans, processed food cans and central heating products remained weak.

"In consequence, I am loath to predict the future in the United Kingdom when so many uncertainties overhang the market place", he said.

Property sales to aid Butterfield Harvey

Mr T. F. Honess, chairman at Butterfield-Harvey, told the annual meeting that it seems probable that the profits for the first half of the year will be confined to those generated on the disposal of surplus property.

In the second half of the year the group as a whole will trade profitably. The first £1m of the consideration for the Greenwich site has now been received.

Bullough profit falls to £1.7m

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Bullough, the engineering and furniture manufacturing group, reported a fall in profits from £2.42m to £1.73m in the half year to April 30 on sales reduced from £25.3m to £22.2m.

However, profits have held up slightly better than the group was expecting earlier in the year and but for £85,000 of bad debt provisions would have exceeded the £1.76m made in the second half of the previous year.

The interim dividend has been maintained at 6p gross, although Bullough is now forecasting lower earnings in the second half than in the first six months. Mr Derrick Battle, managing director, said the reason for this was that one of the larger subsidiaries, B & B Trailers, had lost an important order to foreign competition although Bullough hoped to regain the business at a later date.

Despite the drop in profits group liquidity has improved. The cash position is described as satisfactory with nil net borrowings. Mr Battle said that tight control of stocks had released money from working capital while the lower level of business and some recent closures had also helped to improve the cash position.

During the first half profits from the furniture side, the largest single contributor to profits, were slightly down and profits from the electrical companies were little changed. Most of the downturn occurred in the engineering companies.

US deal for Thames Inv

Thames Investment & Securities has entered into a conditional agreement with Beverly Hills Savings and Loan Association of California to participate in commercial property developments in the United States.

On completion of the agreement Beverly Hills Savings and Loan will subscribe to the sterling equivalent of $3m (£1.6m) for the issue, credited as fully paid up, of ordinary shares in Thames at a price of £2.50 per share.

The shares, when issued, will not be entitled to any dividend in respect of the year ended May 31, 1981, but otherwise will rank *pari passu* in all respects with the existing ordinary shares in Thames.

United Gas down 30pc but payout is held

By Rosemary Unsworth

United Gas Industries, the maker of Berry Magicoal and Robinson Willey appliances, saw profits fall last year while the costs of closures and redundancies at two subsidiaries hit the results at the attributable level. But the final dividend at 5p gross has been maintained leaving the total unchanged at 7p.

Pretax profits for the year to March 29 fell by 30 per cent from £2.3m to £1.65m while sales rose by £2m to £51.7m. Losses on the closure of the two subsidiaries came to £889,000 while the costs of reorganization and severance pay were £958,000.

The board said that the result was a reflection of the very difficult trading conditions in the United Kingdom and Western Europe and said that the cost of achieving the figures was high in financial and human terms.

"In aggregate we have reduced the number of employees by more than 1,100, which is one third of 1980's labour force." They also comment on the Government's decision to sell the British Gas retail outlets, saying that the effect on the market is still uncertain but that UGI should maintain its position.

The outstanding loan stock has now been converted and after expenses issued share capital is up by £460,000 and the share premium improved by £950,000.

Ward & Goldstone tumbles

By Our Financial Staff

Ward & Goldstone, the Salford-based cables and electrical group, yesterday announced a 28 per cent fall in pretax profits to £1.9m in the year to March 31, but maintained its dividend at 7.71p gross.

At the trading level, profits were 3.4 per cent higher at £6.27m, after meeting redundancy and severance payments of £648,000—but before finance charges of £2.31m, up from £1.84m.

Sales slipped from £74m to £73.2m, though exports were boosted by £2.6m to £12.2m by new associate manufacturing units overseas, which buy from the group. Capital spending this year will exceed last year's £3.2m as the group buys or builds factories here to concentrate each division in one place. Two old sites have been sold for £400,000 and more disposals will follow.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	12%
Barclays	12%
BCCI	12%
Consolidated Crdts	12%
C. Hoare & Co	*12%
Lloyds Bank	12%
Midland Bank	12%
Nat Westminster	12%
TSB	12%
Williams and Glyn's	12%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 9%, up to £50,000 10%, over £50,000 11%.

Discount market

The Bank of England gave help on a moderate scale.

Houses paid between 11½ per cent and 12 per cent for fresh secured money throughout the session, but the flow was spasmodic and general trading often quiet.

Foreign exchange report

The dollar was back on a rising path on foreign exchanges yesterday after initially extending Wednesday's falls that followed news of the second quarter drop in America's GNP. The market remained extremely confused, still waiting some clear guide to interest rate trends on both sides of the Atlantic.

Sterling closed half-a-cent down against the dollar at $1.8555, having been up around $1.8725 at the outset. The trade weighter index ended unchanged at 91.8.

The dollar overcame early modest falls, backed by very firm Eurodollar rates and the rise in the National Bank of Chicago broker loan rate from 20½ per cent to 22 per cent.

Eurosyndicat

The Eurosyndicat Index on European share prices was put provisionally at 135.86 on July 21 against 134.19 a week earlier.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) July 23	Market rates (close) July 23	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.8525-8725	$1.8550-8560	0.83-0.93c disc	2.13-2.23c disc
Montreal	$2.2550-2740	$2.2635-2645	1.15-1.25c disc	2.90-3.05c disc
Amsterdam	5.03½-07½fl	5.04½-05½fl	¼-⅛c prem	2⅛-1⅝c prem
Brussels	74.10-60f	74.25-35f	40-50c disc	105-115c disc
Copenhagen	14.18-26k	14.19½-20½k	455-560ore disc	1300-1470ore disc
Dublin	1.2440-2480p	1.2450-2465p	10-30p disc	55-80p disc
Frankfurt	4.52½-55½m	4.53½-54½m	⅞-⅝pf prem	2⅛-1¾pf prem
Lisbon	120.10-121.40e	120.40-60e	52-104c disc	135-285c disc
Madrid	181.60-182.80p	182.15-35p	40-70c disc	185-235c disc
Milan	2233-60lr	2233½-35½lr	32½-34½lr disc	89½-92½lr disc
Oslo	11.33-40k	11.34-35k	145-25ore prem	325-185ore prem
Paris	10.77-83f	10.78-79f	7-8c disc	19¾-20¾c disc
Stockholm	9.62-71k	9.63-64k	70-150ore disc	85-180ore disc
Tokyo	430-40y	435-36y	2.70-2.35y prem	7.80-7.35y prem
Vienna	31.85-32.00sch	31.87-92sch	6-2gro prem	16-7gro prem
Zurich	3.88½-92½f	3.90½-91½f	1⅞-1⅜c prem	4⅛-3⅝c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975 was unchanged at 91.8.

Other Markets

Australia	1.6200-1.6350
Bahrein	0.6930-0.7020
Finland	8.4265-8.4665
Greece	109.35-111.35
Hongkong	10.6280-10.6680
Iran	Not available
Kuwait	0.5245-0.5275
Malaysia	4.3680-4.3980
Mexico	45.25-46.75
New Zealand	2.2165-2.2365
Saudi Arabia	6.3255-6.3555
Singapore	3.9945-4.0245
South Africa	1.7330-1.7500

Indices

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes %
Sterling	91.8	−32.1
US dollar	111.5	+5.0
Canadian dollar	87.6	−18.0
Schilling	111.5	+22.2
Belgian franc	104.8	+9.1
Danish kroner	85.7	−11.1
Deutsche mark	116.3	+37.6
Swiss franc	136.0	+83.7
Guilder	107.7	+14.3
French franc	82.5	−11.5
Lira	57.3	−55.6
Yen	138.9	+32.8

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971. (Bank of England Index 100).

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.4910-1.4930
+ Canada	1.2191-1.2194
Netherlands	2.7220-2.7240
Belgium	40.00-40.30
Denmark	7.6500-7.6550
West Germany	2.440-2.4450
Portugal	64.90-65.10
Spain	98.15-98.25
Italy	1214-1216
Norway	6.1250-6.1300
France	5.8100-5.8150
Sweden	5.2050-5.2100
Japan	234.65-234.85
Austria	17.18-17.21
Switzerland	2.1045-2.1060

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
+ Canada $1: US $0.8214-0.8317

EMS Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate†	% change adjusted†*	divergence limit % plus/minus
Belgian franc	40.7985	41.2366	+1.07	+1.95	1.53
Danish krone	7.91017	7.89003	−0.37	+0.51	1.64
German D-mark	2.54502	2.51710	−0.01	+0.87	1.14
French franc	5.90526	5.99164	−0.60	+0.28	1.365
Dutch guilder	2.81318	2.80325	−0.35	+0.53	1.515
Irish punt	0.685145	0.691135	+0.87	+1.75	1.665
Italian lira	1262.92	1252.36	−0.84	+0.04	4.11

† changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 18¾-19¼; seven days, 19¼-19¾; one month, 19⅞-19⅝; three months, 19⅛-19⅝; six months, 18½-19¼.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $410.50 (an ounce); pm, $407.75 close, $407.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $421-424 (£226-227.50).
Sovereigns (new): $101.5-103.5 (£54.75-55.75).

Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 12%
(Last changed 10/3/81)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 12%
Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 12 Low 11½
Week Fixed: 12

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	14¼	2 months	n.a.
3 months	14	3 months	13¾

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	14¼-13⅞	3 months	14⅝
3 months	14⅛-13⅞	4 months	14½
4 months	13⅞-13¾	6 months	14⅜
6 months	13¾-13½		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	14¾-14½	7 months	14½-14¼
2 months	14¾-14½	8 months	14⅝-14¼
3 months	14¾-14½	9 months	14¾-14½
4 months	14¾-14½	10 months	14¾-14½
5 months	14¾-14½	11 months	14¾-14½
6 months	14½-14¼	12 months	14⅝-14⅜

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	14⅝-14¼	6 months	14⅞-14⅞
3 months	14⅞-14⅝	12 months	14⅝-14⅜

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	13¼	3 months	14½
7 days	13½	6 months	14½
1 month	14¼	1 year	14½

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 12⅞-13½ Close 15

1 week	13¾-13	6 months	14½-14¼
1 month	14⅞-14¼	9 months	14½-14¼
3 months	14⅝-14⅜	12 months	14½-14⅜

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 15 · 6 months 15

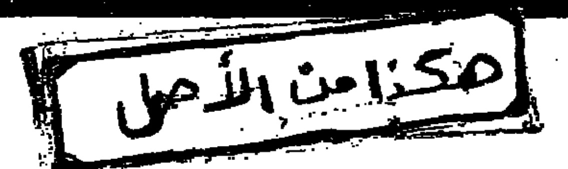
Finance House Base Rate 13%

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

1980-81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
110	100	ABI Hldgs 10% Culs	110	—	10.0	9.1	—	—
76	39	Airsprung Group	66	—	4.7	7.1	10.5	14.5
52	21	Armitage & Rhodes	45	−1	1.4	3.1	18.5	42.9
200	92½	Bardon Hill	198	—	9.7	4.9	9.6	11.7
104	88	Deborah Ord	102	+1	5.5	5.4	5.0	9.8
126	88	Frank Horsell	99	—	6.4	6.5	8.9	21.5
110	39	Frederick Parker	65	—	1.7	2.6	28.3	—
110	64	George Blair	64	—	3.1	4.8	—	—
113	59	Jackson Group	109	−1	7.0	6.4	3.4	7.7
130	103	James Burrough	129	—	8.7	6.7	9.4	11.8
334	244	Robert Jenkins	300xd	—	31.3	10.4	4.2	10.6
59	50	Scruttons "A"	58	—	5.3	9.1	8.9	8.3
224	192	Torday Limited	192	—	15.1	7.9	7.4	12.7
23	8	Twinlock Ord	15	—	—	—	—	—
90	68	Twinlock 15% ULS	78	—	15.0	19.2	—	—
56	35	Unilock Holdings	38	−1	3.0	7.9	5.8	9.3
103	81	Walter Alexander	99	—	5.7	5.8	5.5	8.7
263	181	W. S Yeats	244	—	13.1	5.4	4.6	9.4



MARKET REPORTS

Mitsui sharply lower but outlook improves

Mitsui and Co of Japan expects its consolidated net income in the year to next March to rise to about 28,000m yen (£64m) from 18,260m yen last year on sales of about 16 trillion yen, up from 14.9 trillion.

A spokesman said this was a rough estimate with much depending on the yen-dollar exchange rate.

Mitsui earlier reported a 35.7 per cent fall in consolidated net income in the year to March 31, 1981, to 18,260m yen from 28,390m a year earlier, due mainly to higher interest rates. Consolidated sales, however, were up 11 per cent.

UBS advances

Union Bank of Switzerland's earnings in the second quarter were higher than in the same quarter last year, but no figures are given for either period.

The bank expects satisfactory earnings in the second half of 1981. Net profit for the whole of 1980 was 334m francs (£30.4m).

The balance sheet total at the end of June rose from 81,900m francs to 84,000m francs at the end of the first quarter.

International

Coca-Cola optimistic

Coca-Cola reports lower net earnings for the second quarter, but expects an improvement in the third and fourth quarters. Second-half gains from cost controls and improving sales volume are expected. The company earned $422m (£222m) for the full year in 1980.

Second-quarter net earnings fell from $1.06 to $1.04 a share last year, and earnings for the first half were $1.85 a share, up from $1.81 a year.

Business appointments

Willis Faber director

Mr Charles Rawlinson, vice-chairman of Morgan Grenfell & Co, is joining the board of Willis Faber.

Mr John Segal has been appointed chairman of Lister and Co. Mr Justin Anthony Kornberg becomes deputy chairman.

Mr Andrew Hall has been appointed a director of Intel Portfolio Management and Intel Funds (Management).

Mr Asil Nadir and Mr Anil Doshi have joined the board of Cornell Dresses as executive directors.

Mr G. T. Morgan, chief executive of Marryat Jackson Norris, the mechanical and electronics engineering company, has been appointed chairman following the resignation of Mr O. Powley. Mr Morgan joined Norris Warning as an apprentice in 1938.

Mr Malcolm Parkinson is to join B & Q (Retail) as marketing director on September 1.

Mr Bernard Day has been elected to the board of the Ecclesiastical Insurance Office.

Mr Ron Patmore has been appointed franchise director of Speciality Potatoes Universal Developments.

Mr David R. Hoyer, president of Gulf Oil Company-International, has assumed the additional responsibilities of executive representative, Europe, for Gulf Oil Corporation.

Wall Street

New York, July 23.—Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange closed higher due to a late afternoon rally, sparked by bargain hunting among oil stocks and blue chip issues. Analysts, however, believe the gain was just a lull in what will continue to be a downward slide.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which lost 34 points in the last three sessions, closed 3.90 points higher. Support for the rise was weak as declines led advances by 862 to 601. Volume narrowed to about 42 million shares from 47,500,000 yesterday.

Among the blue chip issues, Allied Corporation rose 1⅞ to 53⅝, International Paper ½ to 46, Eastman Kodak ½ to 71⅞ and Minnesota Mining 1⅞ to 52½.

Of the oil stocks Exxon rose ⅞ to 34⅛ and Texaco ½ to 35⅞. They reported higher earnings. Ashland Oil rose 1¼ to 34½, Getty Oil ⅞ to 71¼, and Gulf ⅞ to 36⅛, although they had lower earnings.

Conoco gained 3⅞ to 87¼ and led the active list as it has all week.

	July 23	July 22
Allied Chem	53⅝	52¼
Allied Stores	28¾	28⅞
Allis Chalmers	23⅞	23½
Alcoa	27⅞	27¾
Amax Inc	57½	55¾
Amerada Hess	33¼	33¾
Am Airlines	15	15¼
Am Brands	40⅝	40½
Am Broadcast	29½	29⅛
Am Can	37	36¾
Am Cyanamid	30	30
Am Elec Power	16⅛	16⅛
Am Home	32⅞	31⅞
Am Motors	3⅞	3⅞
Am Nat Res	40	40
Am Standard	33⅞	34
Am Telephone	54¾	54⅞
AMF Inc	21½	21
Armco Steel	32⅞	32
Asarco	38⅞	39¾
Ashland Oil	34½	33⅞
Atlantic Richfield	47⅞	47¾
Avco	28	27⅞
Avon Products	36⅝	36¾
Bankers Tst NY	31⅞	32⅞
Bank of America	23¾	23
Bank of NY	38½	38
Beatrice Foods	21⅞	21⅛
Bendix	62⅝	62⅞
Bethlehem Steel	23⅛	22⅞
Boeing	28⅝	28¾
Boise Cascade	40⅝	41½
Borden	25¾	28
Borg Warner	48⅝	50
Bristol Myers	49	48⅝
BP	23¾	22⅞
Burlington Ind	21½	21⅛
Burlington Nthn	51⅝	52⅞
Burroughs	36¾	36⅛
Campbell Soup	27⅞	27½
Canadian Pacific	41	41
Caterpillar	61¾	62¾
Celanese	61	61½
Central Soya	11½	11½
Chase Manhat	50⅛	50
Chem Bank NY	52⅞	52¾
Chrysler	6⅝	6⅞
Citicorp	24½	24⅞
Cities Service	57⅞	55
Clark Equip	31⅝	31⅞
Coca Cola	32⅞	32⅞
Colgate	15¼	15½
CBS	56⅝	57
Columbia Gas	32⅞	33¼
Combustion Eng	35⅝	35¾
Cmwlth Edison	19⅞	17¾
Conoco	87⅞	84
Cons Edison	28⅞	28½
Cons Foods	29⅞	28⅞
Cons Power	17⅞	17⅞
Continental Grp	34⅝	34
Control Data	67⅞	63¾
Corning Glass	60⅞	60⅞
CPC Intnl	30	30½
Crane	40½	41
Crocker Int	38⅛	38
Crown Zeller	39⅞	39½
Dart & Kraft	45¾	47⅞
Deere	39¼	38⅞
Delta Air	66⅞	65⅞
Detroit Edison	11⅞	11⅞
Disney	54½	55⅞
Dow Chemical	30⅝	30¾
Dresser Ind	40	39⅞
Duke Power	19⅞	19⅞
Du Pont	44½	44¾
Eastern Air	9	9
Eastman Kodak	71⅞	71⅞
Eaton Corp	33⅞	34¼
El Paso Nat Gas	24⅞	25¼
Equitable Life	12⅞	12⅞
Esmark	52¾	53
Evans P. D.	21⅞	22⅞
Exxon Corp	34⅛	33⅞
Fed Dept Stores	36¾	37⅞
Firestone	12⅞	12⅞
Fst Chicago	18¾	18¾

	July 23	July 22
Fst Intrst Bncp	37	38¾
Fst Nat Boston	40¼	40⅞
Fst Penn Corp	4½	4½
Ford	22½	21⅞
GAF Corp	14	13¾
Gen Dynamics	26⅞	26⅞
Gen Electric	59⅞	58½
Gen Foods	31¾	31⅞
Gen Mills	33⅞	33⅞
Gen Motors	48	47⅞
Gen Pub Util NY	4⅞	5
Gen Tel Elec	28⅞	28½
Gen Tire	28¾	26
Genesco	8⅞	8½
Georgia Pacific	24⅞	24½
Getty Oil	71¼	69⅞
Gillette	30⅞	30⅞
Goodrich	23½	23⅞
Goodyear	18⅞	18⅞
Gould Inc	27⅞	27¾
Grace	48½	46¾
Gt Atlte & Pacific	4⅞	4⅞
Greyhound	16¾	16⅞
Grumman Corp	25¾	26⅞
Gulf Oil	36⅛	35⅞
Gulf & West	17⅞	18¼
Heinz H. J.	56⅞	57⅞
Hercules	23¾	23¾
Honeywell	89½	86⅞
IC Inds	36¾	36¾
Ingersoll	58¾	57⅞
Inland Steel	28¾	29
IBM	54¾	55⅞
Int Harvester	15½	15½
INCO	19⅞	19⅞
Int Paper	46	45½
Int Tel Tel	28¾	28½
Irving Bank	50¼	50
Jewel Co	35	35½
Jim Walter	25	25
Johns-Manville	18⅞	18⅞
Johnson & John	31⅞	30⅞
Kaiser Alumin	20¼	20¾
Kerr McGee	79⅞	77½
Kimberly Clark	68¼	68⅞
K Mart	19¾	19⅞
Kroger	24	23⅞
L.T.V. Corp	21⅞	22
Litton	60⅞	59⅞
Lockheed	33⅞	34⅞
Lucky Stores	15	15
Manuf Hanover	34¼	34
Mapco	36⅛	36⅞
Marathon Oil	65	65⅞
Marine Midland	18	18⅞
Martin Marietta	57⅞	58⅞
McDonnell	34½	34½
Mead	27⅞	27½
Merck	89½	89⅞
Minnesota Mng	52½	51¾
Mobil Oil	30	29⅞
Monsanto	71¾	73⅞
Morgan J. P.	53⅞	53⅞
Motorola	68¼	67⅞
NCR Corp	57	57½
NL Industries	40⅞	39
Nabisco	26⅞	26⅞
Nat Distillers	24⅞	24½
Nat Med Ent	23⅞	27⅞
Nat Steel	25	25⅞
Norfolk West	47¼	47⅞
NW Bancorp	27½	28
Norton Simon	16⅞	16
Occidental Pet	28	28¾
Ogden	34	34
Olin Corp	23⅞	23½
Owens-Illinois	28⅞	29
Pacific Gas Elec	21¼	21⅛
Pan Am	3⅞	3⅞
Penney J. C.	31⅞	32¼
Pennzoil	46	45¾
Pepsico	34	34
Pfizer	46½	46¼
Phelps Dodge	41½	42⅞
Philip Morris	47½	46⅞
Phillips Petrol	44¼	45⅞
Polaroid	24⅞	24⅞

	July 23	July 22
PPG Ind	43⅞	43¾
Proctor Gamble	72⅞	73⅞
Pub Ser El & Gas	17¾	17⅞
Raytheon	42⅞	42
RCA Corp	21⅞	21⅛
Republic Steel	27½	27⅞
Reynolds Ind	46⅞	46⅞
Reynolds Metal	31⅞	31⅞
Rockwell Int	33⅞	33⅞
Royal Dutch	33	32⅞
Safeways	28¾	28⅞
St Regis Paper	35½	35⅞
Santa Fe Ind	25½	25⅞
SCM	26	26⅞
Schlumberger	93¾	93⅞
Scott Paper	19¼	19½
Seagram	53⅞	54⅞
Sears Roebuck	17⅞	17⅞
Shell Oil	45½	45⅞
Shell Trans	28⅞	28
Signal Co	28⅛	27⅞
Singer	17½	17⅞
Sony	19⅞	19⅞
Sth Cal Edison	26	25⅞
Southern Pacific	48⅞	48⅞
Southern Rly	82½	82¾
Sperry Corp	40⅞	40½
Std Brands	28	28
Std Oil California	39½	39⅞
Std Oil Indiana	58⅞	58⅞
Std Oil Ohio	48⅞	48⅞
Sterling Drug	21	21⅛
Stevens J. P.	14⅞	14⅞
Sunbeam Corp	20⅞	20⅞
Sun Comp	39⅞	38½
Teledyne	153½	154¼
Tenneco	38	38
Texaco	35⅞	35⅛
Texas East Corp	58	54⅞
Texas Inst	93⅞	92⅞
Texas Utilities	20⅞	20⅞
Textron	32⅞	33
TWA	19⅞	19⅛
Travelers Corp	44⅞	44½
TRW Inc	57⅞	59
UAL Inc	24⅞	24⅞
Union Carbide	54⅞	56⅞
Union Oil Calif	38	37⅞
Un Pacific Corp	61½	60⅞
Uniroyal	9	8⅞
United Brands	11⅞	11⅞
US Industries	11⅞	11⅞
US Steel	28½	28½
Utd Technol	48⅞	48⅞
Wachovia	24½	24⅞
Warner Lambert	20	20⅞
Wells Fargo	31⅞	31⅞
Westnghse Elec	29	28⅞
Weyerhauser	33⅞	33⅞
Whirlpool	26	25⅞
Woolworth	22⅞	22⅞
Xerox Corp	49	48⅞
Zenith	15¾	16½

Canadian Prices

	July 23	July 22
Abitibi	25½	25½
Alcan Alumin	31⅞	31⅞
Algoma Steel	43	42¾
Bell Telephone	18½	18⅞
Cominco	61¾	60⅞
Cons Bathurst	26½	25⅞
Gulf Oil	30	29¾
Hawker/Sid Can	20¼	20⅞
Hudson Bay Min	29⅞	29¾
Hudson Bay Oil	37¼	37¼
Imasco	36¾	36¾
Imperial Oil	37⅞	36½
Int Pipe	15	15⅞
Mass-Fergsn	3½	3⅞
Royal Trust	19	19
Seagram	65½	68½
Steel Co	34	34¼
Thomson N 'A'	23	23
Walker Hiram	34⅞	33
WCT	13⅞	13⅞

• Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Commodities

COPPER was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars £902.50-903.00 a metric ton; three months, £929.50-[illegible]. Sales, 3,250. Cash cathodes, £[illegible]; three months, £920-22. Sales nil. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £[illegible]-902.50; three months, £[illegible]-28.00. Settlement, £902. Sales 8,300 tons. Cash cathodes, £[illegible]; three months £920-21. Settlement £898. Sales, 650 tons.

TIN was firmer.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £7,790-7,800 a tonne; three months, £7,[illegible]. Sales, 665 tonnes. High grade, cash £7,790-7,800; three months £7,[illegible]. Sales, nil. Morning.—Standard cash £7,670-75; three months £7,650-55. Settlement, £7,675. Sales, 575 tonnes. High grade, cash £7,670-75; three months, £7,650-55. Settlement, £7,675. Sales, nil. Singapore tin ex-works, SM32.11 a picul.

LEAD was steadier.—Afternoon.—Cash £[illegible] per tonne; three months £[illegible]. Sales, 9,975 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £[illegible]; three months £[illegible]. Settlement £[illegible]. Sales, [illegible] tonnes.

ZINC was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash £[illegible] per tonne; three months £[illegible]. Sales, 2,775 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £460.50-61.50; three months £471-72. Settlement, £461.50. Sales, 13,700 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £217.90 ($404.50) a troy ounce.

SILVER was steady.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot 463.20p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 861.50); three months [illegible]; six months [illegible]; one year 528.30p ([illegible]). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash [illegible]; three months [illegible]. Sales, 31 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash [illegible]; three months 479.5-[illegible]. Settlement, [illegible]p. Sales, 78 lots.

ALUMINIUM was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash £[illegible] per tonne; three months £[illegible]-58.00. Sales, 1,675 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £[illegible]; three months, £654.50-55.00. Settlement, £654.50. Sales, 3,750 tonnes.

NICKEL was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash £[illegible]-10 per tonne; three months £[illegible]. Sales, [illegible] tonnes. Morning.—Cash £3,500-10; three months £3,500-10. Settlement [illegible]. Sales, [illegible] tonnes.

RUBBER was erratic (pence per kilo).—[illegible]; Sept. [illegible]; Oct.-Dec. [illegible]; Jan.-March, [illegible]; April-June, 69.60-70; July-Sept. 71.50-72.10; Oct.-Dec. 75.10-[illegible]; Jan.-March, 78.10-78.20; April-June 81.10-81.20. Sales: two at five tonnes; 195 at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were quiet. Spot [illegible]; Cifs Aug. 59.25-60.00; Sept. 60.25-61.50.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): July 1,070-1,100; Sept. 1,110-1,114; Nov. 1,0[illegible]; Jan. 1,088-1,090; March 1,0[illegible]; May 1,080-1,085; July 1,0[illegible].

COCOA was steady (£ per metric ton).—July 1,080-1,092; Sept. 1,102-[illegible]; Dec. 1,1[illegible]; March, 1,157-1,158; May, 1,163-1,169; July, 1,178-1,179; Sept. 1,185-1,186. Sales: 2,619 lots. ICCO prices: daily (July 22) 95.00c; indicator price (July 23) 5 day average 94.25c. (US cents per lb).

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was unchanged at £219; the "whites" price was £2 lower at £236. Futures (£ per tonne): Aug. 221.15-221.40; Oct. 218.75-218.80; Jan. 217.50-218.00; March, 219.75-219.90; May, 220.50-220.60; Aug. 221.50-222.00; Oct. 223-223.75. Sales: 5,001 lots, easier. ISA prices (July 22): daily 16.21c; 15-day average 16.25c.

SOYABEAN MEAL was steady (£ per tonne): Aug. 135.50-136.00; Oct. 137.50-137.80; Dec. 141.70-141.80; Feb. 144.40-145.50; April, 145.50-146.00; June, 146-150; Aug. 147-151. Sales: 125 lots.

WOOL.—NZ crossbreds Number 2 contract (cents per kilo): Aug. 412 buyer; Oct. 407 buyer; Dec. 405-408; Jan. 405-413; March, 416-420; March, 425-431; Aug. 436-440; Oct. 430-445; Dec. 440-444; Jan. 438-459. Sales: Eight lots. Quiet.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—WHEAT.—Canadian western red spring unquoted. US dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent: Aug. £112.25; Sept. £113 trans-shipment east coast. US hard winter 13½ per cent: Aug. £117.25; Sept. £118.75 trans-shipment east coast. EEC unquoted. English feed fob: Oct. £110.25 east coast; Sept. £106.75; Oct. £109.50; Dec. £115.50 paid east coast.

MAIZE.—French: July £130; Aug. £123 trans-shipment east coast. South Africa white unquoted. South Africa yellow: Aug-Sept £95.50.

BARLEY.—English feed fob: £102 Oct-Dec. £107 east coast; Aug. £99.25 paid east coast. All cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC origin.—BARLEY was easy: Sept. £97.50; Nov. £101.50; Jan. £105.45; March, £109.15; May, £112.50. Sales: 123 lots. WHEAT was slightly easier: Sept. £104.05; Nov. £107.90; Jan. £112.20; March, £116.20; May, £119.55. Sales: 354 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
			£94
S East	—	—	£93
S West	—	£112	£91.40
W Mids	—	£110	£93
N West	—		

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on July 23: GB cattle 87.46p per kg lw (+0.001); UK sheep 128.87p per kg est dcw (+9.45); GB pigs 71.28p per kg lw (+2.49). England and Wales: Cattle Numbers up 10.3 per cent, average price 87.55p (+0.15); Sheep numbers down 0.3 per cent, average price 130.97p (+14.43); Pig numbers up 9.9 per cent, average price 71.28p (+2.49). Scotland: Cattle numbers up 9.0 per cent, average price 87.18p (−0.42); Sheep numbers up 56.5 per cent, average price 104.44p (+0.01).

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE ($US per tonne).—July, 291.50-93; Aug. 294.50-95; Sept. 298.50-99; Oct. 306.75-301.00; Nov. 304-304.25; Dec. 307.50-07.75; Jan. 311-11.25; Feb. 314.50-14.75; March, 317-318. Sales: 709 lots of 100 tonnes each.

POTATOES (Gafta).—Nov. £77.40; Feb. £88.80; April, £99.70. Sales: 350 lots of 40 tonnes each.



Gold mining companies administered by Anglo American Corporation

All companies are incorporated in the Republic of South Africa

Transvaal

Reports of the directors for the quarter ended June 30 1981

WESTERN DEEP LEVELS

Western Deep Levels Limited

ISSUED CAPITAL: 25 000 000 shares of R2 each

OPERATING RESULTS	Quarter ended June 1981	Quarter ended March 1981	6 months ended June 1981
Gold			
Area mined—square metres 000's	191	169	360
Tons milled 000's	798	728	1 526
Yield—g/t	12.10	13.14	12.60
Production—kg	9 656	9 568	19 224
Cost—R/m² mined	220.27	215.39	235.19
—R/ton milled	54.13	57.15	55.57
—R/kg produced	4 473	4 348	4 311
Uranium oxide			
Tons treated, 000's	695	540	1 135
Yield—kg/t	0.10	0.09	0.10
Production—kg	58 821	49 014	107 835
PRICE RECEIVED ON SALES			
Gold—R/kg	13 081	12 861	12 977
—$/oz	488	521	503
FINANCIAL RESULTS	R000	R000	R000
Gold—revenue	126 095	121 388	248 083
—costs	43 189	41 603	84 802
—profits	83 436	79 785	163 281
Uranium oxide profit	433	1 476	1 909
Net sundry income	2 160	2 174	4 334
Profit before taxation and State's share of profit	86 089	83 435	169 524
Provision for taxation and State's share of profit	31 716	39 802	71 838
Profit after taxation and State's share of profit	54 373	43 613	97 986
Deduct:			
Appropriation for capital expenditure			45 372
*Provision for dividend on 'C' ordinary shares			1 100
Dividend—interim			50 000
Retained profit for the six months			1514
Capital expenditure	29 749	15 744	45 493
SHAFT SINKING (pre-sinking)			
No 1 main shaft			
Advance—metres	17	14	31
Depth to date—metres	45	28	45
No. 1 service shaft			
Advance—metres	—	6	6
Depth to date—metres	32	32	32

* The provision is in respect of the accrual of dividends, payment of which will be effected when the 'C' ordinary shares are issued in terms of arrangements outlined in the circular to members dated August 21 1980.

DEVELOPMENT

	Advance metres	Sampled metres	channel width cm	gold g/t	gold cm.g/t	uranium kg/t	uranium cm.kg/t
Carbon Leader Shaft area							
No. 2	3 903	78	18.4	132.55	2 439	1.55	28.45
No. 3	5 014	58	23.6	277.37	6 546	1.26	29.74
Quarter ended June 1981	8 917	136	20.6	203.40	4 190	1.41	29.00
Quarter ended March 1981	8 130	188	21.0	143.35	3 010	1.41	29.54
Six months ended June 1981	17 047	324	20.8	168.51	3 505	1.41	29.31
V.C.R Shaft area							
No. 2	2 588	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 3	1 543	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quarter ended June 1981	4 130	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quarter ended March 1981	3 486	38	14.7	51.90	763	—	—
Six months ended June 1981	7 616	38	14.7	51.90	763	—	—

DIVIDEND

The interim dividend of 200 cents a share in respect of the year ending December 31 1981 was declared on July 23 1981 payable to members registered on August 7 1981 and will be paid on or about September 11 1981.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE COMMITMENTS

Orders placed and outstanding on capital contracts as at June 30 1981 totalled R67 683 000.

PLANNED PRODUCTION

The planned production for the year has been reduced to 3 150 000 tons at a grade of 12.5 grams a ton to produce 39 376 kilograms of gold (previously 3 253 000 tons, 13.5 grams a ton and 43 646 kilograms). The refrigeration plant breakdowns referred to in the previous quarterly report are the main cause of the reduced tonnage forecast.

The lower grade caused mainly by lower values encountered in the high grade Carbon Leader longwalls east of No. 3 shaft, is being investigated geologically to assess the longer term implications.

12 PER CENT UNSECURED DEBENTURES 1986/1993—PARTLY-PAID

In terms of the agreement with Western Ultra Deep Levels Limited and Witwatersrand Deep Limited the first half-yearly instalment of R15 000 000 in respect of R60 000 000 of 12 per cent unsecured partly-paid debentures was received on June 15 1981 and the debentures were allotted on that date.

For and on behalf of the board
G. LANGTON
W. R. LAWRIE
Directors

July 24 1981

ERGO

East Rand Gold and Uranium Company Limited

ISSUED CAPITAL: 41 000 000 shares of 50 cents each as at July 15 1981 (previously 40 000 000 shares)

OPERATING RESULTS	Quarter ended June 1981	Quarter ended March 1981	Year ended March 1981
Slimes treated—tons	5 033 000	4 825 000	18 607 000
Production			
uranium oxide—kg	81 964	73 641	292 069
sulphuric acid—tons	120 014	110 081	424 607
oleum—tons	7 569	6 397	25 195
gold—kg	1 754	1 710	6 885
PRICE RECEIVED ON SALES			
Gold—R/kg	13 060	13 103	14 466
—$/oz	484	528	588
FINANCIAL RESULTS	R000	R000	R000
Revenue—gold and silver	22 450	22 337	99 653
—uranium oxide and sulphuric acid	6 468	5 174	27 206
Total revenue	28 818	27 511	126 859
Cost of sales	9 110	8 572	34 365
Operating profit	19 808	18 939	92 494
Net sundry income	582	467	1 429
Profit	20 390	19 406	93 923
Deduct:			
Appropriation for capital expenditure			12 943
Dividend—interim			40 000
—final			40 000
Retained profit for the year			980
Capital expenditure	1 330	1 540	3 839

DIVIDEND

The final dividend of 100 cents a share in respect of the year ended March 31, 1981, was declared on April 23, 1981, payable to members registered on May 8, 1981, and was paid on June 12, 1981.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE COMMITMENTS

Orders placed and outstanding on capital contracts as at June 30, 1981, totalled R2 098 000 which includes an amount of R159 000 for the Simmer and Jack project.

ARRANGEMENTS RELATING TO SIMMER AND JACK MINES LIMITED

In an announcement released on June 12, 1981, and in the company's annual report for the year ended March 31, 1981, details were given of the arrangements for this company to exploit the property of Simmer and Jack Mines Limited. As part of these arrangements 1 000 000 shares in the company, originally due for allotment by not later than June 30, 1981, were in terms of a revised agreement allotted on July 15, 1981, at par and credited as fully paid to the nominees of Anglo American Corporation of South Africa Limited and companies associated with it, including Anglo American Gold Investment Company Limited.

For and on behalf of the board
H. F. OPPENHEIMER
W. R. LAWRIE
Directors

July 24 1981

ELANDSRAND

Elandsrand Gold Mining Company Limited

ISSUED CAPITAL: 96 619 825 shares of 20 cents each (previously 75 484 238 shares)

OPERATING RESULTS	Quarter ended June 1981	Quarter ended March 1981	6 months ended June 1981
Gold			
Area mined—square metres 000's	67	57	124
Tons milled 000's	311	266	577
Yield—g/t	4.64	4.07	4.37
Production—kg	1 445	1 079	2 524
Cost—R/m² mined	216.06	214.70	215.25
—R/ton milled	46.47	46.01	46.26
—R/kg produced	10 018	11 321	10 575
PRICE RECEIVED ON SALES			
Gold—R/kg	13 108	13 003	13 063
—$/oz	484	532	500
FINANCIAL RESULTS	R000	R000	R000
Gold—revenue	18 742	13 854	32 596
—costs	14 476	12 215	26 691
—profit	4 266	1 639	5 905
Net sundry income (expenditure)	63	(956)	(893)
Profit	4 329	683	5 012
Capital expenditure	6 707	6 353	13 060
SHAFT SINKING			
Sub-Vertical Rock/Ventilation Shaft			
Headgear portion completed—metres	120	120	120
Advance (below collar)—metres	30	6	36
Depth to date—metres	66	36	66

DEVELOPMENT

	Advance metres	Sampled metres	channel width cm	gold g/t	gold cm.g/t
V.C.R.					
Quarter ended June 1981	6 906	866	52.2	13.26	692
Quarter ended March 1981	5 411	354	57.8	20.63	1 192
Six months ended June 1981	12 317	1 220	53.9	15.53	837

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE COMMITMENTS

Orders placed and outstanding on capital contracts as at June 30 1981 totalled R2 765 000.

RIGHTS OFFER OF 21 135 387 SHARES

An announcement was published on May 28 1981 giving the preliminary results of the rights offer to raise R120 475 000. Subscriptions were finally received for 96.3 per cent of the shares offered and the balance was taken up by the underwriters.

CHANGE IN BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

As from April 1 1981 the method of determining capital development expenditure has been changed. For the current quarter this has resulted in a reduction in capital expenditure and a corresponding increase in working costs of R1 690 000.

For and on behalf of the board
H. F. OPPENHEIMER
W. R. LAWRIE
Directors

July 24 1981

VAAL REEFS

Vaal Reefs Exploration and Mining Company Limited

ISSUED CAPITAL: 19 000 000 shares of 50 cents each

OPERATING RESULTS	Quarter ended June 1981	Quarter ended March 1981	6 months ended June 1981
Gold			
North Lease area			
Area mined—square metres 000's	314	300	614
Tons milled—000's	1 374	1 375	2 749
Yield—g/t	7.85	7.06	7.45
Production—kg	10 781	9 703	20 484
Cost—R/m² mined	171.82	182.15	176.83
—R/ton milled	39.26	39.74	39.50
—R/kg produced	5 004	5 632	5 301
South Lease area			
Area mined—square metres 000's	154	132	286
Tons milled—000's	824	704	1 528
Yield—g/t	10.45	11.64	11.00
Production—kg	8 610	8 196	16 806
Cost—R/m² mined	195.18	191.20	193.54
—R/ton milled	36.48	35.85	36.19
—R/kg produced	3 481	3 079	3 290
Afrikander Lease area			
Area mined—square metres 000's	12	11	23
Tons milled—000's	—	21	21
Yield—g/t	—	0.23	0.24
Production—kg	—	5	5
The Afrikander Lease area is predominantly a uranium producer and its mining and milling costs are included in the uranium production costs.			
Totals for the three lease areas			
Area mined—square metres 000's	480	443	923
Tons milled—000's	2 198	2 100	4 298
Yield—g/t	8.82	8.53	8.68
Production—kg	19 391	17 903	37 294
Cost—North and South Lease areas			
—R/m² mined	179.50	184.90	182.09
—R/ton milled	38.22	38.42	38.32
—R/kg produced	4 332	4 465	4 395
Uranium oxide			
North Lease area			
Tons treated—000's	1 223	1 308	2 531
Yield—kg/t	0.17	0.19	0.18
Production—kg	211 782	245 111	456 893
South Lease area			
Tons treated—000's	947	881	1 828
Yield—kg/t	0.22	0.23	0.22
Production—kg	207 018	199 099	406 117
Afrikander Lease area			
Tons treated—000's	—	20	20
Yield—kg/t	—	0.32	0.33
Production—kg	—	6 445	6 445
Totals for the three lease areas			
Tons treated—000's	2 170	2 209	4 379
Yield—kg/t	0.19	0.20	0.20
Production—kg	418 800	450 655	869 455
PRICE RECEIVED ON GOLD SALES			
Total			
—R/kg	13 077	12 720	12 910
—$/oz	484	514	500
FINANCIAL RESULTS			
Total	R000	R000	R000
Gold—revenue	252 217	224 493	476 710
—costs	84 007	79 960	163 967
—profit	168 210	144 533	312 743
Uranium oxide profit	9 319	3 568	12 887
Acid profit	19	16	35
Tribute profit	5 870	5 347	11 217
Net sundry income	2 641	3 886	6 527
Dividend from Southvaal Holdings Limited—interim declared July 1981	10 400	—	10 400
	196 459	157 350	353 809
Deduct:			
Royalties to:			
Southvaal Holdings Limited	41 130	39 152	80 282
The Afrikander Lease Limited	12	13	25
Profit before taxation and State's share of profit	156 317	118 185	273 502
Provision for taxation and State's share of profit	65 331	54 530	119 861
Profit after taxation and State's share of profit	89 986	63 655	153 641
Deduct:			
Appropriation for capital expenditure (after taking account of consumer loans)			57 420
Dividend—interim			85 500
Retained profit for the six months			10 721
Capital expenditure	31 869	26 530	58 399
Consolidated Profit			
Consolidated profit, after providing for taxation and State's share of profit, of the company and its wholly-owned subsidiary Western Reefs Exploration and Development Company Limited	90 245	63 735	153 980
North Lease area			
Gold—revenue	140 157	123 235	263 392
—costs	53 950	54 639	108 589
—profit	86 207	68 596	154 803
Uranium oxide profit	5 295	2 288	7 583
Acid profit	19	16	35
Tribute profit	2 743	3 330	6 073
	94 264	74 230	168 494
Capital expenditure	8 443	10 627	19 070
South Lease area			
Gold—revenue	112 060	101 177	213 237
—costs	30 057	25 238	55 295
—profit	82 003	75 939	157 942
Uranium oxide profit	5 043	2 117	7 160
Tribute profit	3 127	3 017	6 144
	90 173	80 073	170 246
Deduct:			
Capital expenditure excluding new South uranium plant	12 797	8 644	21 441
Repayment of loan and interest to Southvaal Holdings Limited	243	243	486
Repayment of consumer loan	2 350	—	2 350
Surplus subject to royalty	74 783	71 186	145 969
Royalty to Southvaal Holdings Limited (55% of surplus)	41 130	39 152	80 282
Capital expenditure	15 805	9 931	25 736
Afrikander Lease area			
Gold—revenue	—	81	81
—costs	—	83	83
—loss	—	2	3
Uranium oxide loss	1 019	837	1 856
Loss	1 019	839	1 858
Royalty to The Afrikander Lease Limited	12	13	25
Capital expenditure	7 621	5 972	13 593

Note: Operations in the Afrikander Lease area resulted in a loss for the quarter and consequently provision has been made for one quarter of the minimum annual royalty of R50,000. The royalty is only payable when the results of operations for the full year have been determined.

SHAFT SINKING	Quarter ended June 1981	Quarter ended March 1981	6 months ended June 1981
(South Lease area)			
No. 9 main shaft			
Advance — metres	88	98	186
Depth to date — metres	2 341	2 253	2 341
Station cutting — metres	259	175	434
No. 9 ventilation shaft			
Advance — metres	182	206	388
Depth to date — metres	1 985	1 803	1 985
Station cutting — metres	407	302	709
(Afrikander Lease area)			
No. 1 incline shaft			
Advance — metres (shaft deepening)	55	5	60
Depth to date — metres	742	687	742

The stripping and equipping of the shaft to its original depth was completed in March and thereafter work commenced on the deepening of the shaft.

DEVELOPMENT

North Lease area

	Advance metres	Sampled metres	channel width cm	gold g/t	gold cm.g/t	uranium kg/t	uranium cm.kg/t
Vaal reef							
Shaft Area							
No. 1	1 764	86	19.9	139.75	2 787	3.60	71.31
No. 2	7 000	554	84.7	27.91	2 364	0.60	50.84
No. 3	2 099	118	16.6	100.18	1 663	3.68	61.06
No. 4	3 685	294	21.8	50.05	1 091	1.77	38.65
No. 5	4 693	684	34.6	52.11	1 803	1.56	53.82
Quarter ended June 1981	19 241	1 736	46.5	40.86	1 900	1.11	51.64
Quarter ended March 1981	18 206	2 014	34.2	57.31	1 960	1.38	47.35
Six months ended June 1981	37 447	3 750	39.9	48.42	1 932	1.24	49.32
V.C.R Shaft Area No. 6							
Quarter ended June 1981	289	32	259.8	1.34	347	0.04	10.18
Quarter ended March 1981	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Six months ended June 1981	300	32	259.8	1.34	347	0.04	10.18
Area under tribute to and developed by Hartebeestfontein Gold Mining Company Limited (not included in totals)							
Vaal reef							
Quarter ended June 1981	1 274	372	98.2	25.48	2 503	0.35	34.87
Quarter ended March 1981	1 185	292	97.1	17.00	1 651	0.37	36.34
Six months ended June 1981	2 459	664	97.7	21.78	2 128	0.36	35.57
South Lease area							
Vaal reef							
Shaft Area							
No. 1*	1 560	368	22.2	77.34	1 717	3.61	80.25
No. 2*	80	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 3*	1 625	148	13.4	190.82	2 557	4.88	65.37
No. 8	8 577	862	104.2	25.89	2 698	0.84	87.07
Quarter ended June 1981	11 840	1 378	72.5	33.39	2 421	1.14	82.92
Quarter ended March 1981	12 750	1 158	102.3	22.26	2 277	0.75	76.74
Six months ended June 1981	24 590	2 536	86.1	27.35	2 355	0.93	80.10
'C' reef							
Shaft Area No. 8							
Quarter ended June 1981	189	72	30.8	42.31	1 303	1.67	51.36
Quarter ended March 1981	46	—	—	—	—	—	—
Six months ended June 1981	235	72	30.8	42.31	1 303	1.67	51.36
Area under tribute to and developed by Buffelsfontein Gold Mining Company Limited (not included in totals)							
Vaal reef							
Quarter ended June 1981	2 402	249	132.4	14.06	1 861	0.53	70.32
Quarter ended March 1981	2 680	228	112.4	14.80	1 664	0.51	57.60
Six months ended June 1981	5 082	477	123.9	14.39	1 767	0.52	64.24

* Development carried out in South Lease area from North Lease area shafts.

VAAL REEFS—Continued

DEVELOPMENT

Afrikander Lease area

	Advance metres	Sampled metres	channel width cm	gold g/t	gold cm.g/t	uranium kg/t	uranium cm.kg/t
Dominion reef							
Quarter ended June 1981	1 285	302	74.3	1.17	87	0.82	61.10
Quarter ended March 1981	1 940	346	68.6	1.56	107	0.91	62.55
Six months ended June 1981	3 225	648	71.2	1.38	98	0.87	61.77
Totals							
Vaal reef (excluding tribute areas)							
Quarter ended June 1981	31 081	3 114	58.0	36.72	2 130	1.13	65.48
Quarter ended March 1981	30 956	3 172	59.1	35.13	2 076	0.98	58.07
Six months ended June 1981	62 037	6 286	58.6	35.89	2 103	1.05	61.74

DIVIDEND

The interim dividend of 450 cents a share in respect of the year ending December 31 1981 was declared on July 23 1981, payable to members registered on August 7 1981 and will be paid on or about September 11 1981.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE COMMITMENTS

Orders placed and outstanding on capital contracts as at June 30 1981 totalled R45,512,000.

PLANNED PRODUCTION AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

The planned production for the year has been increased to 8,500,000 tons (previously 8,000,000 tons) at a grade of 8.4 grams a ton to produce 71,400 kilograms of gold (previously 67,200 kilograms). Capital expenditure for the year is now estimated at R135,000,000 (previously R110,000,000) of which R56,000,000 (previously R33,000,000) will be spent in the North Lease area and R36,000,000 (previously R23,000,000) in the Afrikander Lease area. The chairman's review which accompanied the 1980 annual report referred to the evaluation of the proposal to increase production by 60,000 tons a month by mining the Ventersdorp Contact reef (V.C.R.) from Nos 6 and 7 shafts. Due to design delays in the uranium section of the Afrikander Lease area plant, this portion of the plant will only be commissioned in the second quarter of 1982 while the gold section will be commissioned during September and October 1981. In order to utilise this available capacity it has therefore been decided to begin mining the V.C.R. at Nos 6 and 7 shafts as soon as possible and to transport the ore by road to the Afrikander Lease plant. This has now been designated Phase 1 of the V.C.R. project on which approximately R20,000,000 will be spent during 1981.

PRODUCTION FROM THE AFRIKANDER LEASE AREA

Since the beginning of April 1981 the tonnage mined from the Afrikander Lease area has been stockpiled in anticipation of the proposed commissioning of the 50,000 tons per month uranium plant in the second quarter of 1982. Mining will be stopped during the current quarter when sufficient ore for commissioning will have been stockpiled. The deepening of the No 1 incline shaft and prospect development will however be continued.

For and on behalf of the board
D. A. ETHEREDGE
W. R. LAWRIE
Directors

July 24 1981.

SOUTHVAAL HOLDINGS LIMITED and THE AFRIKANDER LEASE LIMITED

The attention of shareholders of these companies is directed to the report of Vaal Reefs Exploration and Mining Company Limited.

EAST DAGGAFONTEIN

East Daggafontein Mines Limited

ISSUED CAPITAL: 3 730 000 shares of R1 each

FINANCIAL RESULTS	Quarter ended June 1981	Quarter ended March 1981	6 months ended June 1981
	R000	R000	R000
Royalties	425	104	529
Sundry revenue	9	35	44
	434	139	573
Deduct: Costs	66	48	114
Surplus before taxation	368	91	459
Taxation — estimated	223	31	254
Surplus after taxation	145	60	205

BONANZA GOLD MINE (PROPRIETARY) LIMITED

In terms of arrangements outlined in an announcement published on May 8 1981, copies of which were posted to all members, the company has acquired 23 per cent of the issued share capital of Bonanza Gold Mine (Proprietary) Limited at a cost of R416 000. In consequence the company may be called upon, in conjunction with other members of Bonanza, to contribute proportionately towards further funds required by that company.

For and on behalf of the board
N. F. OPPENHEIMER
G. LANGTON
Directors

July 24 1981.

S.A. LAND

The South African Land & Exploration Company Limited

ISSUED CAPITAL: 9 182 700 shares of 35 cents each (previously 6 600 000 shares.)

OPERATING RESULTS	Quarter ended June 1981	Quarter ended March 1981	6 months ended June 1981
Gold			
Tons milled 000's	366	358	724
Yield — g/t	0.92	1.16	1.04
Production — kg	336	416	752
Production cost—R/ton milled	3.91	3.68	3.80
—R/kg produced	4 262	3 163	3 654
PRICE RECEIVED ON SALES			
Gold—R/kg	12 977	12 924	12 948
—$/oz	481	521	503
FINANCIAL RESULTS	R000	R000	R000
Gold—revenue	4 368	5 328	9 696
—production costs	1 432	1 316	2 748
	2 936	4 012	6 948
Less delivered cost of dump material	2 111	2 360	4 471
Gold profit	825	1 652	2 477
Sale of salvaged equipment and scrap	3	4	7
Net sundry revenue	368	167	535
Profit before taxation	1 196	1 823	3 019
Taxation—estimated	(2)	835	833
Profit after taxation	1 198	988	2 186
Deduct:			
Appropriation for capital expenditure			675
Dividend—interim			1 377
Retained profit for the six months			134
Capital expenditure	856	134	990

ALLOTMENT OF SHARES TO HIPPO QUARRIES LIMITED

In terms of an agreement with Hippo Quarries Limited and Trans-Atlas Limited, details of which were given in the company's 1980 annual report, 202,000 shares in the company were allotted to Hippo Quarries Limited on April 24 1981.

RIGHTS OFFER OF 2,380,700 SHARES

An announcement was published on May 26 1981 giving the preliminary results of the rights offer to raise R13,570,000. Subscriptions were finally received for 59.2 per cent of the shares offered and the balance was taken up by the underwriters.

DIVIDEND

The interim dividend of 15 cents a share in respect of the year ending December 31 1981 was declared on July 23 1981, payable to members registered on August 7 1981 and will be paid on or about September 11 1981.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE COMMITMENTS

Orders placed and outstanding on capital contracts as at June 30 1981 totalled R5,853,000.

For and on behalf of the board
N. F. OPPENHEIMER
W. R. LAWRIE
Directors

July 24 1981.

ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

Notes

1. DIVIDENDS
   Attention is directed to an announcement published in conjunction herewith relating to the declaration on Thursday, July 23 1981, of interim dividends for the year ending December 31 1981.
2. DEVELOPMENT
   Development values represent actual results of sampling, no allowances having been made for adjustments necessary in estimating ore reserves.

Copies of these reports will be available on request from the offices of the Transfer Secretaries:

Charter Consolidated Limited, P.O. Box 102, Charter House, Park Street, Ashford, Kent, TN24 8EQ.

LONDON OFFICE: 40 HOLBORN VIADUCT, EC1P 1AJ

Stock Exchange Prices

Strong demand for oils

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Today. Dealings End, Aug 7. § Contango Day, Aug 10. Settlement Day, Aug 17

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
174	119	Prop Hldgs	158	..	4.4	2.8	41.0
213	90½	Prop Sec	176	..	2.6b	1.5	74.9
18	7	Raglan Prop	13½	-½	..	..	61.4
183	95	Regional	163	..	2.9	1.8	37.0
180	94	Do A	160	..	2.9	1.8	39.3
328	100	Rosehaugh	308	+8	3.0	1.0	13.2
252	117	Rush & Tomkins	214	-2	5.4	2.5	..
128	91⅛	Scot Met Props	108	..	4.6b	4.3	30.0
155	93	Slough Ests	140	+3	3.9	2.8	21.4
373	234½	Stock Conv	358	+5	5.0	1.4	40.5
33½	15¾	Town & City	28	-¼	0.0e	..	..
184	111	Trafford Park	162	..	9.3	5.7	19.5
317	205	Trust Secs	327	..	..	..	8.0
34½	14	Webb J.	29	..	0.8	2.8	16.2
26¼	21	Wereldhave	£21	..	125	5.9	12.1
80	27½	W'mster & C'ty	74	..	4.6	6.3	5.9

RUBBER

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
130	75	Barlow Hldgs	107	..	4.3	4.0	..
595	305	Castlefield	410	-10	9.0	2.2	..
65	39½	Cons Plant	57½	-1½	3.5	6.1	..
198	115	Doranakande	155	-3	4.3	2.8	..
938	627	Guthrie Corp	736	+11	42.9	5.8	..
232	163	Harrisons Malay	210	-3	11.4	5.4	..
91	45	Highlds & Low	70	-2	3.0	4.2	..
537½	240½	Hongkong	512	..	27.1	5.3	..
775	363	Killinghall	712	-31	20.0	2.8	..
465	288	Ldn Sumatra	285	b -62	11.4	4.0	..
130	68	Majedie	94	-2	3.2	3.4	..

TEA

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
248	193	Assam Frontier	193	..	14.3	7.4	
485	350	Camellia Inv	450	..	7.1	1.6	
378	270	McLeod Russel	270	-5	21.4	7.9	
332	263	Moran	268	..	4.6t	1.7	
158	93	Surmah Valley	93	..	3.2	3.5	
253	132¾	Warren Plant	208	..	14.3	6.9	

MISCELLANEOUS

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
48	25	Calcutta Elec	35	..	6.8	19.3	..
34½	29½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£31½	..	500	15.9	..
25½	17	Gt Nthn Tele	£21½	..	150	7.0	8.1
353	170	Imp Cont Gas	188	+5	11.4	6.1	9.0
185	93	Milford Docks	113	..	0.7	0.6	..
193	88	Nesco Inv	168	..	10.0	6.0	..
35	29½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£31½	..	500	15.9	..

* Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Aerospace Engineering 25p Ord (133)	160
Allied Residential 10p Ord (35)	30
BOC 9% Cnv Uns Ln 2001-6 (£100)	£103¾+1½
Cambridge Electronic 25p Ord (75)	84
Chloride Group 7½% Cum Pf	3 prem
Comtech 10p Ord	11½+½
Crouch Group 9% Cnv 1993-96 (Par)	£92½+2
Hamilton Oil 10p Ord (140)	138+1
Memec 10p Ord (140)	206+10
Mid Kent Wtr 9% Red Pf 1987 (b)	£9¼
Mid Southern Wtr 9% Rd Pf 1986 (r)	£96
Murray Technology 25p Ord (100)	99
Phicom 8% Cum Cnv Red Pref (£1)	108-1
Sund Sth Shields Wtr 8% Rd Pf 1987 (‡)	£9⅞
Treasury 2% Index Linked 2006 (F1)	£39⅞+¼
Utd Computer Technology 50p Ord (£1)	97

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
BP (275 partly paid)	Dec 16	158+6
Broken Hill Props (473‡)	Apr 30	550-5
Extel (176)		32 prem+4

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £60 paid. b £10 paid. f Fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid. i £30 paid. j £25 paid.

هكذا من الأصل

MOTORING

Yugoslavian car takes to the roads

The latest East European car to arrive in Britain is the Zastava from Yugoslavia and those familiar with Russian or Polish models will know what to expect, an old fashioned, though tried and tested, design at a very tempting price.

Like the Russians and the Poles, the Yugoslavs have built their modern car industry on licencing agreements with Fiat. These began in the early 1950s and production last year was 265,000 vehicles. The factory, 60 miles south of Belgrade, has recently been modernized with a £300m loan from the World Bank.

The manufacturing company is called ZCZ (Zavodi Crvena Zastava) and it dates back to 1860. Originally its main activity was armaments but today, apart from cars, it makes trucks, vans, aircraft and heavy engineering equipment. Its vehicles are sold in several Western countries, including France, West Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands.

The British importer is Zastava Cars (GB) Ltd, of Reading, whose chief executive, Mr Michael Heerey, was formerly with Volkswagon and Lada. He expects to sell 2,000 cars in the remainder of this year and 5,000 in 1982. He began with 30 dealers, now has 53 and expects to reach 100 by the end of the year.

Initially only one model is being sold here, the Zastava small hatchback which is based on the Fiat 128. It will be joined, towards the end of 1982, by the Yugo 45, which uses the Fiat 127 floorpan and mechanical layout but has a squarer, Yugoslav designed, bodyshell.

The Zastava has an excellent pedigree for in its time the Fiat 128 was one of the best small cars in Europe. But it was launched 12 years ago and has been superseded by more modern designs. That, in considering the Zastava's price, is what potential buyers must bear in mind.

The car is available in three and five-door vers; ions, with a 1116 cc overhead camshaft engine mounted transversely and driving the front wheels. There is also a five-door Special with a 1290 cc engine. Suspension is independent all round and the standard specification includes British-made Goodyear Grand Prix S tyres.

At 12 feet five inches, the Zastava is an unusual length, falling half way between the Ford Escort and Fiesta. The car is handily compact for parking and manoeuvring in traffic but despite having front wheel drive, space in the back is only just adequate for a tall person. The tailgate opens on a high lipped, though good sized boot and the load area can be greatly increased by folding the rear seat down.

The 1100 engine develops 55 bhp, about average, but compared with modern cars such as the latest Escort, the Zastava feels rather underpowered. Acceleration to 60 mph through the gears takes a leisurely 18 seconds and it is often necessary to change down to third for overtaking. The claimed top speed is 90 mph but the amount of noise and vibration above 70 mph should dissuade most drivers from attempting it.

Otherwise, unless driven hard, the engine is not excessively noisy and there is not much wind noise. Fuel consumption is respectable, if not outstanding, for a 1100 cc car: I returned 29 to 36 mpg, but several models, including the Escort and the Austin Allegro do considerably better.

One of the best features of the Zastava is its roadholding, helped, no doubt, by those Goodyear tyres. The steering is not quite as precise as might be expected from a rack and pinion system and is a little heavy for parking; the brakes are effective but need strong pressure, reflecting the lack of servo assistance. Downward pressure is also needed to engage reverse gear and there is a stickiness around first and second.



The Zastava — cheap hatchback from Yugoslavia

The ride is not a strong point, as may be deduced from a rear suspension that is based on leaf springs. Driven over even a moderately uneven surface, the car can become quite a bone shaker. The seats offer some compensation, giving good support to the back and at the side; they have reclining backs and adjustable head restraints.

Despite cloth seats and carpet, the car has a spartan look inside and the instrumentation is basic. The heater produces a powerful blast but the best form of ventilation in hot weather is to open the window.

The Zastava carries a three-year guarantee against corrosion. The underside, sills and valances are coated with vinyl, which should help to protect them against rain, mud, salt and stones, all body sections are injected with wax and the front wheel arches are protected by plastic liners.

At £2,499 for a three-door, £2,749 for the five-door and £2,899 for the Special, the Zastava is one of the cheapest cars on the British market. It starts well below the Mini and beats the Escort by a clear £1,000. Whether it turns out to be a bargain in the longer run will depend on its reliability and quality and how well it holds its price.

Based on a proven design, the car should not give much mechanical trouble, while quality will depend on Yugoslav standards of assembly and inspection. On my test model the doors needed a good slam and the locks were temperamental. As for second hand values, the experience of other East European cars is that they tend to depreciate more quickly than average and may be difficult to trade in for different makes.

Four-wheel drive rivals

After a gap of five years, Toyota is re-introducing its four-wheel drive Land Cruiser to Britain. It has chosen to do so with just one version, a five-door estate powered by a 3.9 litre six cylinder diesel engine and costing £10,450. So within weeks of BL launching a four-door version of the Range Rover, along comes a Japanese rival nearly £4,000 cheaper.

When the Land Cruiser was previously sold here it made little impact, possibly because its then petrol engine was too large, and too thirsty, for British tastes. Toyota reckons that the present diesel version should overcome these objections and claims that the vehicle is generally superior to the one that came and went so quickly.

Comparing the latest Land Cruiser to reach Britain with the four-door Range Rover one finds many similarities as well as significant differences. In size, the vehicles are similar, 15 feet long, give or take a few inches, and nearly six feet wide and high. They seat five people in comfort and offer a large boot area, which can be extended by folding the rear seat down.

Each has an impressive towing capacity, which is why they should appeal to people with boats, horse-boxes or caravans, while equally impressive off-road road traction enables one-in-one gradients and muddy fields to be taken in their stride. The Range Rover has permanent four-wheel drive; the Land Cruiser offers the two-wheel drive option for more economical driving on the road.

Thanks to its diesel engine, the Toyota wins on economy though with a 20 per cent improvement in fuel consumption as a result of a higher compression engine, the Range Rover is not far behind. The official fuel figures suggest that the Land Cruiser driven on the road should give 20 mpg plus and BL estimates for the Range Rover are 16 to 20 mpg.

The Rover's 3.5 litre V8 petrol engine beats the Toyota unit on performance and refinement, which is not to say that for a diesel the latter is sluggish or excessively noisy. Both vehicles suffer from a degree of vibration that makes them less pleasant to ride in than a car of a similar price.

Like so many Japanese vehic les, the Land Cruiser falls down on steering. There is a lot of free play and though the power assistance is welcome for taking the effort out of negotiating tight corners, it leaves the driver with so little feel as to give the sensation, at times, of not being in control of the vehicle. The Range Rover's steering, also power assisted, is more precise and far preferable.

Peter Waymark

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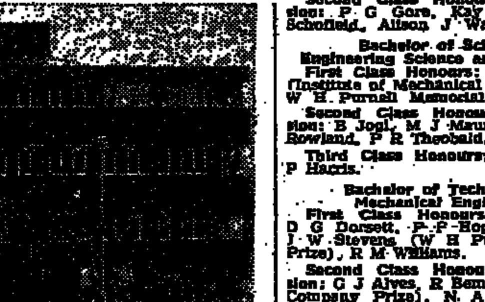
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AND the Lord their God shall save them in that day as the flock of his people . . . For how great is his goodness!—Zechariah 9: 16, 17.

BIRTHS

BRETT.—To Susan (nee Holt) and John on Saturday, 18th July, at the Westwood Hospital, Beverley —a son (Thomas Robert).

BREWSTER.—On July 22nd, 1981, to Marilyn (nee Quick) and Robert—a daughter (Amber Louise).

CHUDLEIGH.—On July 18th, to Selina (nee Tyler) and Paul (Jo) —a son (Anthony Philip), brother for Edward.

DUFF GORDON.—On July 22nd, at St. Thomas' Hospital, to Evie and Andrew—a son.

GLAZEBROOK.—On July 19th at The John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, to Helen and Simon—a son (Samuel).

HALL.—On June 23rd, to Ray (nee Gurney) and John, at the London Hospital (Mile End)—A daughter (Rosamund Jessica Elizabeth), a sister for Robert.

JAMES.—On July 21st, at St. George's Hospital, London, to Louise (nee Teare) and Stephen —a son (Christopher).

LODER.—On July 22nd, to Penny and Simon—a son.

SOLOMONS.—On 10th July to Natasha (nee Buchanan) and Richard—a son (Zachary Julian Bethel).

STONE.—On July 21, to Alison (nee Moffatt) and Peter—a son (Robert Thomas), a brother for Oliver and Helena.

SUMPTION.—On 16th July, to Teresa (nee Whelan) and Jonathan—a son (Bernard), a brother for Frédérique.

THOMPSON.—On July 18th, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, to ...

IN MEMORIAM

SELLERS, PETER.—On 24th July, 1980. Special memories.—Peter, Rita and Pete.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

CHARITY COMMISSION
Charity — Keswick Hall Keswick Norfolk
Scheme for the regulation of the Charity including power to sell Keswick Hall College to the University of East Anglia
Ref 311246-A2-L5

The Charity Commissioners have made an order establishing a scheme for this and other purposes. Copies can be obtained by written request to the Charity Commission, 14 Ryder Street, London, S.W.1., quoting the reference above, and may also be seen at that address or within one month from today at The Bursar's Office, Keswick Hall College, Norwich, Norfolk.

CHARITY COMMISSION
Charity—The Smith Park Bursaries (Naval Architecture Fund)
The Charity Commissioners have made a Scheme for this charity. Copies can be obtained from them at 14 Ryder Street, London, SW1Y 6AH (ref: 314227-A1-L2).

LEGAL NOTICES

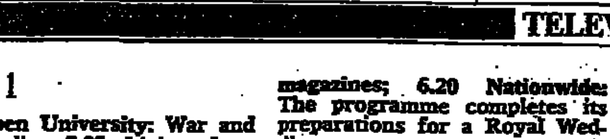
In the matter of WHISTLER & SONS (CONTRACTORS) Limited. By order of the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE dated the 8th day of April 1981. MALCOLM JOHN LONDON of Guildhall House, 81-87 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7DS has been appointed Liquidator of the above-named Company without a Committee of Inspection.
Dated this 20th day of July, 1981.

In the Matter of SANDRA MARY Limited by order of the HIGH COURT dated the 12th day of August, 1980, Mr BRIAN MILLS of 1 Wardobe Place, Carter Lane, London, E.C.4 has been appointed Liquidator of the above-named Company with a Committee of Inspection.
Dated this 20th day of July, 1981.
B MILLS
Liquidator

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

EASTBOURNE B.C.
£700,000 bills placed 22nd July due 21st October, 1981, at 13-21/32%. Only bills outstanding ...

[هكذا من الأصل]



Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

CHOICE

Kenneth Haig in My Perfect Husband (ITV, 9.00 pm)

● **STUART BURROWS SINGS** (BBC 2, 10.15 pm) is a classic statement of the obvious. Of course he sings. Superbly. In fact, he must be just about the best tenor ever to come out of Wales, until now the principality more of the baritone, the soprano and the contralto. His new series of song programmes — judging by tonight's, the first — is nice. Nice in the old-fashioned, non-perjorative sense of the word. There's a chaste peck on the lips for his soprano partner, *Norma Burrowes, at the end of* their Noël Coward duet. There's a little girl, in Welsh costume, shyly handing a basket of flowers to Miss Burrowes before the closing titles roll. There's Victoriana like Home Sweet Home; there's Love Walked In and the Deanna Durbin golden-oldie Il Bacio (*Miss Burrowes demonstrates* how Miss Durbin ought to have sung it); there's an aria from Luisa Miller and, to show that Mr Burrows is as much at home with Hamlisch as with Verdi, there's The Way We Were.

● **THE SHATTERED DREAM** (London Weekend, 11.10 pm) is an hour-long documentary in which nobody smiles. There is nothing to smile about, because this is the first in a new series about unemployment and by *what rough routes we are* approaching the three million mark that lies just round the next bend. Raindrops fall like tears on the camera lens that photographs the "For Sale" sign outside the abandoned BL plant. Jobless Merseyside shipyard men who may never work again tell of 12,000 applications for 18 jobs. There's a gleam of hope in the film's last two minutes: new technology. That is next week's theme.

● My radio choices: The organ and choristers of Exeter Cathedral in Radio 3's cathedral music series (3.55 pm); Sick or Sad? (Radio 4, 4.15 pm), the first of four programmes about depression and how to cope with it; and dear, dead Judy Garland as dear, dead Bing Crosby's guest in The Bing Crosby Show (Radio 2, 10.30 pm).

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: †STEREO; ✶ BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT:

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 Open University: War and the Media; 7.05 Living Language: 7.30 The Case of the Missing Skills.
1.12 Regional News (but not London).
1.15 News and weather; 1.30 How Do You Do: Rhymes and counting games. Closedown at 1.45.
3.45 Trem: Waddenzee (for Welsh viewers); 4.18 Regional News. 4.20 Play School; Mrs C Renshaw's story Five Seagulls. Also on BBC 2, 11.00 am.
4.45 The Space Sentinels: cartoon; 5.00 The Best of Horses Galore: Showjumping at Olympia, driving a trotting horse at Appleby Fair, and a ride in the Norwich Union Coach which carries the Royal Mail. With Susan King.
5.30 Paddington Bear.
5.40 News: read by Kenneth Kendall; 5.55 Regional news magazines; 6.20 Nationwide: The programme completes its preparations for a Royal Wedding party.
7.00 Comedy Classic: The Liver Birds. This is the one about the stolen pet rabbits and how the niece of Mrs Hutchinson (Valerie Phillips) sets all to rights. With Nerys Hughes, Elizabeth Estensen and Mollie Sugden (as Mrs Hutchinson) (r)
7.00 Comedy Classic: Whatever Hapened to the Likely Lads? With Rodney Bewes and James Bolan as the lads who are determined not to find out the result of a lunch-time football match (r)
8.00 Grace Kennedy: The singer's special guests tonight are the King's Singers (from BBC 2)
8.30 Love Story: A Chance to Sit Down. Part 3 of a four-part serial about the world of ballet. The relationship between Barbara (Jan Francis) and George (Del Henney) takes a surprising turn.
9.00 News read by Richard Baker.
9.25 The Royal International Horse Show: The John Player Trophy, at Wembley Arena. Two rounds of competition over different courses are followed by a jump off against the clock. The commentators are Raymond Brooks-Ward and Stephen Hadley. Introduction by David Vine.
10.45 That's Rich. First in a new series. Comedy and music show, featuring Craig Rich, described as the heart-throb of West Country weather forecasters. Featuring Kit Hain and the Bard of Torbay; 11.15 News headlines.
11.20 Film: Unman, Wittering and Zigo (1971) Black comedy based on Giles Cooper's original radio play. The screenplay is by Simon Raven. It's about a teacher (David Hemmings) who claims that his class murdered his predecessor and are now planning to do the save to him. With Douglas Wilmer, Anthony Haygarth, Carolyn Seymour. Director: John Mackenzie, Ends at 1.05am approximately.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: BBC CYMRU/WALES 1.30-1.45 pm Bys a Bawd: 3.45-4.20 Closedown. 5.5-5.10 The Perishers: 5.10-5.40 Cl O'r Enw Samson. 5.55-6.20 Wales Today: 7.00-7.30 Heddiw: 7.30-8.0 Y 'Royal Welsh' 8.0-8.30 Bellamy's Backyard Safari. 10.45-11.15 Week In Week Out: 11.15-11.20 News. 1.05 am Close. Scotland 9.50-9.55 am The Wombles: 9.55-10.10 Jackanory: 10.10-10.35 Champion The Wonder Horse. 10.35-10.55 Take Hart. 1.10-1.15 pm Scottish News. 3.45-4.20 Closedown. 5.55-6.20 Reporting Scotland: 10.45-11.15 The Beechgrove Garden: 11.15-11.20 News. 1.05 am Close. Northern Ireland 3:45-4.18 pm. Closedown. 4.18-4.20 Northern Ireland News. 5.55-6.20 Scene Around Six: 10.45-11.15 Cook With Clare. 11.15-11.20 News. 1.05 am News. England 5.55-6.20 pm Regional News Magazines: 10.45-11.15 East — Weekend London, South East — Jack Dieval in London, Midlands — This is . . . Waterfall, North — Direct Line. North East — Heroes. North West — The Music Scene: South — The Chipperfield Safari. South West — That's Rich. West — Day Out. 1.05 am Close.

BBC 2

6.40 Open University: The GC/MS Link-Up; 7.05 Maths: Differentiability; 7.30 Taylor Polynomials.

11.00 Play School: Same as BBC 1, 4.20 (*Five Seagulls*). Closedown at 11.25.

2.15 Racing from Ascot: It's the first day of the July meeting. Peter O'Sullevan, Jimmy Lindley and John Hanmer are the commentators for live coverage of the races at 2.30, 3.00, 3.30 and 4.05.

4.50 Open University: Knottley Fields (2); 5.15 Materials and their Environment: corrosion; 5.40 A Matter of Form?; 6.05 A Poet and Politics; 6.30 Mining.

6.55 Six Fifty-five Special: Visit to the Royal National Rose Society's garden at St Albans. Jack Harkness reveals some of the secrets behind the cultivation of the world's most popular flower. We also learn how the blooms are linked with Christian Dior and the world of fashion and with music (Cleo Laine and Bucks Fizz).

7.30 News: with sub-titles for the hard-of hearing.

7.45 Gardeners' World: Geoffrey Smith joins Arthur Billitt at Clack's Farm. They lift early vegetables and advise on the safe use of pesticides.
8.10 Film: The Empress Dowager (1975) Hongkong-made film, with English sub-titles. With Lisa Lu as the Dowager Empress of China who has ruled the country for nearly 50 years. When her nephew, the Emperor, decides it's time for some reforms to be introduced, she hits on an idea to prevent the move. Ti Lung plays the Emperor.
10.15 Stuart Burrows Sings: First of six programmes starring the Welsh tenor. His guest tonight is the soprano Norma Burrowes, (see choice).
10.50 Newsnight.

11.35 Bullseye. First in a new series in which the top darts players compete for the Bullseye Trophy plus £2,000. The opening match is between two European players — Luc Marreel from Belgium and Stefan Lord from Sweden. The second match is between Eric Bristow, current world champion, and Ceri Morgan, the number one Welsh player.

12.05 Laurel and Hardy: Beau Chumps✶ (1931) Oliver and Stanley join the Foreign Legion. It's a pastiche of Beau Geste. The two comedians help to repel an attack by bloodthirsty Arabs. Ends at 12.45.

Thames

9.30 Larry the Lamb: a Toy Town story (r); 9.40 The Story of Wine: New series. Baron Philippe de Rothschild narrates. 10.10 The Bubblies: Cartoon; 10.15 Nature of Things: The wilderness that was once the home of David Thoreau. Songs by Pete Seeger.
11.05 The Ante Room: The Kate O'Brien novel, adapted as a serial. Episode two: 12.00 A Handful of Songs: from Maria Morgan and Keith Field; 12.10 Once Upon a Time: The story of Brer Rabbit and the Tar Baby, told by Peter Davison (r).
12.30 One in a Hundred: New series. Parents of mentally handicapped children tell how they received professional assistance. With Derek Cooper.
1.00 News; 1.20 Thames area news; 1.30 Emmerdale Farm: Country serial. The bouncing back of Amos Brearly (r).
2.00 Houseparty: Household hints, and studio chat; 2.25 Best Sellers: Final episode of the drama serial The Word, about some ancient writings (r).
4.15 Watch It! A Bugs Bunny cartoon; 4.20 The Adventures of Black Beauty: Albert (Tony Maiden) takes the horse to Maybury Fair (r).



Stuart Burrows, Norma Burrowes: BBC 2, 10.15 pm

4.45 Freetime: School holidays programme. Youngsters go to Cambridge to improve their skills on the tennis court, and a young author reads his own story.

5.15 Sale of the Century: The Nicholas Parsons quiz show;

5.45 News; 6.00 Thames area news; 6.30 Thames Sport.

London Weekend

7.00 Winner Takes All: General knowledge quiz, hosted by Jimmy Tarbuck.

7.30 Return of the Saint: Part one of Collision Course. Simon Templar helps a beautiful woman after the killing of her husband. With Ian Ogilvy, Gayle Hunnicutt, Stratford Johns (r).

8.30 That Beryl Marston . . .! New comedy series, starring Julia McKenzie and Gareth Hunt as the divorced couple. Tonight: the ex-husband has an affair with Beryl, a local sex goddess.

9.00 Ladykillers: My Perfect Husband. Reconstruction of the story of George Joseph Smith and the brides in the bath murders — three of them. Starring Kenneth Haigh (as Smith), Jill Dixon, Alfie Curtis.

10.00 News from ITN; 10.30 Police Five: Every man his own detective. With Shaw Taylor.

10.40 End of Part One: Wild comedy series. Tonight: fun is poked at Buckingham Palace. With Denise Coffey, Sue Holderness and the usual cast (r).

11.10 The Shattered Dream: Employment in the Eighties. New series. With James Callaghan, Dr Alan Budd of the London Business School, Sir Richard O'Brien, chairman of the Manpower Services Commission and Lord Vaizey, the economist (See Choice).

12.10 George Hamilton IV: Some country and western songs.
12.40 Close.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Desert Island Discs (Carl Sagan).
9.45 Happy Returns.
10.00 News.
10.02 International Assignment.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: "Good Investments" by Celia Dale.
11.00 News.
11.05 Graduating for the dole.
11.50 Natural Selection.
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.27 The Year in Question.
1.00 World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Afternoon Theatre: "Ira Plimsoll's Marble" (Tom Elliott).
4.05 Weigh-In.
4.15 Sick or Sad.
4.45 Story Time: "King Solomon's Mines" (Part 10).
5.00 PM: News.
6.00 News.
6.30 Going Places.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Pick of the Week.†
8.10 Profile: Trevor Nunn.
8.30 Any Questions?.
9.15 Letter from America.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.35 Week Ending.†
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "The Rain Forest" (Part 10).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
11.45 Glyn Worsnip.
12.00 am News.

Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert † Elgar, Rachmaninov, Poulenc; *records*.
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) *Mozart, Schubert, Mendelssohn*; (mono), Tchaikovsky; records.

Tonight's Prom

Radio 3 7.30 pm McCabe — Variations on theme by Hartmann; Mozart — Sinfonia Concertante E flat major K364 (Gyorgy Pauk, Nobuko Imai). 8.50 Dvorak — Symph No 6. Hallé Orchestra under James Loughran.

9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer † Alan Rawsthorne; records.
10.00 Brahms Songs † Recital: of Brahms songs, sung in German (part in mono).
10.40 English String Quartets † Recital: Anthony Milner, Britten.
11.25 Five Fragments for Four Hands† Piano Duet recital: Satie, Poulenc, Constant Lambert, Peter Dickinson.
12.15 pm Midday Concert † Part 1: Haydn, Kodaly.
1.00 News.
1.05 Midday Concert † Part 2: Schumann, Roussel.
1.45 French and English Songs † Recital: arr. Quilter, arr. Britten Rubbra, Ravel.
2.25 Baroque Chamber Music † Recital: Jean-Ferry Rebel, Marco Uccelini; Johann Jakob Walther, Bach.
3.10 Reger † A recorded performance of the Piano Concerto in F minor.
3.55 English Cathedrals and their Music † (series) 3: Exeter Cathedral.
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
7.00 Third Opinion. Reflections: Bernard Donoghue.
7.30 Proms 81 (see panel).
8.30 The Pantomime. Short story by Olivia Manning.
8.50 Proms 81† Part 2.
9.45 Growing! Poetry readings.
10.00 Messiaen † Visions de l'amen, for two pianos.
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Brahms Motets (s) on record.

Radio 2

5.00 am Steve Jones.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Gloria Hunniford.† 12.00 John Dunn.† 2.00 pm Ed Stewart.† 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News: 6.00 David Symonds.† 8.00 Jim MacLeod.† 8.45 Friday Night is Music Night.† 10.00 Keep It MacLean (new series). 10.30 The Bing Crosby Show: Original broadcasts recorded in the 1940s and '50s. 11.05 Brian Matthew.† from midnight. 1.00 am Truckers' Hour.† 2.00-500 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Dave Lee Travis 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.30 Andy Peebles. 4.30 Peter Powell. 5.30 Newsbeat. 5.45 Roundtable. 7.30 Anne Nightingale. 10.00 The Friday Rock Show. with Tommy Vance. †
12.00 Close.

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT):

6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 7.45 Merchant Navy Programme. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 The Maid of the Mill. 8.30 Lord Peter Wimsey: The Nine Tailors. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Music Now. 10.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 10.30 Assignment. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 In the Meantime. 11.25 Ulster Newsletter. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Jazz for the Asking. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Key Figures. 2.15 Letterbox. 2.30 John Peel. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Science in Action. 7.45 About Britain. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 8.30 Lord Peter Wimsey: The Nine Tailors. 9.00 Network UK. 9.15 Time Off. 9.45 Letter From London 9.55 Waveguide. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 The Week in Wales. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 From the Weeklies. 11.30 The Adventures of Harry Richmond. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 About Britain. 12.45 Sarah and Company. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 The Maid of the Mill. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 People and Politics. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Masters of Interpretation. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Review of the British Press. 5.15 About Britain. 5.45 The World Today.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF-200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz, Capital MF 1548kHz/194m; VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TV

ATV

As London except: starts 9.40 am Something Different 9:55 Wild, Wild World of Animals 10.15 In Focus 11.10 Bailey's Bird 11.40-12.00 Razzmatazz 1.20 pm-1.30 News 2.25-4.15 Film: Here Come the Huggets✶ (Jack Warner, Kathleen Harrison) 6.00-7.00 ATV Today 7.30-8.30 Vegas 10.30 WKRP in Cincinnati 11.00 News 11.05-12.35 am Film: Stalk the Wild Child (David Janssen)

Southern

As London except: starts 9.30 am Untamed World 10.00 Lost Islands 10.25 Afloat 10.55 Driving Test 11.20 European Folk Tales 11.35-12.00 Razzmatazz 1.20 pm-1.30 News 6.00 Day by Day 6.00 Scene South East 6.30-7.00 Survival 10.35 Crazy About Cannabis 11.05 Soap 11.35 Madame Le Juge 1.20 am Weather followed by Church Wedding

Granada

As London Except: starts 9.30 am Big Country 10.00 European Folk Tales 10.10 Razzmatazz 10.30 Cartoon 10.35 Flying Kiwi 11.00-12.00 Sesame Street 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports 4.20-4:45 Anna and the King 6.00 Granada Reports 6.35 WKRP in Cincinnati 7.05 Winner Takes All 7.35-8.30 Incredible Hulk 10.30 Week on Friday 11.00 Soap 11.30 Today Tonight 11.40-1.30 am Film: Staircase (Richard Burton)

Tyne Tees

As London except: starts 9.20 am Good Word 9.25 News 9.30 Untamed Frontier *9.50 George Hamilton the IV* 10.15 Bailey's Bird 10.35 Sesame Street 11.40-12.00 Razzmatazz 1.20 pm-1.30 News Lookaround 2.25-4.15 Film: Carry on Cabby✶ (Sidney James, Hattie Jacques) 5.15-5.45 Let's Rock 6.00 News 6.02 Showcase 6.30-7.00 Northern Life 7.30-8.30 Vegas 10.30 News 10.32 Film: Dr Strange (Peter Hooten, John Mills) 12.30 am-12.35 Countryside Christian

Westward

As London except: starts 9.35 am Sesame Street 10.35 Vicky the Viking 11.00 Cities 11.55-12.00 Cartoon 12.27 pm-12.30 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays 1.20-1.30 News 6.00-7.00 Westward Diary 7.30-8.30 240 Robert 10.32 News 10.36 Film: Last Summer (Barbara Hershey) 12.10 am Faith for Life 12.16 Close Down.

HTV

As London except: Starts 9.45 am Razzmatazz 10.10 Beachcombers 10.35 Entertainers 11.00-12.00 Sesame Street 1.20 pm-1.30 News 6.00 Report West. 6.30-7.00 WKRP in Cincinnati 7.30-8.30 Incredible Hulk 10.28 News 10.35 West in Westminster 11.05 Danger UXB 12.05 am Closedown.
HTV CYMRU/WALES: as HTV West except: 12.00-12.10 pm Ffalabalam 4.15-4.45 Dolffin Rhyfeddol 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd 6.15-6.30 Report Wales 7.30-8.30 Prince in Wales 10.35-11.05 Royal Welsh.

Channel

As London except: Starts 12.30 pm-1.00 One in a Hundred 1.20-1.30 News 6.00 Channel Report 6.10 Cartoons 6.30-7.00 Lost Islands 7.30-8.30 240 Robert 10.28 News 10.36 Film: Last Summer (Barbara Hershey) 12.10 am Closedown.

Grampian

As London except: Starts 9:45 am First Thing 9.50 *Wilderness Alive* 10.45 Young Ramsay 11.40-12:00 Razzmatazz 1.20 pm-1.30 News 2.25-4.15 Film: Here Come the Huggetts✶ (Jack Warner, Kathleen Harrison) 6.00 Summer at Six 6.30-7.00 By Appointment 7.30-8.30 Vegas 10.30 Film: Witchcraft✶ (Lon Chaney jnr) 11.55-12.00 News.

Scottish

As London except: Starts 9.55 am Portrait of a Village. 10.20 Wild, Wild World of Animals. 10.45 Young Ramsay. 11.40-12.00 Razzmatazz. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30-7.00 WKRP in Cincinnati. 7.30-8.30 Incredible Hulk. 10.30 Ways and Means. 11.00 Film: In the Steps of a Dead Man. 12.20 am-12.25 Late Call.

Yorkshire

As London except: Starts 9.40 am Amazing Years of Cinema. 10.05 Tandara. 11.00 Razzmatazz. 11.25 Welcome Back Cotter. 11.55-12.00 Cartoon. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 6.00 Calendar. 6.30-7.00 Sport. 7.30-8.30 Incredible Hulk. 10.30 Benson. 11.00-12.35 am Film: Black Veil for Lisa.

Ulster

As London Except: Starts 12.00-12.10 pm Handful of Songs. 1.20-1.30 Lunchtime. 4.13-4.15 News. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.30-7.00 Let's Rock. 7.30-8.30 New Avengers. 10.30 Witness. 10.35 Incredible Hulk. 11.35 Bedtime. followed by Closedown.

Border

As London Except: Starts 9.35 am Larry the Lamb. 9.45 Sesame Street. 10.45 Who's Afraid of Opera? 11.10 Survival. 11.35-12.00 Razzmatazz. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.30-7.00 Out of Town. 7.30-8.30 Vegas. 10.30 Look Who's Talking. 11.00 Soap. 11.30 News 11.33 Closedown.

Anglia

As London except: Starts 9.40 am Speedway. 10.05 Brass in Concert. 10.45 Cities. 11.40-12.00 Razzmatazz. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Winner Takes All. 6.00 About Anglia. 7.00-7.30 Sale of the Century. 10.30. Side by Side by Swinfield. 11.00 Soap. 11.30 Film: Crescendo (Stefanie Powers, James Olson) 1.15 am God Bless America.

Entertainments Guide

Classified Guide

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Hattersley says enemies within endanger Labour

By Philip Webster, Political Staff

In the gravest warning yet by a senior party figure about the state of the Labour Party Mr Roy Hattersley, shadow Home Secretary, said last night that its future was in desperate danger. It could not afford another year like the past one.

Launching a new offensive against the far-left "enemies within" Mr Hattersley reflected the patent anxiety in the parliamentary party at the success of the social democrats in the Warrington by-election when he remarked: "The main responsibility for the rise of the SDP lies in the Labour Party, not Fleet Street."

Mr Hattersley is joint leader of the Labour Solidarity Campaign, which has backed Mr Denis Healey in the deputy leadership struggle. In a speech to a Labour audience in Essex last night he pin-pointed Mr Wedgwood Benn's challenge to Mr Healey as an important cause of Labour's poor showing.

The Warrington result has, not unexpectedly, led to a change in the Shadow Cabinet's public attitude to the SDP. Previously some Labour leaders, especially Mr Michael Foot, were contemptuous of its prospects.

Last night Mr Hattersley commented: "The social democrats' future is in our hands. We can accept Warrington as a warning and turn the SDP success into no more than an overnight sensation. Or we can ignore the signs of our supporters' growing apprehension and make the SDP a permanent force in British politics.

"I know that many party members will want to pull the blanket over their heads and hope that when they wake up the SDP will have gone away. But we do the Labour Party a cruel disservice by pretending that all is well when our future is in desperate danger."

Mr Hattersley listed the things the SDP would like to happen to Labour between now and the by-election at Croydon, North-west. Those were the defeat of Mr Healey by Mr Benn; the advocacy of continuous revolution by a tiny but vocal section of the party that espoused policies inconsistent with parliamentary democracy; the continued onslaught against the party constitution by people who were trying to concentrate power in the hands of unrepresentative cliques; and the shouting down, as seen on television, of Labour and trade union leaders who stood out against extremism.

Some of the people responsible for those follies were unconcerned about the damage they did. "The International Marxists, Workers' Socialist League and other Trotskyist parasites who are feeding off us see their only hope in the collapse of the genuine Labour Party. The Communist Party, anxious to offer the lethal embrace, has a similar attitude.

"They are the enemies of democratic socialism and want to see it defeated. That is why they should be rigidly excluded from any influence in our affairs."

Mr Douglas Hoyle, the Labour victor at Warrington, whose opponents were constantly trying to pin him down as a Bennite during the campaign, was one of several members of Labour's national executive committee, front-bench spokesmen or privy councillors who yesterday urged constituency parties, trade unionists and MPs to support Mr John Silkin in the deputy leadership context.

In a letter they said that Mr Silkin was the candidate whose election would end the bickering and squabbling that had gone on in the party since the last election.

GLC rate to be doubled

By Christopher Warman, Local Government Correspondent

The Greater London Council's rate precept will increase next year by more than double, Mr Kenneth Livingstone, leader of the council, has told the leaders of Labour London borough councils.

At a private meeting after the London Boroughs' Association had met on Wednesday, he indicated that the precept next April was likely to be 50-55p.

That compares with 24.4p for this year; but includes the 11.9p supplementary rate to be imposed in the autumn to pay for the council's policy to reduce London Transport fares.

Several leaders of the boroughs, which face elections next May, were not surprisingly dismayed by this huge increase which they will have to collect and attempt to justify to their electors.

Confirming the figures, Mr Livingstone said yesterday that they were hypothetical, and included estimates of interest rates, inflation and the level of pay settlements.

Army may play taps for 750 bandsmen

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

Between 500 and 750 of the Army's 2,500 musicians are likely to lose their jobs as the result of a reduction in Army bands following the recent defence review.

It is among the measures now being considered within the Ministry of Defence as the General Staff tries to meet the 7,000-man cut called for by Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, on the conclusion of the review last month.

Officers still have to decide whether to axe the large staff bands that are the best known nationally and whose duties are largely ceremonial, or to make the reductions among the smaller regimental bands that are important to local morale and whose musicians act as stretcher-bearers in wartime.

Sources point out that if many bands were lost, the need for stretcher-bearers in an emergency could be acute. There is no obvious way in which replacements could be found and trained in a hurry.

The cut of 2,000 in the British Army of the Rhine will be met by withdrawing the headquarters of the 2nd Armoured Division, removing the 5th Field Force headquarters to Britain and making economies in various other headquarters. Up to 20 per cent of the jobs in headquarters west of the Rhine will disappear.

About 350 soldiers will be removed from the Ministry of Defence and similar buildings in London, and more than 1,000 will be cut from the 12,500-strong training organization. Other economies will include a 15 per cent drop in the number of posts at United Kingdom Land Forces (UKLF) headquarters near Salisbury.

Only two years after it was formed the 640-strong Infantry Demonstration Battalion at the School of Infantry, Warminster, is to be disbanded, and proposals are being considered for economies among the smaller corps.

A merger between the Army and RAF veterinary services is among the possibilities, while the Army has been examining for some time how greater reliance on automation might save on clerical posts.

Even Northern Ireland headquarters strengths might be diminished as a result of what remains a declining level of serious violence—despite the street conflagrations in recent months.

The Women's Royal Army Corps (WRAC) will remain entirely un-slimmed and may take on more men's jobs, particularly clerical posts, during the next few years.



Photograph by Bill Warhurst

Army camp opens for prisoners

An Army camp on Salisbury Plain opens its doors today to the first batch of prisoners transferred to ease the overcrowding in Britain's jails.

Yesterday civilian contractors put the finishing touches to a barbed wire perimeter fence. Earlier in the week floodlights were put up around the 50-acre compound.

The camp at Rollestone, Wiltshire, will take 360 prisoners in category C, the lowest risk inmates held in closed prisons. All are serving the last three months of their sentence and have not been detained because of the riots.

The prison population is now about 45,000, an increase of 900 since the start of the riots, three weeks ago.

Rollestone is the first camp to be opened, but work is going ahead on a security fence at Beckingham camp in Lincolnshire, which will house up to 350 category C prisoners from jails in the Midlands and North of England.

Rollestone, on a bleak section of Salisbury Plain, was used during the recent prison officers' dispute, when it was jointly run by Army and prison warders. But now it will be staffed solely by prison officers.

The camp, with 30 Nissen huts, has been used by TA soldiers

Shorter jail terms, page 4

KIDNAPPING VICTIM FREE

From Peter Nichols
Rome, July 23

Red Brigades terrorists tonight released Signor Renzo Sandrucci, an Alfa Romeo executive, near Milan. He was kidnapped on June 3. The terrorists are expected to free their remaining tow hostages.

The best-known hostage is Signor Ciro Cirillo, a Christian Democrat politician who was kidnapped on April 27. His driver and his bodyguard were killed by the terrorists.

The other hostage is Signor Roberto Peci, whose brother, a terrorist, gave information to the police after being arrested.

The terrorists said 1,450m lire (£700.000) ransom had been paid by Signor Cirillo's family, the party and his friends.

Pakistani nuclear bomb 'this summer'

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

Pakistan will have its first nuclear bomb this summer and is discussing testing the bomb on Chinese soil, possibly by the end of the year, according to the magazine *New Scientist*.

Intelligence experts in the United States believe that Pakistan has secretly built a plant for reprocessing plutonium near Rawalpindi, the magazine reports.

"This plant could provide enough fissionable material for a symbolically important test explosion without waiting for the completion of the large uranium enrichment plant being built at Kahuta some 40 kilometres (25 miles) south of Islamabad."

Observers believe that the secret plant was designed to make only 10 to 20 kilogrammes (up to 44lb) of plutonium a year, enough for three bombs at the most.

According to the journal, American experts also claim that Pakistan is clearing a site in the north of the country for an underground nuclear test. But the magazine adds it has learnt that President Zia is negotiating with China for a possible site for a nuclear test.

It is quoting sources in Islamabad about the negotiations which began after the visit of Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Prime Minister, last month.

☐ A spokesman for the Pakistan Embassy in London categorically denied the *New Scientist* report alleging that Pakistan was planning to explode a nuclear device in China.

The report was baseless, the spokesman said. It appeared to be a part of the virulent propaganda waged by circles hostile to Pakistan that it was producing nuclear weapons.

The spokesman drew attention to the categorical statements made by President Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan in a BBC radio interview on June 25 and by the Foreign Minister, Mr Agha Shahi, that Pakistan was not making nuclear weapons and that Pakistan's modest-sized nuclear research programme was solely for peaceful purposes.

Gibraltar decision a calculated judgment

By David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent

The decision to start the royal honeymoon at Gibraltar, which has caused a flurry of recriminations from Madrid, was a calculated judgment, not an oversight, it emerged yesterday.

The Foreign Office was aware, given the strength of Spanish feeling on the subject, that for the Prince of Wales and his bride to embark on the royal yacht from Gibraltar would risk trouble.

But another factor, which probably influenced diplomatic advice on the subject, was that if the Prince were deliberately to avoid going to Gibraltar this could be construed as kowtowing to Spain and arouse just as sharp criticism in the Commons and elsewhere.

The public outcry in Spain, however, was much stronger than the first reaction of the Spanish authorities, negative as it no doubt was, when informed of the honeymoon plans.

This appears to have been a day or two after the meeting in Brussels on July 13 when Lord Carrington and Sir Ian Gilmour discussed EEC affairs with the Spanish Foreign Minister. The public announcement was made in Britain a week later on July 20.

The plans for the honeymoon itself were mooted considerably earlier, during June. That the question of Gibraltar was not discussed with Spain until a few days before it became public helps explain the severity of the recriminations.

Even so, it is clear that diplomats in both London and Madrid do not regard the affair as a catastrophe, and as it may be, Señor Duran, director of the Spanish Foreign Ministry, has said that neither Government proposed to allow the incident to upset continued good relations.

The idea that the Foreign Office overlooked the problem does not stand up. But recalling the offence taken in some quarters, including Gibraltar itself, when the Queen, on advice, avoided sailing through the straits last summer on her North African tour, British diplomats were perhaps in a quandary.

Whichever judgment was made in the advice given to the Palace was bound to be attacked.

In the event, it was felt that if the Queen's son wanted to board the Queen's yacht in the Queen's dockyard in the Queen's colony, on the most private of visits, he should do so.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, takes the Queen's Review, Royal Air Force College, Cranwell, 11.20.

The Prince of Wales, as Colonel-in-Chief, The Cheshire Regiment, accompanied by Lady Diana Spencer, visits 1st Battalion, Tidworth, Hampshire, 10.

Princess Anne presents Gloucestershire woman of the year award at dinner, Gloucestershire College of Art and Technology, Gloucester, 7.30.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, patron, Scottish Naval, Military and Air Force Veterans' Residences, lays foundation stone of new extension to Whiteford House, Edinburgh, 2.30.

The Duke and Duchess of Kent attend reception to mark opening of 1981 King's Lynn Festival, 7.15.

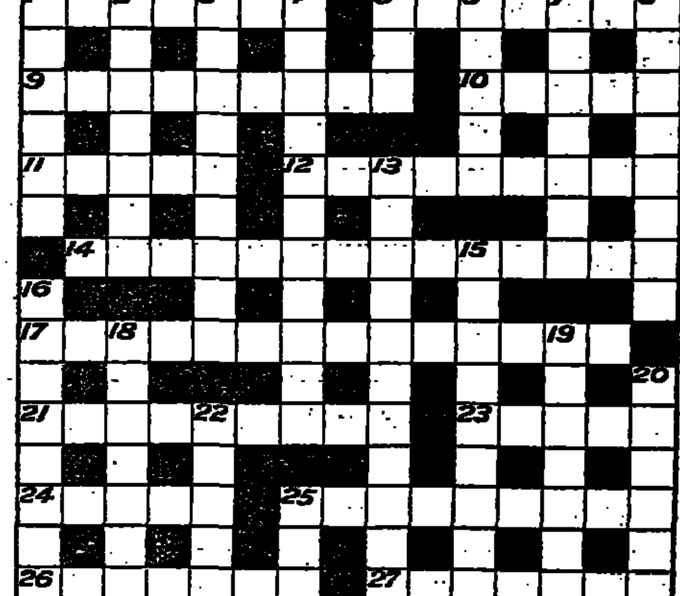
Princess Alexandra attends reception Archers Lodges, Burnham, Buckinghamshire, to celebrate 200th anniversary of Royal Toxophilite Society, 5.

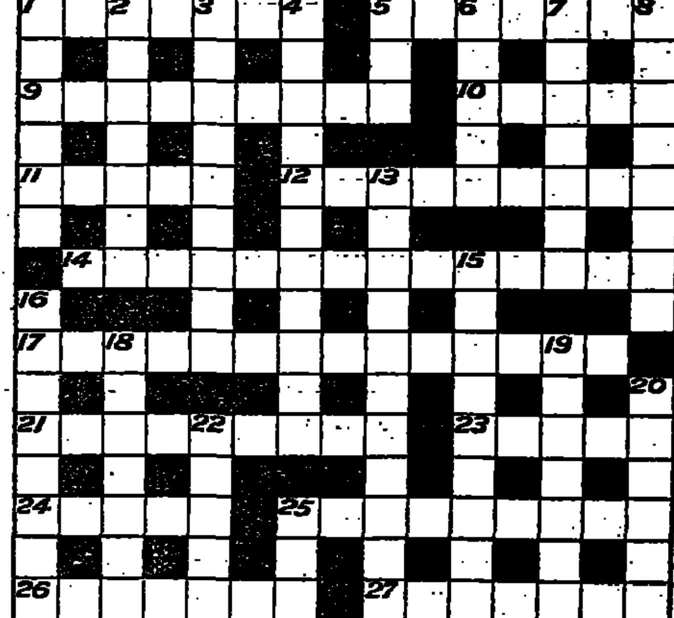
Book-signing: Richard Adams signs copies of *The Girl in a Swing*, Arts Council Shop, 8 Long Acre, Covent Garden, 12.30 to 2.

Poetry

Association of Little Presses fifteenth anniversary festival, book and magazine fair, 12 to 5; talk by Eric Mottram and readings by Ken Smith, Iain Sinclair, Ulli Freer, Peter Riley, Rick Caddell, London Musicians' Collective, 42 Gloucester Avenue, Camden, 8.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,586



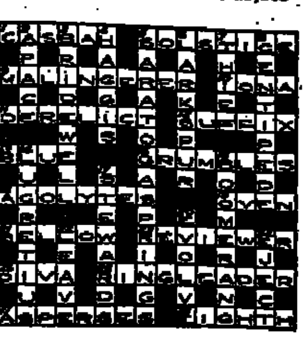




ACROSS
1 Bandage makes Pole walk awkwardly (7).
5 Great upset, because it makes you cry (4-3).
9 Acts the robber—the act's finished (5, 4).
10 Previous head of the community (5).
11 Like moon-dust, brought back in granules (5).
12 Illuminated coloured landlord (3-6).
14 Guidance for young first violins? (7-7).
17 There a dictator is prepared to say "This must stop!" (4, 3, 4, 3).
21 Self-important party-leader magic art transformed (9).
23 Not the cloth to put round it (5).
24 Be miserly and pass over a penny (5).
25 Man in service with Her Majesty's warship (9).
26 Such jaws are long and light (7).
27 Green 'arbinger follows me back (7).

DOWN
1 Pay for a seat (6).
2 Order artillery up to the firing line (7).
3 Record Russian and Italian prove wrong (9).
4 Metal workers invent novel setting (11).
5 Lead of the ten, followed by ace, king, jack (3).
6 Quite sufficient liquor a member imbibed (5).
7 Gleam of intelligence about the catalogue (7).
8 Purser is ordered to take off guard (8).
13 Characteristic of qualified dentist—a civility, lacking 23 (11).
15 I dined first turning up afterwards to make repayment (9).
16 Offer to support and love a girl (8).
18 Such nights with relations (7).
19 Fancy ringing artist! (7).
20 Why bride is cross when we leave (6).
22 6's unusual tree (5).
25 Bird cage (3).

Solution of Puzzle No. 15,585



Talks

Greek and Roman jewelry by Anne Pearson, 11.30; archaeology in the Renaissance, by Ruth Rubinstein, 1.15, both British Museum; Techniques of painting (1), by Eve King, National Gallery, (2) Léger's still-life with beer mug, by Jennifer Stern, Tate Gallery, 1.

Exhibitions

The First Portrait of Lady Diana Spencer, by Bryan Organ, National Portrait Gallery, 10 to 5; John Closterman: master of the English Baroque, National Portrait Gallery, 10 to 5; Arts Council theatre designers' scheme, work by bursary applicants, Central School of Art and Design, Southampton Row, 10 to 5.30; "Adventure to those faire plantations", Captain John Smith, explorer and adventurer, Tradescant Trust, Museum of Garden History, St Mary-at-Lambeth, 11 to 6;

Music

Malcolm Burnock, Tower Place, 12; Jon Lankrik, organ, St Paul's Cathedral, 12.30; band concerts: St James's Park 12.30 and 5.30, Regent's Park 12.30 and 5.30.

Wedding bus tours

London Transport will run a special bus service along much of the royal wedding route on Tuesday, July 28, the day before the ceremony, to see the decorations. Buses will run between Victoria and St Paul's through Parliament Square and Trafalgar Square between 11 am and 4 pm, serving a number of stops on the way, at a fare of 50p (child 10p).

The same evening, from about 7.30 pm, a special service will operate between Aldwych and Hyde Park through Victoria for the royal firework display.

Sporting fixtures

Cricket: NatWest Trophy, second round, 10.30: Gloucestershire v Essex, at Bristol; Lancashire v Middlesex, at Old Trafford (or alternative venue); Surrey v Leicestershire, at The Oval. Tour match, 11.0 to 5.30 or 6: Yorkshire v Sri Lankans, at Sheffield.

Athletics: Women's AAA championships, Crystal Palace, 4.

Equestrianism: Royal International Horse Show, Wembley.

Golf: European women's junior team championship, Wentworth.

Racing: Ascot, 2, Carlisle, 2.15.

Tennis: County week.

Sport on TV

BBC 1: 9.25, Royal International Horse Show.

BBC 2: 2.15, racing from Ascot; 11.35, Bullseye, international darts.

ITV: 6.30, Thames Sport.

Bargain salmon

Fresh salmon usually costs more than £5 a pound but some supermarkets and freezer centres are selling frozen imported salmon for less than £2 a pound for good-sized lengths of fish cut from near the head and the tail. Fresh crab is often excellent value. Avoid the smallest specimens, where shell accounts for most of the weight.

Printed and published by Times Newspapers Limited, P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ, England. Telephone: 01-837 1234. Telex: 264971. Friday, July 24, 1981. Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office.

The Times list of best-selling books

This is the first weekly "Times" list of best-selling books in the United Kingdom. Hardbacks and paperback appeared yesterday.

Children's Paperback			
Magician's Nephew	C S Lewis	Fontana	85p
Very Hungry Caterpillar	Eric Carle	Puffin	70p
Each Peach Pear Plum	Janet & Allan Ahlberg	Fontana	85p
Lion, Witch and the Wardrobe	C S Lewis	Fontana	85p
Charlie and the Chocolate Factory	Ronald Dahl	Puffin	75p
Travel			
Michelin Red Guide to France		Pneu Michelin	£5.75
Collins Road Atlas		Collins	£2.95
French for Travellers		Cassell	£1.25
Above London	Robert Cameron & Alistair Cooke	Bodley Head	£14.95
Travellers' French	D L Ellis & F Clarke	Pan	£1.00

The Times list is based on trade sales from Hammicks of 400 bookshops throughout the United Kingdom and on verified retail sales through eight Hammicks bookships and 20 others.

Gardens open

Saturday: Powys: Glebe House, Guilsfield, near Welshpool, gardens within a garden, plants for sale, 2 to 6.

West Sussex: Berri Court, Yapton, near Arundel, three acres, tres, shrubs, roses, 2 to 6.

Shropshire: Burford House Gardens, Tenbury Wells, specimen trees, shrubs, rare plants, 2 to 5.

Sunday: Glamorgan: Dunngoyne, 90 Hoel Isaf, Radyr, Glamorgan, small garden, greenhouse, plants for sale, 2.30 to 5.

Cornwall: Penheale Manor, west of Launceston, herbaceous borders, rose gardens, plants for sale, 2.30 to 5.30.

Kent: Heper Castle, near Edenbridge, statuary, lake, moated castle, 1 to 7.

Gloucestershire: Hidcote Vale, Hidcote Boyce, near Chipping Campden, unusual plants and shrubs, 2 to 5.30.

Yorkshire: Latchmere Road, Moor Grange, Leeds, prize-winning council house garden plants for sale, 2.30 to 6.

Roads

London and South-east: M1 closed to southbound traffic from 8 pm to 6 am tomorrow between junctions 7 (M10 interchange) and 6 (Watford). Diversion via M10 and A405. A308, Upper Sunbury Road, closed to westbound traffic outside St Mary's Hospital, Hampton, for sewer repairs. M20, West Kingsdown, two-way traffic on London-bound carriageway.

Midlands: M6, major roadworks between junctions 9 (Wednesbury) and 11 (Cannock).

North: M6, Lancashire, access and exit roads at junction 28 (Leyland) closed for roadworks. M1, outside lane closed on both carriageways between junctions 37 (Barnsley) and 38 (Huddersfield).

Wales and West: M5, repair work on both carriageways between junctions 21 (Weston-super-Mare) and 27 (Tiverton). A349, Gravel Hill, between Wimborne Minster and Upton, Dorset, all traffic sharing one carriageway until August 3.

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Debate on the Brandt report. Lords (11): Finance Bill, all stages.

Today's anniversaries

Simón Bolívar was born, Caracas, 1783, and Alexandre Dumas, *père*, Villers-Cotterets, 1802.

The pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.69	1.62
Austria Sch	33.65	31.55
Belgium Fr	81.00	77.00
Canada $	2.32	2.23
Denmark Kr	14.79	14.09
Finland Mkk	8.78	8.38
France Fr	11.14	10.64
Germany DM	4.72	4.48
Greece Dr	114.00	108.00
Hongkong $	11.05	10.45
Ireland Pt	1.29	1.23
Italy Lir	2320.00	2220.00
Japan Yn	461.00	435.00
Netherlands Gld	5.24	4.98
Norway Kr	11.85	11.25
Portugal Esc	124.00	118.00
South Africa Rd	1.90	1.75
Spain Pta	185.00	176.00
Sweden Kr	10.06	9.56
Switzerland Fr	4.06	3.84
USA $	1.92	1.85
Yugoslavia Dnr	74.00	69.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: *FT* Index rose 1.6 to 518.6.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average rose 3.90 points to 928.56.

The papers

The decision by King Juan Carlos of Spain not to attend the royal wedding in London was still being praised yesterday by the Spanish press. The conservative-monarchist ABC called it "the highest Spanish reply" to an affront to Spain. The liberal Diario 16 said the Gibraltar stopover was the fault of Mrs Thatcher's Cabinet, "who misjudged Spanish feelings". Most newspapers suggested the affair could complicate Spain's entry into Nato. In Paris the main headline of Les Echos was: "Europe up against the wall after Reagan's challenge at Ottawa" while Le Monde said: "Washington blames Begin for causing Mr Habib's peace mission to fail twice".

The Sun today asks the Labour Party when, if ever, it is oing to tackle Mr Benn. "Because of him, the party is now committed to the madness of unilateral disarmament". Unless Mr Foot and his supporters slapped Mr Benn down, there would be no party left to defend, the newspaper comments.

The Birmingham Post today commended Lord Justice Lawton's view that those who assaulted the police could plead that they should be excused a custodial sentence on the grounds of deprivation or family responsibilities.

Weather

The general situation: Pressure will remain low over and E of Britain. It will be cool, especially in the cloudier E parts.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight:

London, SE, Central S, E, Central N England, East Anglia, Midlands, Channel Islands: Cloudy with showers, heavy in places, or longer outbreaks of rain, some bright intervals later; wind NW, moderate; max temp 15 to 17C (59 to 63F).

Midlands W, SW, NW England, Wales: Sunny intervals and showers, heavy in places, mainly dry later; wind NW, moderate to fresh; max temp 16 to 18C (61 to 64F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow: Sunny intervals and scattered showers dying out later; wind NW, fresh becoming moderate; max temp 14 to 16C (57 to 61F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen: Mostly cloudy with rain at times, some bright intervals developing; wind N, fresh; max temp 13 to 15C (55 to 59F).

Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Sunny intervals and scattered showers; wind N to NE, moderate; max temp 12 to 14C (54 to 57F).

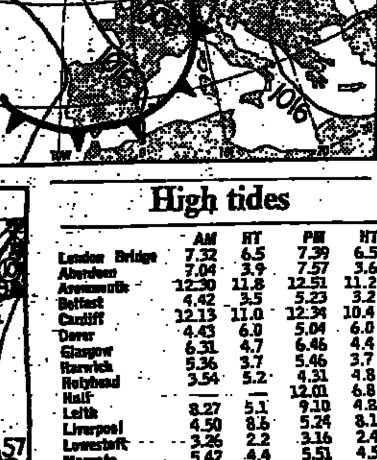
Argyll, NW Scotland, N Ireland: Sunny intervals, isolated light showers; wind NW, light or moderate; max temp 15 to 17C (55 to 63F).

Outlook for the weekend: Showers mostly dying out during Saturday with some sunshine in most places. Rain reaching the NW on Sunday. Temperatures recovering to or near or rather above normal.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind NW moderate or fresh, occasionally strong at first; sea rough, becoming moderate. English Channel (E), St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind N to NW moderate occasionally fresh; sea slight or moderate.

Sun rises: 5.12 am. Sun sets: 9.01 pm. Moon rises: 12.12 am. Moon sets: 1.41 pm. Last quarter: 10.40 am.





Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	r	15	59	Guernsey	c	14	57
Birmingham	f	15	59	Inverness	c	13	55
Blackpool	f	15	59	Jersey	c	16	61
Bristol	r	15	59	London	r	15	59
Cardiff	c	15	59	Manchester	r	13	55
Edinburgh	c	14	57	Newcastle	r	12	54
Glasgow	r	15	59	Ronaldsway	c	15	59

London

Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 18C (64F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 12C (54F). Humidity: 7 pm, 84 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, .07in. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, 1.3hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,004 millibars, rising.

1,000 millibars=29.53in.

Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

LONDON: Cosmos 236R: 23.19-23.25; W; 60N; ENE. (July 25): 4.13-4.19; WNW; 35SW; SSE. Cosmos 956R (July 25): 0.18-0.23; NNW; 70ESE; SE. TITAN 3D (July 25): 2.43-2.44; W*; 15W; WNW. Intercosmos 14R (July 25): 3.42-3.50; SSW; 75NNE; NNE. Ops 2 (July 25): 2.37-2.39; N*; 60N; N. Cos 2nd stage (July 25): 0.34-0.41; SE*; 60E; N. Big Bird: 23.10-23.13; SW*; 35W; NNW.

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 236R: 23.18-23.25; WSW; 70E; ENE. (July 25): 2.34-2.41; WNW; 70E; ESE. Cosmos 956R (July 25): 0.17-0.23; NNW; 75ENE; SE. Titan 3D (July 25): 2.43-2.45; W*; 20W; NW. Intercosmos 14R (July 25): 3.42-3.51; SSW; 70ESE; NNE. Ops 2 (July 25): 2.37-2.39; E*; 65E; N. Cos 2nd stage (July 25): 0.34-0.42; SE*; 55ENE; N. Big Bird: 23.10-23.14; SSW; 40WNW; NNW.

Predictions supplied by Earth Satellite Unit, Aston University, Birmingham.

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are on advancing edge)

b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; pr—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph.

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Lighting up time

London 9.31 pm to 4.44 am; Bristol 9.40 pm to 4.54 am; Edinburgh 10.05 pm to 4.54 am; Manchester 9.48 pm to 4.52 am; Penzance 9.47 pm to 5.11 am.

Resorts

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	F	
E COAST					
Scarborough	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bridlington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Skegness	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cromer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gorleston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lowestoft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clacton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Margate	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
S COAST					
Folkestone	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hastings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Worthing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Littlehampton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bognor Regis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hayling Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southsea	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ryde	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F
Ajaccio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Akrotiri	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alexandria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Algiers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amsterdam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Athens	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bahrain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barcelona	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beirut	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgrade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Berlin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bermuda	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Biarritz	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boulogne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bordeaux	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brussels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Budapest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buenos Aires	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cape Town	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Casablanca	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

هكذا من الأصل